HISTORY OF CHARLESTOWN N.H.

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MAIN STREET, SOUTH.

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HISTORY

OF

CHARLESTOWN, NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

THE OLD NO. 4,

EMBRACING

THE PART BORNE BY ITS INHABITANTS IN THE

INDIAN, FRENCH AND REVOLUTIONARY WARS,

AND THE VERMONT CONTROVERSY.

ALSO

GENEALOGIES AND SKETCHES OF FAMILIES,

FROM ITS SETTLEMENT TO 1876.

—o—

By Rev. Henry H. Saunderson.

—o—

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SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

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PREFACE.

The author and compiler would say in this preface that he has drawn his information from every available source, and that he is especially happy to acknowledge his obligations to the labors of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Bouton, Hon. E. P. Walton, Benjamin H. Hall, Esq., and Hon. Hiland Hall, whose works in the preparation of this history have been invaluable—also to the earlier Historians of New-Hampshire and Vermont and the Historical Societies of these States. He would also acknowledge his great indebtedness for information derived from the following Town Histories, viz. The History of Groton, Peperell and Shirley, by Caleb Butler—of Old Hadley, by Judd—of Northfield, by Hon. George Sheldon and Rev. J. H. Temple—also to the History of Concord, Massachusetts, by Lemuel Shattuck. As the individuals from whom he has received important information are so numerous that they cannot be particularized, they will please accept his thanks for information imparted, with the assurance that their favors are remembered. To the members of the Historical committee, Horace Metcalf, Esq., Chief Justice Cushing, George Olcott, Esq., Rev. Francis Chase, Rev. Eugene De Normandie, David P. Darrah, and the gentlemen composing the selectmen in 1873, '74, 75 and 76, Eben H. Tidd, Charles Gay, Roswell W. Robertson, Benjamin W. Putnam, John W. Taylor, Robert R. Allen, Franklin W. Putnam and Rufus W. Piper, he would return his thanks for the great kindness with which he has been treated while discharging the arduous duties that have devolved upon him in connection with his work. He also desires to acknowledge his obligations to the members of his family, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Saunderson and Henry P. Saunderson, without whose constant assistance and ever ready sympathy he feels that this history could never have been completed.

H. H. S.

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MAIN STREET NORTH.

HISTORY OF CHARLESTOWN.

CHAPTER I.

CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH THE GRANTING OF NO. 4, BY MASSACHUSETTS BAY, AND MATTERS PRELIMINARY TO ITS SETTLEMENT.

THE following facts afford an explanation without which much that is of interest in the granting, settlement and early history of No. 4, will fail to be understood. At the time of the granting of No. 4, by Massachusetts Bay, it was supposed that the territory now included in the township of Charlestown, was embraced within that province. When the Charters of Massachusetts Bay and New-Hampshire were granted, the explorations of the country had been so imperfect that the knowledge of its geography possessed by the sovreigns of Great Britain was both limited and inaccurate. As a consequence no little confusion was ultimately produced, resulting in conflicts for jurisdiction arising from indefinite boundaries. In these conflicts, not only New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, but Connecticut and New-York became involved, and in the nature of the case this was unavoidable as, in numerous instances, different grantees were invested by their charters with right to the same territory.* Thus the western boundaries of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut were by their charters upon the South Sea or Pacific Ocean; while Charles II. had granted to his brother, the Duke of York, the Province of New Netherlands, which lay along the Hudson River, directly west of these colonies. Here was direct and palpable conflict, which nothing but mutual concession and compromise could settle. The boundaries of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, though not in the

* See B. J. Lossing's Life of Gen. Schuyler.

same manner conflicting, were still indefinite and undetermined, as each province claimed by its charter a divisional line greatly differing from that which was insisted upon by the other. It was absolutely essential, therefore, to an established peace and harmony between these provinces, that some line of division should be mutually agreed upon, or that an appeal should be made for a decision to the power from which their charters had been originally derived. It being found that the former course was more likely to create new complications than to result satisfactorily to either of the parties, the feeling on the part of New-Hampshire, at length became so intense for ascertaining definitely her territorial jurisdiction, that it was determined in 1733, to present a petition to his majesty, George II, praying for the appointment of commissioners, whose duty it should be to ascertain the respective boundaries of the two provinces. In accordance with this determination the petition was prepared and presented, and, to quote from the Provincial Records of New-Hampshire, "Upon hearing of both parties before the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Board of Trade and the Council, His Majesty was pleased by his order in Council, the 9th February, 1736, to direct that a Commission should be prepared and pass Under the great Seal, authorizing Commissioners to mark out the dividing Line between the Provinces of the Massachusetts Bay, and New-Hampshire, giving Liberty to either Party therein, who thought themselves aggrieved to appeal therefrom to his Majestie in Council. In Pursuance of his Majesty's said Commission, Commissioners met and reported their Determination, specially; upon which both Provinces appealed to His Majesty in Council, and afterwards their Lordships reported to His Majesty as their Oppinion 'That the Northern Boundaries of the Massachusetts Bay are and be a similar curve line pursuing the Course of Merrimac River at three Miles Distance from the North side thereof, beginning at the Atlantic Ocean, and ending at a Point due North of a Place, in the plan returned by said commissioners, called Pautucket Falls, and a straight Line Drawn from thence due West crossing the said River till it meets with His Majesty's other Governments, and that the rest of the Commissioners' said report of Determination be affirmed by his Majesty. In 1738, His Majesty was Pleased with the advice of his Privy Council to approve of their Lordships' Report and to confirm it accordingly, in Consequence whereof the Line has been marked out."

After the petition of New-Hampshire for a divisional line between

the two provinces, during the years 1735–36, and while the decision of His Majesty was still pending, the General Court of Massachusetts Bay granted above thirty townships between the rivers Merrimac and Connecticut; which townships upon the running (that is determining) of the divisional line in 1738, fell within the Province of New Hampshire; and among them were those granted under the designations No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4; which are the present townships of Chesterfield, Westmoreland, Walpole, and Charlestown; which though they had fallen within the limits of New-Hampshire, were all subsequently settled in dependence upon their grants received from Massachusetts. The settlers therefore, as their grants had emanated from an authority which had no jurisdiction over the soil, had, as it was claimed, no valid title to their lands. And this they must have known, as the final decree of his Majesty fixing the boundary line, bears date March 5th, 1740; and we find a petition of the proprietors of No. 4, dated Sept. 29th, 1740, to His Majesty, praying to be reannexed to the Massachusetts Province, to which they had supposed they belonged. This was before any considerable settlement had been made. But notwithstanding their title was uncertain, we find that the settlement was still continued, though for the most part under different proprietors till 1753; when in consequence of the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General in relation to what was right and proper to be done concerning those townships which had been granted by Massachusetts, in which it was substantially recommended, that proprietors who had made improvements on their lands, should be confirmed in the rights and privileges given them by their grants from that State, application was made by petition to New-Hampshire to that effect, which was readily and cheerfully granted. Thus Charlestown was for between twelve and thirteen years after its settlement substantially a Massachusetts town.

The circumstances which led to the granting of the above mentioned townships by the Province of Massachusetts within the limits of New-Hampshire, are explained by the action of her General Court in the years 1735–36. A large number of petitions having been presented to the General Court, asking for grants of townships, a committee was appointed to take them into special consideration. This committee was appointed on the 14th of January, 1735, and "the next day January 15th, 1735, Edmund Quincy, Esq., from the committee of both Houses on the petitions for townships &c., gave in the following report."

REPORT.

The Committee appointed, the Fourteenth Currant, to take into Consideration the several Petitions for Townships, now before the Court, and Report what may be Proper for the Court to do thereon, Having met and maturely Considered the same, are Humbly of opinion, That there be a Careful View, and Survey of the Lands between Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers from the North West Corner of Rumford on Merrimack, to the Great Falls on Connecticut, of Twelve Miles, at the least, in Breadth, or North and South, by a Committee of Eleven Able and Suitable Persons, to be appointed by this Court. Who shall after a due Knowledge of the Nature and Circumstances thereof, lay the same into as many Townships of the Contents of Six Miles Square, as the Land in wedth, as aforesaid, will allow of; No Township to be more than Six Miles East and West. And also Lay out the Land on the East side of Connecticut River, from said Falls to the Township Laid out to Josiah Willard, and others, into as many Townships of the Contents of Six Miles Square as the same will allow of, and also the Land on the West side of the River of Connecticut from said Falls to the Equivalent Land into One or Two Townships of the Contents of Six Miles Square, if the same will allow thereof, Five of which Committee to be a Quorum for Surveying and Laying out the Townships on each, from Rumford to Connecticut River as aforesaid; And Three of the Committee aforenamed shall be a Quorum for Surveying and Laying out the Townships on each side of Connecticut River as aforesaid; And that the said Committee make Report of their Doings to this Court at their Sessions in May next or as soon as Conveniently they can, that so the Persons whose Names are Contained in the Several Petitions hereafter mentioned viz't.; In the Petition of Hopkinton; In the Petition of Salisbury and Almsbury; In the Petition of Cambridge; In the Petition of Bradford and Wenham; In the Petition of Haverhill; In the Petition of Milton and Brookline; In the Petition of Samuel Chamberlain and Jonathan Jewett; and In the Petition of Nathaniel Harris &c.; In the Petition of Stephens and Goulden and others; In the Petition of Morgan Cobb &c., Jonathan Welles &c., Lyscomb and Johnson &c.; In the Petition of Isaac Little &c.; In the Petition of Jonathan Powers &c., John Whitman, Esq., &c., Samuel Haywood &c., Josiah Fassett and others, John Flynt and others, Jonathan Howard and others, of Bridgewater that have not heretofore been admitted Grantees or Settlers within the space of Seven years last Past of or in any former or other Grant of a Township or Particular Grant on Condition

of Settling; and that shall appear and give Security to the Value of Forty Pounds to Perform the Conditions that shall be enjoined by this Court; may by the Major Part of the Committee be admitted Grantees into One of the said Townships; The Committee to give Public Notice of the time and Place of their meeting to admit the Grantees, Which Committee Shall be Impowered to Employ Surveyors and Chainmen to assist them in Surveying and Laying out said Townships; The Province to bear the Charge and be Repaid by the Grantees who may be admitted, the whole Charge they shall advance. Which Committee We apprehend ought to be Directed and Impowered to admit Sixty Settlers in each Township and take their Bonds Payable to the Committee and their Successors in the said Trust, to the Use of the Province for the Performance of the Conditions of their Grant, viz't. That each Grantee Build a Dwelling House of Eighteen feet Square and Seven feet Stud at the Least on their Respective Home Lots and Fence in and Break up for Plowing, or clear and Stock with English Grass Five acres of Land within Three years next after their admittance and cause their Respective Lots to be Inhabited, and that the Grantees do within the Space of Three years from the time of their being Admitted Build and finish a Convenient meeting House for the Public Worship of GOD, and settle a Learned Orthodox Minister; And in case any of the Grantees Shall fail or Neglect to Perform what is enjoined as above. The Committee Shall be Obliged to put the Bonds in suit and take Possession of the Lots and Rights that shall become forfeit and Proceed to Grant them to other Persons that will appear to fulfill the Conditions within One Year next after the said last mentioned Grant. And if a sufficient Number of Petitioners that have no Grant within Seven years as aforesaid, (Viz't. Sixty to each Township) do not appear others may be Admitted, Provided they have fulfilled the Conditions of their former Grant. The Committee to take care that there be Sixty three House Lots Laid out in as Regular Compact and Defensible a manner as the Land will allow of. One of which Lots shall be for the first Settled Minister, One for the Second Settled Minister and one for the School. To each of which an equal Proportion of Land shall Accrue in all future Divisions."

Fryday, January 16, 1735.

"IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Ordered:—That Joseph Gerrish, Benjamin Prescot, Josiah Willard, Job Almy Esquires, Mr. Moses Pierson and Captain Joseph Gould with such as the Honorable Board shall join be a Committee

to all Intents and Purposes to Effect the Business Projected by the Report of the Committee of Both Houses to consider the Petitions for Townships which Pass'd this Day, Viz't.:—On the Proposed Line between Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers and on both sides of Connecticut River and that there be granted and allowed to be Paid out of the Public Treasury after the Rate of Fifteen Shillings per Diem (to each of the Committee) for every Day he is in the Service in the Woods, and subsistence, And Ten Shillings per Diem for every Day to each one of the said Committee while in the Service in admitting Settlers into the Said Township, and Subsistence to be Paid as aforesaid.

In Council, Read and Concurred, And William Dudley, Samuel Welles, Thomas Berry, Joseph Wilder, and John Chandler, jun'r., Esquires are Joined with the Committee of the House for the Line between Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers, &c.

At a Great and General Court Held in Boston the Twenty-fourth day of November One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-Six the following Vote Passed the two Houses and was Consented to by the Governor viz't.

Voted—That Thomas Wells of Deerfield, Esq. be and hereby is empowered to assemble the Grantees of the Township Number Four on the East Side and next adjoining to Connecticut River giving timely Notice to the said Grantees admitted into said Township by the Committee of this Court to meet and assemble at some Suitable Place in order to Choose a Moderator and Proprietor's Clerk and Committee to Allot and Divide their Lands and to Dispose of the same and to Pass such Votes and Orders as by them may be thought Conducive for the Speedy fulfillment of their grants and also to agree upon methods for Calling of meetings for the future, provided none of their Votes Concerning the Dividing and Disposing of their Land that shall be passed while they are under the Care and Direction of the Committee of this Court shall be of force before they are Allowed of by the said Committee."

By the words "At a great and General Court held in Boston on the twenty-fourth day of November &c.," it does not mean that the above vote was passed on that day for it was not passed till the December following. The committee consisting of eleven persons from both houses of the General Court had proceeded in the discharge of their duty to lay out the specified townships on the Connecticut river and had subsequently in the month of Sept. 1736, given notice to the petitioners to meet at Concord, Massachusetts, for the purpose of com-

plying with the conditions on which they would be granted. * A large number attended the meeting, of whom sixty complied with the conditions prescribed and were admitted as grantees." The south bound of township No. 1, was placed at a point on the river four and one half miles and twenty rods north of the southerly end of Merry's meadow (which would be near the present dividing line between Hinsdale and Chesterfield). The north bound of No. 4, was in the upper part of the present town of Charlestown, N. H. The plat of these townships known by the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, was accepted by the General Court, November 30, 1736, and December 13, the following persons were appointed and empowered to call the first meeting of the several proprietors for organization, viz. Samuel Chamberlain, of Westford, for No. 1, (Chesterfield); Nathaniel Harris, of Watertown, for No. 2, (Westmoreland); John Flint of Concord, for No. 3, (Walpole); Thomas Wells, of Deerfield, for No. 4, (Charlestown).

Thomas Wells, Esq., of Deerfield, having been empowered to call the first meeting of the Grantees of No. 4, records his notification as follows:

Hampshire ss. Deerfield, March 29, 1737.

"Pursuant to the order or authority above granted to me the Subscriber, I have caused the grantees or the Proprietors of the Township of Number Four above mentioned to be Notified to meet at the house of Joseph Billings in Hatfield on Tuesday the Fifth of April next at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon by Posting notifications of the Time, place and Occasion of Said Meeting in the Towns of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield and Sunderland the Places where the grantees dwell."

This meeting was notified on the petition of Jonathan Wells of Deerfield, and met at the time and place appointed.

Capt. Thomas Wells of Deerfield, was chosen Moderator, and Benjamin Dickinson of Hatfield, Proprietors' Clerk; and the following persons viz. Capt. Thomas Wells, Capt. Nathaniel Coleman, Lieut. Joseph Clesson, John Catting,† and Noah Wright were voted committee for the township; whose duty, it should be, as early as convenient, to repair to it, and inspect it, and in the first place, lay out sixty-three house lots, upon upland, in the most defensible manner they

* See History of Northfield, p. 226. For names of the sixty bondsmen and also of the proprietors, see Miscellany.

† John Catlin.

could, agreeably to the order of the General Court, in the place which had been previously selected by the Proprietors, or if on examination, any other location should be adjudged more convenient, it was left discretionary with them to lay them out there. They were then to proceed to divide the meadow and interval lands in the township into one or more divisions "to and amongst the proprietors" as on inspection, they might consider most conducive to their interests; yet it was left to the direction of the committee either to make a division of the whole of the meadow land, or only a part of it, as they should judge best. The committee were also directed to lay out convenient and necessary highways in the township, and in all the divisions of the lands. They were moreover directed to ascertain convenient places for a corn mill, and saw mill, and make a report of doings in the premises for the confirmation of the proprietors, at their next meeting; the whole to be done at the charge of the proprietors.

The following method was also adopted for calling subsequent meetings, viz.

"That Five of the proprietors of Said Township, applying themselves to the Clark of Said Proprietors, in their application setting forth the Time, place and Occasion of Said Meeting; and the clerk Setting up Notifications in the towns of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, and Deerfield, Five days at least before the time of Said Meeting; Setting forth also in the said Notifications, the Time, place, and Occasion of Said Meeting, shall be Sufficient for the calling of a meeting of the Said Proprietors for the future."

The following vote was also passed at this meeting.

"*Voted*—By the proprietors that they will Choose a Committee to require an account of those persons, that were Entrusted with the money for Carrying on the Petition for the afore Said Township; and also to Receive from the former Committee an account of their Charge, in viewing the land in Said Township; and their Charge in Laying out and Dividing the same, so far as they proceeded; and that the said Committee, when the accounts are adjusted, to lay the Same before the Proprietors to pass thereon, at their next meeting.

Voted—That Capt. Israel Williams, Noah Wright, and Nathaniel Kellogg be a Committee for the End afore Said.

The next meeting of the proprietors is thus recorded in the Proprietors' Records—page 11.

"At a meeting of the proprietors of the Township No. 4, on the East

Side of the Connecticut River, at the House of Joseph Billings, in Hatfield, on Tuesday, the 28th of June, Anno Domini, 1737.

1st. *Voted*—That Capt. Nathaniel Coleman of Hatfield, be Moderator of the Proprietors Meeting.

2d. *Voted*—The whole accompts that hath been past of money expended and Labour done for bringing forward the Settlement of S'd Township.

3d. *Voted*—That the whole accompts here rendered, in proportion be paid by each man, before he draws his Lotts.

4th. *Voted*—The sum of fourteen pounds money, be granted to be Improved for Making and cuting a Road, as the direction of the proprietors shall be hereafter.

5th. *Voted*—That Ensign Zach. Field of Northfield, and Orlando Bridgman of Fort Dummer, be a Committee with their Assistants for marking and cuting a Road.

6th. *Voted*—That each Prop'r shall pay his Proportion of money agreed upon by the Proprietors, before he draws his lotts.

7th. *Voted*—That the lots (viz.) No. 14, 15 and 19 to 38, that is not judged in quality, equivolent to other lots, that the Committee that shall hereafter be chosen shall determine how and what Land each one shall have, to make those lots Equivolent to other Lots.

8th. *Voted*—That they make choice of Joseph Billings, of Hatfield, Proprietor's Treasurer.

9th. *Voted*—That they allow Nath'l. Dickenson, of Hatfield, three shillings [O. T.] for bringing up the Proprietor's Book.

10th. *Voted*—That the Several divisions of Lots that are now Laid out, be drawn for by those that have paid their money.*

1. *Voted*—That the house lots be drawn for.

2d. *Voted*—That the Meadow lots in the first Division be drawn for.

3. *Voted*—That the Second Division of Meadow lots be drawn for.

11th. *Voted*—That the Proprietor's Treasurer shall pay to the Respective Persons Their Several Sums of money that is due to them as their accompts then lay before them.

12th. *Voted*—That such Proprietors, that have not drawn their Lots, which are left in the hand of the Treasurer, first paying their proportion of past charges, may draw them with calling the Clerk and Treasurer together.

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* See Miscellany for this drawing.

13th. *Voted*—That we will choose a Committee to Confer with men about the building of a Saw Mill and Corn Mill, upon the most easy terms they can.

14th. *Voted*—Capt. Nath'el Coleman, Ensign, Zach. Field, Noah Wright, Nath'el Kellogg and John Catting be a Committee for the affors'd.

15th. *Voted*—That we will reconsider the eleventh vote.

16th. *Voted*—That the former Committee that were chosen to take in accompts, (viz.) Capt. Israell Williams, Nath'el Kellogg, Noah Wright, shall be empowered to give order to the Proprietor's Treasurer to pay out moneys to the several persons to whom it is due.

17th. *Voted*—That we employ Nath'el Kellogg, of Hadley, to lay the plan he hath taken and draught of the township No. 4, &c. for the approbation of the general Court's Committee.

18th. *Voted*—That we accept the return of the Committee, refering to the Laying out the Lotts and Highways, and Confirm them Agreeable as they are laid in the plan.

19th. *Voted*—That Joseph Billings' account be allowed for charges that hath arisen by the Proprietors, (viz.) £ 3 3s 10d.

20th. *Voted*—That the meeting be adjourned to the third Tuesday of October at eight of the clock in the morning.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

At an adjourned meeting on the eighteenth of October, A. Domini 1737 at the House of Joseph Billings in Hatfield.

1st. *Voted*—That Capt. Nath'el Coleman be one of the Persons with the Clerk and Treasurer, for persons to apply to, to draw their lots, and that either two of the three, shall be sufficient to draw his lott with paying his money.

2d. *Voted*—To make choice of John Catting to join with Orlando Bridgman, as a committee in behalf of Ensign Zach. Field to view and Mark a rode in the most Convenient Place as they Like Best to S'd Township.

3d. *Voted*—That this meeting be adjourned to the first Tuesday in January at eight of the Clock in the morning, to the House of Capt. Nathaniel Coleman, of Hatfield, Anno Domini 1737.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

"At an adjourned meeting on the 3d day of January, A. Domini 1737 at the house of Capt. Nathaniel Coleman at Hatfield, Innholder &c.

1st. *Voted*—That we will chuse a Committee to Prosecute (as the Law Directs) the Law upon Such persons as Refuse and Neglect to pay their just proportion of Past Charges.

2d. *Voted*—That we choose a Committee to Confer with the Proprietors of some of the Neighboring Towns to do their Proportion in Cuting a road to such Townships as they Shall agree to.

3d. *Voted*—Capt. Thomas Wells, Capt. Nath'el Coleman, Lieut. Joseph Clesson, Dea. William Dickingson, Nath'l Kellogg, John Catting Com'tee men for afores'd Purpose.

4th. *Voted*—That Nath'el Coleman Shall have too pounds, Ten shillings for providing for the Proprietors.

5th. *Voted*—That Lieut. John Smith shall have one pound, five shillings for past Charges for the Proprietors.

6th. *Voted*—The sum of Eight Shillings to Joseph Billing, for past Charges.

The affores'd votes were voted at the affores'd Meeting, as attest,

NATHANIEL COLEMAN, Moderator.

A true copy, attest,

BENJ. DICKINSON, Proprietor's Clerk.

The foregoing votes were presented to the Committee of the General Court for Approbation, which were read and approved of by s'd. Committee.

WM. DUDLEY.

Boston, 28th June, 1738."

The next proprietor's meeting was held at the house of Obadiah Dickinson in Hatfield, Nov. 8th, 1739, and was called

1st. To chuse a Proprietors Clerk.

2nd. To take Suitable measures for the encouraging of the building of a Mill or Mills, in sd Township.

3d. To raise money to defray past Charges, and for the building of a Mill or Mills if need be, or otherwise to be disposed of according to the Direction of the proprietors.

4th. To do what may be thought proper in cuting off a Rode to said Township, and for the doing everything else that may be thought Proper for the bringing forward the Settlement of the Township.

The notification was signed by Benjamin Dickinson, Proprietors Clerk, and dated at Hadley, Oct. 22, 1739.

At this meeting Thomas Wells, Esq. having been elected Moderator, Major Israel Williams was chosen Proprietors Clerk, and sworn in accordingly, when the following business was transacted.

It being proposed to said meeting that they would take some Suitable Measures for the Incouraging the building of Mills in said Township, they thereupon,

Voted—That that matter be refered to the Committee heretofore chosen for said purpose, to do and Transact in that affair agreeable to said vote Chusing a Committee.

Voted—That Thomas Wells, Esq. and Samuel Dickinson of Hadley be aded to sd Committee in the room of Mr. Zachariah Field and Noah Wright, who do not appear to act further in sd affair.

Whereas—The proprietors have been at considerable charge, and Moneys are now due to several persons who have been employed in the Service of said Proprietors, agreeable to your votes, Therefore,

Voted—That they will raise a Rate of two Hundred and Seventy pounds Upon the Proprietors, in order to defray the Same to be paid to the said Proprietors Treasurer.

Voted—That Mr. Israel Williams, Nathaniel Coleman and Nathaniel Kellogg be assesors fourthwith to proportion and assess the aforesaid Sum of Two hundred and Seventy Pounds upon the Proprietors, Each one their due and equal proportion thereof: and when they have perfected the said assesments, to commit the Same to the person, that Shall be Chosen Collector, who shall forthwith collect the same and pay it to the sd Proprietors Treasurer.

Voted—That Mr. Israel Williams, Nathaniel Coleman, Nathaniel Kellogg be a Committee to adjust accounts with all persons that have any Challenges upon the Proprietors, who shall and hereby are Impowered to give orders to the sd proprietors Treasurer for the Payment of what upon adjustment shall be due to them for Service done, and Moneys expended by order of said Proprietors; the said Treasurer is hereby ordered to pay the same in full discharge thereof.

Voted—That if there be any Surplus remaining in the hands of the Treasurer, after the debts of said Proprietors are paid, it shall be in his hands for the farther orders and Disposal of said Proprietors.

Voted—That Mr. Israel Williams, Nathaniel Coleman, and Nathaniel Kellogg be a Committee to attend the direction of law for making sale of all such delinquent Proprietors rights of Land, as shall neglect and refuse to pay their part of the affores'd Assessment, as by law limited and required.

Voted—That the Expenses of this Meeting at the house of Mr. Obediah Dickinson be paid by the Proprietors of said Township.

The foregoing votes were passed by the said proprietors in the affores'd Meeting. Attest, Thomas Wells, Moderator."

The next meeting is thus recorded in the proprietors record:

"At a Meeting of the Proprietors of No. 4, on the East Side of the Connecticut River, being Legally warned and assembled this 29th day of Sept, 1740.

The Proprietors being informed that by the Determination of his Majesty in Council respecting the Controverted Bounds between the Province of the Massachusetts Bay and New-Hampshire, they are Excluded from the Province of the Massachusetts Bay to which they always Supposed themselves to belong;

Therefore Unanimously Voted that a Petition be refered to the Kings' Most Excellent Majesty, seting fourth our distressed Estate and praying we may be annexed to the said Massachusetts Province;

That Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. be Impow'd to present the said petition to his Majesty, and to appear and fully to act for and in behalf of this Town Respecting the Subject matter of said Petition according to His Discression.

THOMAS WELLS, Moderator.

Voted—That the charges of this Meeting Amounting to the sum of £2. 11. 0, be paid by the proprietors.

THOMAS WELLS."

How much had been done previous to this time in preparing No. 4 for settlement cannot now be ascertained. That some money had been expended is certain, but it is equally certain that some of the improvements which the proprietors voted to make had not been made. From their petition to his Majesty to be reannexed to Massachusetts, if the proprietors ever heard, no record was made of it. It was of such a nature that they could scarcely have had any expectation that it would receive a favorable answer. The exclusion of the township from Massachusetts was a great disappointment to the proprietors, and proved for upward of twenty years an exceedingly prolific source of trouble to the settlers, as from this history will hereafter be seen.

CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENT OF NO. 4.—PROVISIONS FOR ITS DEFENCE—THE ANTICIPATED WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE BEGINS—DEFENCE OF THE PLACE TILL THE CLOSE OF 1746, WHEN THE SETTLEMENT IS DESERTED FOR THE WINTER.

THE first settlement of No. 4 was made by three brothers, Samuel, David, and Stephen Farnsworth in 1740. They were natives of Groton, Massachusetts, but at the time of their removal to No. 4, were of Lunenburg. They were soon followed by Isaac Parker and sons, and Obadiah Sartwell from Groton, John Hastings of Hatfield, Moses Willard of Lunenburg and Phineas Stevens of Rutland, Massachusetts.

To appreciate the situation of these settlers, it is necessary to have some knowledge of the progress which the country had made at that time. Beginning then, at Boston, at that time as now the principal place in New England, we must not imagine it as containing its tens of thousands of inhabitants, but a taxable population of about eighteen hundred; for this, according to Holmes, was the number it contained in 1742. The same writer puts down the number of its dwelling houses, as seven hundred and nineteen. From this, we shall immediately perceive, that it is not the Boston of our present ideas. In the same year the taxable persons in the county of Worcester, were about three thousand two hundred. The settlement most easily reached, was at Northfield, Massachusetts, which was on the Connecticut river, about forty-five miles below; for though there were a few inhabitants at Upper Ashuelot, now Keene, and Lower Ashuelot, now Swanzey, there was no other way, at the time, of reaching them, except by way of Fort Dummer.

The nearest settlements within the present limits of New-Hampshire, with the exception of those already mentioned, were on the Merrimac and its branches. These were Penacook, now Concord, Suncook, now Pembroke, Contoocook, now Boscawen, New Hopkinton, now

Hopkinton, Souhegan East, now Merrimac, Souhegan West, now Amherst. Hollis was also settled under the name of Nissitissit, or the West Parish of Dunstable. West of the Connecticut, there were no settlements in the territory, now included in the State of Vermont, with the exception of Fort Dummer; and on the north, there were none this side of the borders of Canada. No. 4, was, therefore, the most advanced frontier settlement, environed by deep forests on every side, and the most exposed to the enemy in case of a French or Indian war, which, owing to the disturbed relations of France and England, was at any time probable. Indeed it was the apprehension of such a war that had long been the means of restraining emigrations, and preventing the progress of settlements on the Connecticut river, the lands on which were reputed to be exceedingly desirable. But the time at length arrived, when circumstances combined to create sufficient motives to induce their occupation, notwithstanding disastrous results had attended nearly all previous settlements on the river.

It has been seen that the township of No. 4, was granted originally by Massachusetts, but that subsequently, by the decision of King George II. it was found to lie within the boundaries of New-Hampshire, and that on learning this, the proprietors had petitioned the King to have the township set back again under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. This was in September 1740, and before the next meeting, which was held September 1, 1742, most of the proprietors had disposed of their interests in the township, probably owing to the doubtful character of their titles, at a very cheap rate. Only three of the original proprietors became settlers. These were Captain Phineas Stevens, Lieutenant Ephraim Wetherbe and Stephen Farnsworth. A few others held their titles for a while, but eventually disposed of them.

The settlement of the township was very slow, as, in 1744, there were not in it more than nine or ten families. This probably arose not so much from the inability of the proprietors to give sufficient titles to those who might have had a disposition to purchase their lands, as from certain signs which indicated that so far an advanced frontier was not likely for any considerable time to be safe. The French government had already commenced that series of agressions, through deeply laid plans, through which it undoubtedly calculated on ultimately becoming the ruling power upon this continent, and these plans were not only watched with anxiety by the Provinces but by the home government. The state of the times was therefore very

unsettled, and far from inspiring confidence in those who felt desirous of making for themselves new homes in the wilderness. For, in case of a war with France, there was certain to be in the American Provinces, as a necessary appendage, a war with the Indians. And this was generally understood. For though for some years previous the savages had held friendly relations with the inhabitants on our western frontier on the Connecticut river, their character was too well known to allow of the expectation of their continuing their friendly intercourse, while the two nations should be at war. And an Indian war on the frontiers was far more than any other to be dreaded: and of this the people were too well aware to place themselves rashly in a position of immediate exposure to its dangers. Indeed the bare idea of one of their *raids*, was sufficient to excite in the minds of the settlers a degree of consternation seldom if ever experienced in the most terrible scenes of civilized warfare. Their cruelty was proverbial, and nothing stood in the way of its exercise but their cupidity, which had grown with them to be so engrossing a passion as often to overcome their desire for exterminating their enemies, from the large reward which they hoped to obtain for their ransom. Their characters were a compound of the basest qualities of the native Indian, combined with all that they could gather of greater baseness from the Canadian French of that period. The character of the Indian, when truthfully apprehended, can be contemplated with little complacency, when least corrupted by the vices of civilization; but when affected by and brought under the power of these, it often reaches a point of degradation far below that which is reached by persons in civilized society who are brought under the same influences. It is true that human beings do not often become so demoralized as not to exhibit occasionally, some good and virtuous traits. Thus the tribe of Indians whose place of rendezvous was in and around St. Francis, who for many years were the scourges of the settlers on the Connecticut, though far below the average savage, yet were not wholly deficient in qualities which were commendable and which have sometimes been seized on, and made prominent to the alleviation of those darker traits in their characters, which it seemed about impossible to contemplate without feeling that they had little title to the appellation of *human* beings. Now with men of such characters roving the wilderness, still cherishing in their most friendly intercourse with the inhabitants, secretly hostile dispositions, and only awaiting fitting opportunities for manifesting their hostility—making seasons of peace

only times for gaining knowledge which would be advantageous to them in war in making depredations and securing prisoners; and moreover with the almost daily expectation that war would break out, who can wonder that the progress in the settlement was no greater?

No. 4 had been settled only about three years, when it became apparent that war could not much longer be deferred, and the inhabitants deemed it wise to adopt measures for their own defence. A meeting was therefore notified on the petition of the following proprietors, viz. David Farnsworth, Moses Willard, Phineas Stevens, Isaac Parker, jun., Obadiah Sartwell, John Avery,* and Charles Holden,† for the purpose of considering the present circumstances of affairs and the danger we are in of being assaulted by an enemy, in case a war should happen between the kingdoms of England and France; and to consider and transact what is proper to be done in respect of building and furnishing a fortification or fortifications in said Township for the defence and better security thereof. This meeting was notified by Dr. John Hastings, proprietors' clerk, and was held at the house of John Spafford, jr., Nov. 24, 1743.

At this meeting the erection of the Fort having been decided upon, the following votes relating to the election of committees and other matters essential to the carrying out of their design were passed:

1st. *Voted*—That John Hastings, Lieut. John Spafford and John Avery be a Committee to take accompts of men's labor at the Fort and to see the Fort completed. (To this Committee John Spafford, jr., and Samuel Farnsworth were subsequently added.)

2nd. *Voted*—That a Carpenter be allowed 9s., Old Tenor, per day; each laborer 7s, per day, and a pair of oxen 3s. 6d, per day, old Tenor.

4th. *Voted*—That the above Committee be Impowered to finish or complete the Fort so far as they shall judge nescessary and convenient.

5th. *Voted*—That the charge of building the Fort shall be assessed upon, and paid by, the proprietors.

6th. *Voted*—That the Committee be allowed 5 £. 10s. 0, for setting up the house at the North-West corner of the Fort and Completing the same.

7th. *Voted*—That the sum of 12 £ be allowed the Committee to be

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* John Avery, afterwards Deputy Secretary of Mass.

† Charles Holden, from Groton, Mass.; (son of Stephen and Hannah Sawtell Holden,) b. Oct. 22, 1721.

laid out to such workmen, as they shall agree with to fit up the house, that was Lieut. Witherby's so that it may be suitable to meet in, in such manner as the Committee shall think convenient.

8th. *Voted*—That the sum of £ 300, old Tenor, be assessed on the proprietors of the Township, for the charge that has arisen in building a Fort, and for paying the charge that shall arise in completing the Fort, so far that it may be convenient and defensible, and if all the £ 300 be not needful to be expended for finishing the Fort the overplus to be laid out for other nescessary uses for the good of the proprietors.

9th. *Voted*—That Capt. John Spafford, Lieut. Phineas Stevens, and John Hastings, be assessors to proportion the aforesaid sum of £ 300 on the proprietors of the Township.

10th. *Voted*—That Samuel Farnsworth be a Collector to collect the aforesaid sum of £ 300 and deliver into the hands of the proprietor's treasurer.

11th. *Voted*—That John Hastings be allowed 12 pounds for the benefit of his house, and the damage of his land and the use of one of the rooms in the house now building on the east of the Fort so long as it holds peace.—He not to take his house from the Fort.

12th. *Voted*—That Capt. John Spafford, Lieut. Stevens, and John Hastings be appointed a Committee to keep the Fort in repair, and take care that no person come to dwell in any of the houses within the Fort, but such as they the said Committee shall approve.

13th. *Voted*—That Ensign Obediah Sartwell, Moses Willard and Lieut. Stevens be a Committee to pass accompts and order money out of the treasury to such persons to whom it may become due.

Immediately subjoined to these votes there is found in the Proprietors' Records the following; but at what meeting passed is not apparent.

"An acc't of what is allowed for houses and materials for the Fort.

Voted—Capt. Spafford for his house and timber, £ 23–0–0.

Voted—To Lieut. Stevens for his house, £ 35.0–0.

Voted—To Isaac Parker for stone, 46s.; Mantletrees, 6s.; Clay, 8s.: =£ 3–0–0.

Voted—To Moses Willard for his house, £ 8–0–0; Stone, £ 1–6–0= £ 9–6–0.

Voted—To Lieut. Witherby for his house, £ 35–0–0.

Such were the proceedings of the inhabitants of No. 4, in relation to the erection and completion of their Fort—that little fortress which

was destined to be known subsequently all over the land, and the defence of which, wherever its tale should be told, would excite universal admiration.

The fort is said to have been built under the direction of Col. John Stoddard, of Northampton, Mass., who was for many years the principal military engineer on the Connecticut River Frontier, and had twenty years before superintended the building of the Blockhouse at Fort Dummer. That Col. Stoddard was consulted, and his counsel obtained is probable, though the fact does not appear in the Proprietors' Records. The fort was constructed in the manner of other fortifications of the time, which were only intended to afford a defense against musketry. It covered, says Rev. Dr. Crosby, in his Annals of Charlestown, about three-quarters of an acre, which dimensions in the absence of any more definite measurement, we are under the neccessity of receiving. This would make it about the size of Fort Dummer, which was 180 feet on a side; it being built in the form of a square. The walls were made of large squared timbers laid horizontally one above the other, and locked together at the angles in the manner of a log cabin. Within the enclosure were buildings called province houses. These, before being enclosed in the fort, had been the houses of Capt. John Spafford, Capt. Phineas Stevens, Lieut. Moses Willard, Lieut. Ephraim Wetherbe and John Hastings. In the enclosure was also a house which was newly built and which was situated in the north-west corner. The fort was stockaded on the north side by timbers about a foot in diameter, placed in the ground endwise, which were not far from twelve feet high. Fort Dummer was stockaded on every side. This, it appears, was done because, in the opinion of Lieut. Gov. Dummer, from whom it was named, it would add to its capacity for defense. But in this he did not agree with Col. Stoddard,* who in writing to him on the subject said "I forgot to take notice of your thought of setting stockadoes round the fort to keep the enemy at a

* Col. John Stoddard, b. Feb. 17, 1682, graduated at Harvard in 1701, and became a lawyer in Northampton, Col. of a regiment and Superintendent of Defence, Judge of Probate, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, one of the Governor's Council, &c. He was a man of very superior intellect, high character and large wealth. He died, while attending General Court at Boston, June, 19th, 1748. His death was a serious loss to the western frontiers of Massachusetts to which his knowledge and skill in military matters had been of great service. His inventory was nearly ₱180,000, viz. real estate £18,238; personal estate, £17,194. His gold watch, the first one had at Northampton, was appraised at £150.

distance. I don't well apprehend the benefit of it, for we intend the fort shall be so built that the soldiers shall be as safe if the enemy were in the parade" (that is in the open space within the enclosure of the walls) "as if they were without the fort" The province houses were placed directly against the walls of the fort, and so prepared on every side that they could be put in an immediate state of defence should the enemy by any means gain admittance to the enclosure, so that they would still have a hard battle to fight before the place could be taken.

Such was the preparation for their defence which the inhabitants of No. 4 took the precaution to have in readiness against the time of war which they correctly anticipated would very soon come. Fort Dummer had been projected by Massachusetts, and the expense of its erection paid by the State. But the settlers of No. 4, were under the necessity of making provision for themselves, as New-Hampshire, within whose boundaries they had fallen, had no interest in defending a frontier so far from her other settlements, and Massachusetts felt under no obligation to give them protection, as they were not within her jurisdiction; and had it not been that the circumstances became such that it was greatly for the interests of Massachusetts to afford them aid, in consequence of the protection which the fort afforded to the settlements below, they would have been neglected and have probably been driven away. It was thus fortunate that Massachusetts could not afford to neglect them though they had been cut off from her territory.

When the boundary line was run, in 1741, between the provinces of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, Fort Dummer was supposed to be included in the latter Province. On this account an appeal was made by the government of Massachusetts to that State to assume its support. The subject was brought before the New-Hampshire Assembly on the 3d of May, 1745, when a majority of the lower House declined making a grant for that purpose and adduced in support of this decision the following reasons:

"That the fort was fifty miles distant from any town which had been settled by the government or people of New-Hampshire; that the people had no right to the lands which by the dividing line had fallen within New-Hampshire, notwithstanding the plausible arguments which had been used to induce them to bear the expense of the line, viz. that the land would be given them, or else would be sold to pay that expense; that the charge of maintaining this fort at so great a distance, and to which there was no communication by roads, would

exceed what had been the whole expense of government before the line was established; that the great load of debt contracted on that account and the yearly support of government, with the unavoidable expenses of the war, were as much as the people could bear; that if they should take upon them to maintain this Fort, there was another, much better and more convenient Fort at a place called Number Four, besides several other settlements which they should also be obliged to defend; and finally, that there was no danger that these forts would want support since it was the interest of Massachusetts, by whom they were erected, to maintain them as a cover to their frontier."

This has been quoted to show the position and feeling of New-Hampshire towards her newly acquired territory. It was certainly a cold greeting which the settlements on the Connecticut received when they were told that they had no right to their lands, and that they were of no consequence, either to the government or people of New-Hampshire, and that it was for the interest of Massachusetts to take care of them, and she might do it.

To the honor of Governor Wentworth it must be said, that he had no sympathy with this method of proceeding. When the above reasons were therefore given, the Governor dissolved the Assembly and called another, to whom he recommended the same measure in the most pressing terms; telling them "That it was of the last consequence to the present and future prosperity of the government; that their refusal would lessen them in the esteem of the King and his Ministers, and strip the children yet unborn of their natural rights; and deprive their brethren, who were then hazarding their lives before the walls of Louisburg, of their just expectations, which were to sit down on that valuable part of the Province." But his eloquence had no effect. They thought it unjust to burthen their constituents with an expense which could yield them no profit and afford them no protection.

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The inhabitants of No. 4 were thus forewarned that whatever might be their danger, they could expect no protection from the government of New-Hampshire, and that should they require aid in defending themselves they could look for it no where else but to Massachusetts.

Events demonstrated that the inhabitants of No. 4 had not taken measures for their defence any too soon. For the fort was scarcely put in order before war, as had been anticipated, was declared by Great Britain against France and Spain. This declaration was made on the

29th of March, 1744, though it was not proclaimed in Boston until the June following.

But though war had been declared, no depredations, during the year, were committed on the frontiers, which were allowed to remain unmolested. The time was therefore spent in making preparations for future emergencies, by constructing forts and other defences against the storm which was not long to be deferred. Probably the French in Canada were employed in a similar manner, and in collecting and arming the Indians for the terrible part they were to act in the next and following years.

We shall better comprehend many things relating to this war, by understanding the line of frontier which was open to attack, and which consequently required to be defended. It must be remembered, then, that the northern boundary of the settlements of New England and New York, at that time, was limited by a line commencing at St. George River, in Maine, and running south-westerly parallel with the sea coast, embracing two or three ranges of towns until it intersected the Merrimac at Dunstable; thence up that river to the mouth of the Contoocook, and ascending that river to its source, and continuing across the high lands to the head of the river Ashuelot; thence down that stream to Hinsdale and on a westerly course, crossing the Connecticut River at Fort Dummer. Leaving the Connecticut at that point the boundary extended in a south-west direction, crossing Bernardston and Coleraine to North River, in the latter town; thence down that river to its junction with Deerfield River, and up this river through the valley of Charlemont to Hoosac Mountain; thence over the mountain nearly "in the old turnpike road" to Hoosac River, in Adams; thence following that stream to its junction with the Hudson. This was the New England frontier to be defended, in addition to which, were such settlements as were on the Connecticut River above the Ashuelot.

On this frontier nearly all the important places had erected temporary fortifications, which were tenable only against Indian attacks with musketry, but which, as they were not liable generally to any different assaults, in the absence of stronger defences, answered very important purposes for their protection. They became places of refuge into which, in times of Indian incursions, the inhabitants could flee and ordinarily be safe, till their savage enemies had passed on to make depredations on some other settlement, or were on their march back again to Canada.

On this frontier, west of the Connecticut, the government of Mass-

achusetts, in the certainty that there was to be war, authorized the building of a *cordon* of forts, to extend from Fort Dummer to her western boundary; and thence down that boundary to the north line of the State of Connecticut. Under this authorization the old defences at Northfield and Greenfield were repaired; some mounts were erected and several houses were stockaded in Bernardston and Coleraine; a strong fort was built in the present town of Heath at the expense of the government and called Fort Shirley, and another in Rome and named Fort Pelham; and a stronger fortress still in the present town of Adams, called Fort Massachusetts. The following towns on the western frontier also had small defences, viz. Williamstown, Pittsfield, Stockbridge and Sheffield. At Blanford, farther in the State, a small work was also erected, not only for the protection of the settlers, but as a station on the then principal route to Kinderhook and Albany in the State of New York. In addition to these defences there were Josiah Sartwell's Fort or Blockhouse, built in 1738, in what was a part of Hinsdale but is now Vernon, Vt., and Bridgman's Fort, which was built the same year, and was deemed much stronger. Another fort was east of the Connecticut River and nearly opposite Sartwell's Fort in Hinsdale, N. H., and was built in 1743, by Rev. Ebenezer Hinsdell, who was one of the proprietors of No. 4. Upper and Lower Ashuelot were also fortified by small block-houses. Such was the frontier to be defended in this war, and such the fortifications on which the settlers were to depend for protection.

A knowledge of the several routes by which the enemy were accustomed to approach the frontier from Canada will also afford us aid in understanding the situation of things. The routes were as follows:— One was by the river St. Francis through Lake Memphremagog, thence over portages to the river Passumsic, which was followed to its junction with the Connecticut at Barnet; from which point they pursued their course down the latter river to the settlements. This route was the most northerly. Another, frequently traversed, was through Lake Champlain, by the present town of Whitehall, in New York, thence up what is now Pawlet River to its source, from which they would strike across the mountains to West River, by passing down which the Connecticut would be reached. Another convenient route to West River was by Otter Creek. Another route which was often followed in seeking the Connecticut was by Onion, Lamoille and White Rivers. But the most common route from Canada, and that which was most frequently followed by the Indians, was up the Otter Creek and over the

mountains to Black River, the course of which was followed down to its junction with the Connecticut. When the Connecticut was reached, the enemy, according to the plans which they had in view, either descended it to Massschusetts, or struck off to the frontiers of New-Hampshire.

At the time of the declaration of war, many Indians were residing about the frontiers, on the Connecticut and at the fishing stations on that river. By a friendly intercourse they had become known to the English settlers, and a kind of attachment had been created, which in case of war, it was hoped would operate as a check both upon their cruelty and ferocity. But those who had cherished such expectations soon had the opportunity of rectifying their mistake, by discovering that their feelings of amity were only apparent, while they continued to cherish without abatement all their former hostility. Their inclinations for plunder and carnage remained as ardent as ever, and an opportunity for gratifying them being presented, they suddenly left their stations and repaired to Canada to add their numbers to the hostile tribes who were resident in that quarter; and such was their zeal for beginning hostilities and their thirst for revenge, that, when they commenced their march from their stations on first hearing of the war, they actually fired as they were departing, upon the houses of the frontier settlers. And this was but a prelude to the scene that was to open; for, perfectly acquainted with the topography of the country on the frontiers of the provinces, they were employed during the war not only on predatory incursions of their own, but also as guides to other more distant Indians, and the result was an amount of injury which it had scarcely been deemed in their power to inflict.

As in 1744, so in 1745, No. 4 was left entirely unmolested; and so far as the history of the place is concerned, it would be unnecessary to speak of the transactions of the latter year, were it not for the results which were produced by them on the subsequent conduct of the war. But these were so great that they cannot well be passed by without at least a brief mention.

In the opening of the war, France took the initiative. Her first step, and before it was even known in Boston or any where in the provinces, that war had been declared, was to seize on the Island of Canseau in the north eastern part of Nova Scotia, and carry the small garrison and inhabitants as prisoners of war to Louisburg, a very strong fortress on the Island of Cape Breton. All the houses were burned and the place was thoroughly destroyed. It was chiefly val-

uable on account of its fisheries which were carried on principally by the people of New England. Other places were also assaulted by the French, but their attacks were unsuccessful.

The prisoners taken at Canseau were soon sent to Boston where Governor Shirley gained such information from them respecting Louisburg, as to lead him to form the project of taking it. This fortress had been erected at an expense of five and a half millions of dollars and was by far the strongest in America with the exception of Quebec. Its reduction however was undertaken by four thousand troops from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-Hampshire, under command of Sir William Pepperell; no information in respect to the expedition having been communicated to the mother country. The troops sailed from Boston the last week in March 1745; and a request having been made to Commodore Warren to assist the expedition, he accordingly arrived from the West Indies where he had been stationed, with a sixty gun ship and two or three frigates before Louisburg. In the last of April the troops to the number of three thousand eight hundred landed at Chapeaurouge Bay, and on the second of May burned the warehouses containing the naval stores of the enemy. This alarmed the French, who spiked their guns, flung their powder into a well and abandoning their defences fled to the city. At this the troops composed of the hardy yeomanry of New England began the toils and hardships of the siege in earnest. For fourteen nights in succession they submitted to be yoked together like oxen, and dragged cannon and mortars through a morass two miles in extent, the ground being such that cattle could not be used. The work was done in the night, as by day the enemy's artillery commanded the ground. But they considered themselves paid for all their hardships by the glorious victory which soon crowned their endeavors. The garrison capitulated on the 17th of June, but the French flag was kept flying till it decoyed into the harbor, ships of the enemy, to the value of 600,000 pounds sterling.

By the capture of Louisburg, the government of France was both chagrined and terribly excited, and immediately commenced to put forth all its energies for retrieving its affairs, and bringing disasters of every kind on the British American Provinces. And to help them in their work the Indians were specially instigated, and the effects of this new energy were soon felt by the inhabitants of the frontiers of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts. Up to April, 1746, No. 4 had been unmolested; but on the 19th of that month it was visited by a party

of about forty French and Indians, under the command of Ensign De Neverville, who took Capt. John Spafford, Lieut. Isaac Parker and Stephen Farnsworth, prisoners, and burnt the saw mill and grist mill which the Proprietors had encouraged Capt. Spafford to erect, and which had been in operation only about two years. The following extract of a letter from Upper Ashuelot (now Keene,) dated April 23d, 1746, relates to this affair.* "We hear from No. 4, a new township to the westward, that three men, with a team of four oxen, having been at a saw mill, to fetch boards, were surprised by a party of Indians, and the men, being missing, are supposed to be either killed or made prisoners; the oxen being found, dead, with their tongues cut out." They had been to the mill and were returning with their load, when an ambuscade was formed for them into which they fell and were taken captive. They were conducted to Canada, and, after a considerable time, were permitted to return to Boston, under a flag of truce.†

The long suspense in which the settlements were kept, in regard to the fate of those who disappeared from among them, was one of the most trying things of this war. Weeks usually passed, and often months, before any information concerning them was received. And to many a husband and wife and son and daughter, the period that intervened was a season of anguish scarcely to be borne. And we never can have any proper realization of the trials of the early settlers of No. 4, while this item of their sufferings is left out. (See sketches of these men.)

The savages, having thus prosperously commenced their incursions, continued, during the remainder of the spring and summer, to make frequent inroads upon the frontiers; and calamities followed many of the settlements thick and fast. The Indians were constantly on the alert, to do all the mischief in their power, and no sooner had they done all the evil they could in one settlement, than they were off, in some unexpected direction, to fall upon another. On the 2d of May, in less than two weeks from the time of the first inroad into No. 4, having attacked, in the meanwhile, the fort of Upper Ashuelot, and visited the neighborhood of Northfield and prowled around New Hopkinton, they again appeared in the place, and Seth Putnam, the first victim of Indian vengeance, was killed.

* The very day this letter was dated (see Annals of Keene, page 19,) a party of Indians attacked Keene.

† Capt. John Spafford returned Aug. 16, 1747. He petitioned the government of Massachusetts for aid.—His house burned, his lands damaged for want of mowing, his family numerous. (Sheldon's letter.)

The following are the circumstances under which this happened.—As the women, towards evening, were going out to do their accustomed milking, they were attended by Major Josiah Willard, the son of the commander of Fort Dummer, and several soldiers as a guard. On approaching the booth or barn, where the cows were stalled, they were immediately fired upon, by a party of eight Indians, who were lying in concealment and awaiting their arrival. One shot took fatal effect on Mr. Putnam, but none of the others were injured. But as they saw Mr. Putnam fall, and, according to their custom, sprang forward for the purpose of scalping him, the Major and his men fired upon them in turn, mortally wounding two of their number; when, dragging their dying companions after them, they made a precipitate retreat. (See descendants of Seth Putnam.)

This event overspread the settlement with gloom, and excited in the minds of the inhabitants, as it well might do, the most anxious forebodings in relation to what was to come—and led them to realize, what was the fact, that there was to be, thenceforth, no safety, not even in the presence of an armed guard.

For three weeks from this event the utmost excitement prevailed; for, as the garrison was small and unequal to the repelling of any considerable force, the inhabitants stood waiting in constant expectation of another of their incursions. But though the Indians were still active, and made their presence felt, during this time, at Contoocook, Lower and Upper Ashuelot, Bernardston, Coleraine and Fort Massachusetts, they did not appear again at No. 4.

But these excitements and the gloom connected with them in the minds of the people were in a great measure alleviated if not dispelled by the arrival of Capt. Daniel Paine* on the 24th of the month, who had been sent by the assembly of Massachusetts with a troop of horse for the defense of the place. These men, on hearing the details of what had taken place, immediately manifested a strong curiosity to see the spot where Putnam had been killed; and, some of the inhabitants being affected by a similar desire about twenty persons without being suitably armed went out to visit it. But they soon paid dearly for their gratification; for the savages having laid for them an ambush Ensign Obadiah Sartwell was taken prisoner and five of the company, Samuel Farnsworth, Elijah Allen, Peter Perin, Aaron Lyon, and Joseph Massey were killed; and doubtless their temerity would have re-

* Captain Paine was of Dudley, Mass.

sulted in a much greater disaster had not Capt. Stevens, who commanded a few men in the fort, rushed out for their relief. With a consummate knowledge of Indian character, Stevens had counselled them against gratifying their curiosity; but with his accustomed promptness and daring intrepidity, he soon engaged the Indians and put them to flight inflicting on them the loss of a number of guns, and several blankets, and it is supposed also of several lives; but the number of killed could not be ascertained as, according to their custom they took in their flight, their dead along with them. Belknap, however, states it to be five. Of the persons captured or killed, Ensign Obadiah Sartwell, and Samuel Farnsworth, belonged to the settlement, but Elijah Allen,* Perin, Lyon, and Massey were members of the Company of Capt. Paine. Farnsworth was not killed by the Indians, but his death was an accident and occurred in the following manner.

The savages, as soon as they had fired on the Company that had been attracted to the spot where Putnam was killed, endeavored to cut off their retreat to the fort. One of them had overtaken Farnsworth, and was making an effort to take him prisoner, but was valiantly resisted. Their contest was observed by a soldier who, thinking that he would put an end to it, fired for the purpose of killing the Indian; but unfortunately either through a false aim, or some sudden motion of the parties just at the time, Farnsworth came in the line of the ball and was killed. The circumstance was greatly regretted, though no blame was cast on the soldier whose motive was appreciated notwithstanding the sad consequences of his act. Farnsworth was the eldest of the three brothers, who were the first settlers of the place and was a most energetic and trustworthy man. (See Farnsworth genealogies.) Sartwell returned Aug. 20, 1747, with Lieut. John Hawks.

A few days after the affair above described, Capt. Ephraim Brown, of Sudbury, Mass., arrived at No. 4, with an additional Company of troops. But nothing transpired either in No. 4, or in the region, till the nineteenth of June, which is worthy of being noted. But that day was made memorable by another engagement. The manner in which this was brought about was as follows. The horses of the troops, as they had no other way to provide for them, had been turned into the meadow to graze; and either for looking after them, or because they wanted them for some purpose, Captains Stevens and

* Elijah Allen was son of Ephraim Allen of Northboro—aged 18.

GREAT MEADOW.

Brown united their companies or portions of them together to go out after them. Let me give an account of the matter, in the language of an article published in Boston, July 1st, 1746.

"We hear that on Thursday, the 19th, ult., at a plantation called No. 4, Capt. Stevens, of the garrison there, and Capt. Brown, of Sudbury, with about fifty men went out into the woods to look for horses and, coming near a causeway they were obliged to pass, their dogs being on the hunt before them, and barking very much, they suspected some Indians were near; whereupon, keeping a good look out, they discovered a great number of them, supposed to be a hundred and fifty, lying in ambush, waiting for them on the other side; so that if they had passed over, in all probability, most of them might have been cut off. The Indians on finding themselves discovered, suddenly started up, and a smart engagement immediately ensued, in which, it is supposed, that the English fired first and engaged them so closely and briskly that they soon drew off, and being followed by our men retreated into a large swamp; whereupon the English returned to the garrison, not caring to venture, after such numbers, into so hazardous a place."—(See Vol. 3, Farmer & Moore, page 294.)

In this engagement, as above indicated, the company of Stevens and Brown had the advantage of the first fire. This disconcerted the savages in no small degree; who, being on higher ground and making no allowance for their position, almost constantly overshot the English, so as to do them comparatively little damage: who, with this advantage on their side, very soon put the enemy to rout, inflicting on them, as it was supposed, no small loss of life and means. That a number of the Indians were killed is certain, for they were seen dragging several of the bodies of their dead after them. Their loss in other respects was also considerable. Blankets, hatchets, spears, guns, &c.. were left behind, which were subsequently sold for forty pounds, old tenor, which was reckoned a great booty, "for such beggarly enemies."

Captains Stevens and Brown, in this engagement, lost none on the spot, but Jedediah Winchell was mortally wounded and died soon after. Jonathan Stanhope, David Parker and Noah Heaton were wounded but recovered.

The spot where this conflict took place has since been called Ambush Hill or, by some, the Ambuscade. It lies on the old meadow road, about a mile from the village, and a short distance to the northwest of the residence of Mr. Beza Woods. It is now marked by an elm tree, the only one in the vicinity, of some twenty or twenty-five

years growth. It is not what would be termed a hill, but is only a slight elevation on the meadow. The position of the force of Captains Stevens and Brown, during the conflict, can be only a matter of conjecture. But that the Indians occupied the position above designated, there can be little reason to doubt.

After this conflict, No. 4 remained unmolested by the incursion of enemies, for several weeks. In the meantime a company of troops, thirty-eight in number, arrived under command of Capt. Joseph How, of Marlboro' which were designed to relieve Captain Brown. The men were mostly from Marlboro' and Southboro'. But this brief cessation of hostilities was renewed on the 3d of August at which time the enemy appeared again in large numbers. Their presence was first indicated by the barking of the dogs, which belonged to the fort, and the peculiar movements which those animals were accustomed to exhibit when Indians were in the vicinity.*

Capt. Stevens, in order to ascertain the certainty of his surmises sent out a scout; but the men were scarcely out of the fort before they were fired upon, and Ebenezer Philips, was killed. He was so near the gate, when he fell, that at night a soldier crept carefully out and fastened a rope to the body, and it was drawn into the fort and interred. The remainder of the scout, effected their escape into the fort without injury.

Knowing that they were discovered, the enemy immediately made an attack upon the garrison, and put forth every endeavor to take it. They discharged their muskets against the walls, and set fire to several buildings, and made other demonstrations in the Indian fashion for effecting their object. In this manner they continued their efforts for two days, till at length, finding their attempts to be wholly ineffectual, they desisted from any further attacks.

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* Dogs are several times spoken of in connection with this history. "In November, 1706," says Judd in his "History of Hadley," Massachusetts passed an act for raising and increasing dogs for the better security of the frontiers. In 1708 the sum of 41 pounds was paid for "trailing of dogs" on the frontiers of Middlesex. Dogs were employed on the western frontier in 1746 and Gideon Lyman of Northampton was allowed £12, 13 s. 7 d., "for purchasing dogs." Connecticut and New Jersey, also employed them in military service. It is not known that any Indian was harmed by the dogs. It is probable that the main object of their employment was to trace the Indians to their hiding places, or to give warning of their presence in such a manner as to prevent the evil they might otherwise have done by their ambuscades.

See History of Hadley, page 280.

On the 5th of August, Capt. Stevens, at the head of sixty men, marched to the great meadow,—now Putney,—at which place he remained during the sixth and seventh, and guarded the people while reaping. On the eighth they returned to No. 4, to find that the cattle, horses and most of the hogs of the settlers had been killed during his absence. Sixteen horses, belonging to Capt. How's force were destroyed. The mills, which Capt. Spafford had commenced rebuilding, were also again burned, and all the houses outside of the fort, save one, which stood near the stockade.

On the 9th of August, Capt. Josiah Brown, from Stow, arrived with a company of fresh troops, to take the place of those under the command of Captain Brown, of Sudbury. (William Heywood's Journal.)

Not long after the arrival of this force, another company of troops was dispatched by Governor Shirley to No. 4, with a quantity of provisions, for the relief of the place. This was under the command of Capt. Winchester, who remained with his troops until late into the autumn, when he was recalled to Massachusetts.

No farther damage was done at No. 4, during 1746. On the sixth of August, however, seven men were ambuscaded in Winchester, near Willard's fort, and Joseph Rawson was killed; and, on the eleventh, Benjamin Wright, was mortally wounded at Northfield. About the same time Ezekiel Wallingford, was killed at Paquayag (Athol,) and a person named Bliss at Greenfield. An ineffectual attempt of the enemy on Shattuck's fort at Hinsdale, closed the depredations on Connecticut River for this year.

At the termination of the military operations of 1746, Massachusetts determined to withdraw the principal part of her forces from the defense of the settlements on the Connecticut River, in N. H. This was brought about by petitions from persons in the north-western portions of the State, who thought it inexpedient that the State should be at the charge of defending territory which was not within her jurisdiction. The assembly, when they came to act, coincided in opinion with the petitioners. But this result was arrived at, not so much on account of the expense which the State would necessarily incur in garrisoning the forts, as from another cause which had vexed and soured the public mind. The settlements on this river requiring special protection were within the boundaries of New-Hampshire, and that State when requested by Massachusetts to make provision for their protection had very discourteously refused. It is true that she offered afterward, in June, 1745, to garrison with 20 men fort Dum-

mer for six months, but this was not till Massachusetts, by an order from the king, had agreed to support that fortress and could not at that time, consistently, as it was thought, with his Majesty's order, resign her charge. And besides, Massachusetts, whether she had reason to be or not, was jealous of the motives of New-Hampshire. It was apprehended that all she wanted was to get the fort into her possession, and then abandon it. It can be hardly probable as circumstances were, that this was the case, but whether it was true or false, it became no less operative in producing a feeling prejudicial to that State; and which had its effect in inducing Massachusetts to withdraw her garrison and leave the settlements to defend themselves, or to look for their defense to the State under whose jurisdiction they belonged.

Massachusetts being thus determined to withdraw her forces, the settlements in New-Hampshire, which she had aided in defending, were informed of the fact; on learning which they rightly inferred that there was only one thing for them to do; and that was to abandon their plantations and retire to the older towns for safety.

The inhabitants of No. 4 had, during the whole summer of 1746, been compelled to take refuge in the fort, and whoever, except under the protection of an armed guard, ventured outside of it, was exposed to the danger of being slain, or taken and carried into captivity. Their lands could not be cultivated, and they were totally unable to protect any property which could not be brought within the inclosure of their wooden walls. The principal part of their cattle had been killed, and many of their horses. Eight of the soldiers and inhabitants had also been slain, and three carried away as prisoners; of whose fate they were uncertain. Their misfortunes had been heavy and great, and another grievous trial awaited them. They had sought to make themselves homes in the wilderness, but those homes were to be left and all the results of their toils and labors abandoned. They were obliged to quit their estates and there was presented to them no alternative, so "they deposited in the earth such utensils and furniture as could be saved by that means, and of such things as were portable they carried off what they could. The remainder they left without any expectation of seeing them more. At the withdrawal of Capt. Winchester and the Massachusetts troops, all the inhabitants left but six men, who remained to guard the fort until winter should set in, when they also left and the township was deserted. The retiring inhabitants took up their abodes mostly in Groton, Lunenburg, and Leominster.

CHAPTER III.

CIRCUMSTANCES THAT LED MASSACHUSETTS TO SEND A COMPANY OF RANGERS UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN PHINEAS STEVENS TO RE-OCCUPY THE FORT AT NO. 4, IN THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1747. THE PLACE BRAVELY DEFENDED AGAINST THE ATTACK OF GEN. DEBELINE, AND OTHER EVENTS AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE WAR TO THE PEACE OF AIX LA CHAPELLE.

DURING the winter, the Indians were so ice-bound in Canada, that the frontiers suffered only in apprehension, as no incursions were made upon them. In this interval, some gentlemen who had the wisdom to perceive that the protection of the Connecticut River settlements was required by the true interests of the country, fortunately prevailed on the assembly of Massachusetts to make the needful provision for the defense of the forts and garrisons which in consequence of the withdrawal of her troops had been deserted. They moreover sought to convince them, that this would require not only a sufficiency of men to afford garrisons for the places that would be able to resist such assaults as would be likely to be made upon them, but also an equal additional force to range the woods and watch the motions of the enemy, and prevent their depredations, by anticipating their designs, and by suddenly falling upon and surprising them in their encampments, when they had not the least expectation of an assault; thus practising upon them their own tactics.

The prime mover in this matter, we have reason to believe, was Capt. Stevens; who, by the promptness and wisdom with which he had acted, had already gained no inconsiderable influence with the government. He had personally addressed a memorial to Governor Shirley, setting forth his views of the situation, from which the following is an extract. "No. 4, is situate upon Connecticut River, about 45 miles above Northfield: on which place (No. 4) the enemy have continually endeavored to do spoil; and many great advantages have been lost for want of a suitable number of soldiers at that garrison. Fort Massachusetts, that was, is situate about 34 miles from Deerfield,

and is the proper road of an enemy coming upon our frontiers when they come by Wood Creek and the Drowned lands, as No. 4 is when they come by Otter Creek. Now it appears to me if one hundred men were early sent to each of these posts, say by the latter end of March, and suitable encouragement was given to them to go and waylay the streams the enemy come upon when they issue out from Crown Point, they might be very much discouraged in coming in small parties as heretofore: which in my opinion will be of the greatest service to the public and the only effectual method to carry on the war. If any thing be done it should be done early in the spring, as it is evident from past experience that this enemy will be down by the 1st of April. There is one thing which I have observed while among the Indians; they are a people which are greatly elated and flushed up when they have success and as soon discouraged when they are disappointed." (See His. of Northfield, by Sheldon and Temple, page 248.)

In their endeavors, these gentlemen, with Capt. Stevens at their head, were only partially successful; for the assembly, at this time, could be induced to go no further than to detail such a number of men for garrisoning the forts as, in their estimation, would be sufficient to repel the enemy in case of attack; and the subject of taking the offensive was postponed, for some future consideration.

This being the state of affairs, in the latter part of March, 1747, Capt. Phineas Stevens, with thirty men, was ordered by Governor Shirley to march to No. 4 and take possession. This post, for more than two months, had been entirely deserted and fears were entertained that, in case it should be left longer, it would either be burned or taken by the enemy. The movement was timely, and in every respect most fortunate. Stevens marched through the wilderness and arrived at No. 4 on the 27th of March, to find the fort in good condition: but what was his surprise, on entering it, to find himself and company heartily welcomed by an old spaniel and a cat, which had been left behind at its desertion, and had remained in it during the winter, as its sole defenders and occupants.

Capt. Stevens and company had been in possession of the fort only a few days, before they were led to surmise the presence of an enemy. Their suspicions were first aroused by the uneasy appearance of the dogs, and their continued barking. These indications of something that was not right induced them to keep the gate closely barred. But here we must let Capt. Stevens tell his own story. In his report to Gov. Shirley, dated April 9th, 1747, he says, "Our dogs being very

much disturbed, which gave us reason to think that the enemy were about, occasioned us not to open the gate at the usual time; but one of our men, being desirous to know the certainty, ventured out privately to set on the dogs, about nine o'clock in the morning; and went about twenty rods from the fort firing off his gun and saying, Choboy, to the dogs. Whereupon, the enemy, being within a few rods, immediately arose from behind a log and fired: but through the goodness of God, the man got into the fort with only a slight wound. The enemy being then discovered, immediately arose from their ambushments and attacked us on all sides. The wind being very high, and every thing exceedingly dry, they set fire to all the old fences, and also to a log-house about forty rods distant from the fort to the windward; so that within a few minutes we were entirely surrounded with fire—all which was performed with the most hideous shouting and firing, from all quarters, which they continued, in a very terrible manner, until the next day at ten o'clock at night, without intermission; during which time we had no opportunity to eat or sleep. But notwithstanding all their shoutings and threatenings, our men seemed not to be in the least daunted, but fought with great resolution: which, doubtless, gave the enemy reason to think we had determined to stand it out to the last degree. The enemy had provided themselves with a sort of fortification, which they had determined to push before them and bring fuel to the side of the fort, in order to burn it down. But instead of performing what they threatened, and seemed to be immediately going to undertake, they called to us and desired a cessation of arms until sunrise the next morning which was granted: at which time they would come to a parley. Accordingly the French General Debeline came with about sixty of his men, with a flag of truce, and stuck it down within about twenty rods of the fort in plain sight of the same, and said if we would send three men to him he would send as many to us to which we complied. The General sent in a French lieutenant with a French soldier and an Indian.

Upon our men going to the Monsieur, he made the following proposals; viz.—that in case we would immediately resign up the fort, we should all have our lives and liberty to put on all the clothes we had, and also to take a sufficient quantity of provisions to carry us to Montreal, and bind up our provisions and blankets, lay down our arms and march out of the fort.

Upon our men returning, he desired that the Captain of the fort would meet him half way, and give an answer to the above proposal,

which I did; and upon meeting the Monsieur, he did not wait for me to give an answer, but went on in the following manner; viz.—that what had been promised he was ready to perform; but upon refusal he would immediately set the fort on fire, and run over the top; for he had seven hundred men with him; and if we made any further resistance, or should happen to kill one Indian, we might expect all to be put to the sword. "The fort" said he, "I am resolved to have, or die. Now do what you please; for I am as easy to have you fight as to give up." I told the General, that in case of extremity his proposal would do; but inasmuch as I was sent here by my master, the Captain General, to defend this fort, it would not be consistent with my orders to give it up unless I was better satisfied that he was able to perform what he had threatened; and, furthermore, I told him that it was poor encouragement to resign into the hands of the enemy, that upon one of their number being killed, they would put all to the sword, when it was probable that we had killed some of them already. "Well," said he, "go into the fort, and see whether your men dare fight any more or not, and give me an answer quick, for my men want to be fighting." Whereupon, I came into the fort and called all the men together, and informed them what the French General said, and then put it to vote which they chose, either to fight on or resign; and they voted to a man to stand it out as long as they had life. Upon this, I returned the answer that we were determined to fight it out. Upon which they gave a shout, and then fired, and so continued firing and shouting until daylight the next morning.

About noon they called to us and said "Good morning," and desired a cessation of arms for two hours that they might come to a parley; which was granted. The General did not come himself but sent two Indians, who came within about eight rods of the fort and stuck down their flag and desired that I would send out two men to them, which I did, and the Indians made the following proposal, viz.—That in case we would sell them provisions, they would leave and not fight any more; and desired my answer, which was, that selling them provisions for money was contrary to the laws of nations; but if they would send in a captive for every five bushels of corn, I would supply them. Upon the Indians returning the General this answer, four or five guns were fired against the fort, and they withdrew, as we supposed, for we heard no more of them.

In all this time we had scarce opportunity to eat or sleep. The cessation of arms gave us no matter of rest, for we suspected they did it

to obtain an advantage against us. I believe men were never known to hold out with better resolution, for they did not seem to sit or lie still one moment. There were but thirty men in the fort, and although we had some thousands of guns fired at us, there were but two men slightly wounded, viz. John Brown and Joseph Ely.

By the above account, you may form some idea of the distressed circumstances we were under, to have such an army of starved creatures around us, whose necessity obliged them to be the more earnest. They seemed every minute as if they were going to swallow us up; using all the threatening language they could invent, with shouting and firing, as if the heavens and the earth were coming together.

But notwithstanding all this, our courage held out to the last. We were informed by the French that came into the fort, that our captives were removed from Quebec to Montreal; which, they say, are about three hundred in number, by reason of sickness which is at Quebec, and that they were well and in good health, except three, who were left sick, and that about three captives had died who were said to be Dutchmen. They also informed us that John Norton had liberty to preach to the captives, and that they have some thousands of French and Indians out and coming against our frontier."

This same letter, in the main, was also addressed to Col. W. Williams. But in the letter to Colonel Williams, is found this passage, not contained in the one to Governor Shirley:—

"Those who were not employed in firing at the enemy were employed in digging trenches under the bottom of the fort. We dug no less than eleven of them, so deep that a man could go and stand upright on the outside and not endanger himself. So that when these trenches were finished we could wet all the outside of the fort, which we did, and kept it wet all night. We drew some hundreds of barrels of water, and to undergo all this hard service there were but thirty men."

The letter to Col. Williams also contains one other item of information, not found in that to Gov. Shirley, and that is; that the enemy "never had the courage to bring their fortification nor run over the fort but in lieu thereof, spent the night in shooting their fiery arrows, which were easily put out."

In this fight were the following persons belonging to No. 4; Captain Stevens, John Hastings, Moses Wheeler and Sampson Colefax.

E. Hoyt, Esq., in his excellent "History of Indian Wars in the country bordering on the Connecticut River and Parts Adjacent,"

says, "The bravery of Capt. Stevens in defence of the fort was not the most brilliant part of his conduct. The novel scheme he adopted in the construction of the galleries under the parapet, for applying water to the exterior during the approaching flames, place it in a more elevated point of view, and demonstrate that he possessed resources of mind equal to a higher command." "It will not" he adds, "however, escape the observation of the military critic, that considering the small force under his command, he acted with less judgment, in admitting into his fort, the officer and his party, at the time of the cessation of hostilities, when all the purposes would have been answered by holding them under a guard without, and thereby have avoided a discovery of his numbers. Equally injudicious was it to risk himself in an interview with the French Commander and his fifty Indians, at a distance from the fort. Service of this nature is usually intrusted to a subordinate officer, whose loss, in case of perfidy, would not be so disastrous as that of the commander—and where was perfidy more likely to occur than in a conference with such an enemy?"

These criticisms would be more valuable had not the writer assumed, as facts on which to base them, what might not have been true; for, because two Frenchmen and an Indian are admitted into a fort, it by no means follows, as a consequence, that they are permitted to see or know the number of the garrison; and the probability is that they were not allowed to obtain this knowledge. Nor was it any more injudicious for Captain Stevens to risk himself in an interview with the French Commander with his fifty Indians at a distance of ten rods, than it was for General Debeline to meet Captain Stevens at the same distance from the fort. For at the first indication of perfidy all that the life of the French General would have been worth would not have been much. And this Stevens doubtless well understood and we cannot therefore comprehend why, under the circumstances, he did not reason correctly in arguing his personal safety.

The news of the victory of Stevens, which was despatched by express to Boston, was received with the most joyful demonstrations; and very high compliments were paid him for the genius which he had discovered for resources, and for the self possession and bravery which he had shown. Commodore Knowles, who happened to be in Boston on the arrival of the news, expressed his appreciation of the genius and conduct which he had exhibited by forwarding to him an elegant sword. He was also highly commended by Governor Shirley and other distinguished personages of the time.

There have been conflicts on a larger scale and which, on account of the numbers engaged, as well as the results which have flowed from them, have attracted more general attention; but if we estimate men by their individual courage and by the capacity they have shown in meeting every demand of the occasions on which they have been called to act, we well may ask in defence of what citadel, or what battle-field, has there been displayed a conduct or qualities more worthy of admiration? And especially, was not this defense worthy to be held in the undying memories of those who inhabit the place so nobly defended?

The mortification of Debeline, in his failure to take the fort, must have been extreme. But, though baffled in the attack on No. 4, he did not return with his forces immediately to Canada, but, dividing them into small parties, sent them out to hover around various places on the frontiers. A small number of them, very soon after, ventured to return and encamp secretly near the river at no great distance from the fort from which they had been so summarily repulsed. But Captain Stevens observing a smoke, from which he was led to think that all was not right, went out after them and they precipitately retreated. Other parties of them hovered about Northfield, Winchester and Upper Ashuelot, but they had been taught too severe a lesson at No. 4 to allow them to return to its vicinity.

No. 4 was not disturbed again by any incursion of the enemy during the year 1747, but, on the 14th of November of that year, as twelve men whose term of enlistment had expired, were passing down the river on their return to Massachusetts, they were surprised and attacked by a party of Indians who killed and scalped Nathan Gould and Thomas Goodale. Oliver Avery was wounded, and John Henderson* taken prisoner. The others made their escape.

During the year 1747, the sufferings of the settlers bordering the Connecticut in New-Hampshire were severe. Many had been killed and captured, and as the war was not likely to terminate they had little reason to anticipate exemption from future depredations. Their prospects were very disheartening. Their own Province would afford them no aid, and what Massachusetts would do was uncertain. But, as they could have no expectations from any other source, applica-

* Henderson was wounded in the head and his right arm was broken. He was carried to Crown Point, and was nearly starved in going from that fortress to Canada, and was treated like a dog on the way He got back to Boston, October 5th, 1748. [Sheldon's Letter.]

tion was again made to that State for forces* to be stationed in the river towns, and in February, 1748, the house of Representatives voted that his excellency the Captain General be directed to cause, as soon as may be, so many men to be enlisted by the encouragement voted by the court, as, with the soldiers already posted at No. 4 and at fort Massachusetts, will make the number at each one hundred effective men (officers included), and to give orders to the commanding officers in said garrisons respectively that a suitable number be constantly employed to intercept the French and Indian enemy in their marches from Wood Creek and Otter Creek to our frontiers, to continue in said service until the first day of October next; and that the commanding officers keep fair journals of their marches from time to time and return the same to this court; and that over and above the bounty above mentioned and the pay and subsistence of the province agreeable to the last establishment there be, and hereby is granted to be paid to the officers and soldiers in equal parts, who shall be on any scouts that may kill or capture any Indian enemy, the sum of one hundred pounds; the scalp of the Indian killed to be produced to the government as evidence thereof.† The vote was approved by the Council, and consented to by the Governor; and the troops were accordingly raised.

On the passage of this act Capt. Phineas Stevens was again appointed to the command of the Fort at No. 4, and the garrison agreeably to the above vote was raised to one hundred effective men. Capt. Humphrey Hobbs, a person worthy to be associated with his superior officer, was ordered to the same post, and was commissioned to act as second in command.

Soon after Stevens had taken his new command, a small party of Indians made their appearance at No. 4; of whom we have the following account in "Doolittle's Narrative:" "The snow being very deep, and our men not fearing a small party of *Skulking Indians*, about eight of them went out about sixty rods from No. 4 to get wood. The enemy,

* From November 10, 1747, to March 9th, 1748, Capt. Stevens had a company of sixty men at No 4. Capt. Josiah Willard Jr. had twenty-six at Upper Ashuelot. Capt. Ephraim Williams Jr. had a large company at Fort Massachusetts which had been rebuilt; Lieut. John Catlin, had twenty-nine men, at Fort Shirley and Lieut. Daniel Severance forty-two men at Coleraine. See page 244 History of Northfield.

† Copy of the vote transmitted to the commander of the Western frontier of Massachusetts.

about ten in number, came within thirty rods of the Fort, ran to meet our men, fired upon them, killed Charles Stevens, wounded one Andreas, and took Eleazer Priest captive. Our men, not having snow shoes, could not run out of the path and make their escape, nor had the men in the garrison snow shoes to pursue them; which the enemy were informed of by the French prisoner, the month before: for some of the garrison told him as he went along—"they would gladly accompany him part of the way, but they had neither *Indian shoes nor* snow shoes. Thus poorly have our garrisons been stored."

This took place on the 15th of March. Captain Stevens sallied out for the rescue of his men, but could do nothing under the circumstances. Charles Stevens, who was killed, was not a son of Captain Phineas as some writers have asserted. Of the fate of Nathaniel Andross (written by Doolittle, Andreas) we have no information. Eleazer Priest, who was the son of Joseph Priest, of Groton, Mass., died at Louisburg, September, 1748, on his way home.

Immediately after this surprise, Captain Stevens despatched an express to Fort Dummer, to warn them of the presence of Indians and of their danger.

"Great advantage having resulted, on former occasions, from scouting parties, and from watching the motions of the enemy, an expedition for this purpose was projected during the spring, by some of the ranging officers, and was soon after accomplished. Preparations having been consummated, a scout of nineteen men, under the command of Captain Eleazer Melvin, marched, on the 13th of May, from Fort Dummer. Proceeding up Connecticut River as far as No. 4, they were there joined by Captains Stevens and Hobbs, with a force of sixty men, and the whole party, on Sunday, the 15th, at sunset, set out from No. 4 on their hazardous enterprise. They followed the 'Indian road' along the banks of Black River, but sometimes would lose it in fording streams and in traversing the forests, where the ground was covered with a thick growth of underbrush. On reaching the main branch of Otter Creek, Capt. Melvin and his men, according to previous agreement, left the party, crossed the stream and set out for Crown Point."

"Capt. Stevens' party passed down Otter Creek, a short distance, and then struck eastward in the hope of reaching White River. After traveling five days along one stream, which they crossed, in one day, thirty-five times, they reached its mouth, and found it to be the 'Quarterqueeche.' Proceeding down the Connecticut, on rafts and in canoes, they

reached No. 4 on the 30th of May, after an absence of two weeks." (B. H. Hall's Eastern Vermont.)

Capt. Stevens remained at No. 4 two days, which time was occupied in preparing paddles and setting-poles for an excursion down the river. He set out on the 2nd of June with sixty men, in six canoes, about three o'clock in the afternoon, for Fort Dummer, and got across the "Falls" about sundown, when they set out again and arrived at Fort Dummer at about two o'clock at night, where they first heard of the great disaster which had happened to the command of Capt. Melvin.

On his arrival he found a considerable number of the inhabitants of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield, Northfield and Falltown already assembled to give such assistance to Capt. Melvin as they could; but on his appearance (with his men) conceiving that there was no demand for their services, they went back to their homes. Stevens, after having remained at Fort Dummer about two weeks, returned safely with his company to No. 4, with a supply of provisions.

Capt. Melvin and his party, after separating from Captains Stevens and Hobbs, having met, during the two following days, with many indubitable signs of the enemy, came, on the 23d, to a large camp inclosed by a thick fence, where they found about twelve pounds of good French bread and a keg, which, from appearance, had recently contained wine. Having arrived opposite Crown Point on the 25th., they discovered two canoes, with Indians, on the lake, and, with more courage than prudence, fired upon them. The garrison at Crown Point taking the alarm, fired several guns, supposed to be four pounders, and sent out a party to intercept them. On this, Melvin and his party immediately started on their return, marching for three or four miles through what ere term d drowned lands, the water being about mid-leg deep. On the 26th they saw the tracks of a hundred and fifty or two hundred of the enemy, who had evidently taken the course by which Melvin's party had reached Lake Champlain. Upon this, they took a southerly direction, marching up the south branch of Otter Creek, and, on the 30th, came on a branch of West River. Provisions being very short, they began their march before sunrise on the 31st, and traveled until about half-past nine o'clock in the morning. On the banks of West River, several of the company being faint and weary, desired to stop and refresh themselves. Having halted, they began to take off their packs, and some had sat down, but in about half a minute after their halting, the enemy arose from behind a log and several trees, at twenty feet, or thirty, at the farthest, distant, and fired at them a dozen guns or so,

but apparently without effect, though so near. Captain Melvin then called upon his men to face the enemy, and leaping up the bank exhorted them to follow, which several attempted but failed to accomplish "as the enemy were so thick." Melvin, on reaching the bank, discovering the Indians close upon him, fired, and, as he supposed, killed one, who was within a few feet of him, as he saw him fall, On this, the enemy discharged about twenty guns, when most of Melvin's men fired in turn and immediately retreated.

In their retreat some ran up some down the river; others crossed to the opposite side, and two or three escaped to a neighboring thicket. Being deserted by his men, Captain Melvin was left alone to defend himself. Several of the Indians attempted to strike him with their hatchets, others threw their hatchets at him, one of which, or a shot, carried away his belt and with it his bullets, all but one which he had in his pocket. He then ran down the river "two Indians following and running almost side by side with him, calling to him 'Come Captain, Now Captain,'" but upon his presenting his gun towards them, (though not charged) they fell back a little, when he ran across the river, charged his gun, moved a few steps, when one of them fired at him, which was the last gun fired. He then looked back and saw nine of the enemy scalping those that had been killed, and six or seven running across the river, and several about the bank of the river very busy, who, he apprehended, were carrying off their dead. He then, being alone, got to the side of the hill, in sight of the place of battle, and there seated himself to look for some of his company and hear if the enemy gave any shout as is customary with them when they get the advantage. But not hearing more of them nor seeing any of his company, he made the best of his way to Fort Dummer, where he arrived the next day, before noon; one of his men having reached the fort about an hour before him. Eleven more arrived in a few hours, though in several companies.

In this fight Captain Melvin lost six (of his men:) Sergeants, John Heywood and Isaac Taylor, and Privates, John Dodd, Daniel Mann and Samuel Severance were killed outright. Joseph Petty was wounded and his comrades being unable to take him with them in their flight, left him in a hut, made with boughs, situated near a spring. Before departing they placed beside him a pint cup filled with water and told him "to live if he could" until they should return with assistance. On the 2nd, Captain Melvin left Fort Dummer for the place where the fight had occurred. Great search was made for Petty but he was no where to be found. After having buried the dead, above named, with the exception

of Samuel Severence, whose body was not discovered until some time after, the party returned to Fort Dummer, having been absent about three days. On the 6th, Lieutenants Alexander and Hunt, with a large force, went again to search for Petty. In one report it is stated that he was found dead; in another that his body was never recovered. From the secrecy used in concealing the bodies of their companions, it was impossible to determine the loss of the enemy. (B. H. Hall.)

The exact spot where the fight occurred is a matter of conjecture. Shattuck, in his History of Concord, Massachusetts, to which place Captain Melvin belonged, places it at the head of West River, thirty-five miles from Northfield. Others state it to have been thirty-three miles from Fort Dummer. But neither of these statements afford any exact information in relation to its locality; they may suggest a probability but nothing more.

Belknap and other historians endorse the statement, that Melvin, on halting at West River, very imprudently permitted his men to divert themselves in shooting salmon, then passing up the shoals; and that the enemy in close pursuit, though unknown to Melvin, attracted by the report of the guns, pressed on to the spot and surprised his company, and scattered it in all directions, as has been narrated. But this is wholly inconsistent with the statement made by Melvin in his journal, unless a half minute be considered a sufficient time for diversion, for that, according to his testimony, is all the time that elapsed between his halting and being fired upon. Either, then, his journal must have been prepared with the special purpose of covering up a great delinquency, or this statement is without a truthful foundation. He was an old soldier, who had fought the Indians at Pequauket, and the French at Louisburg, and had served his country faithfully in other positions, and this being the case, it ought hardly to be deemed fitting that his fame should be tarnished by a doubtful story.

In the next month, No. 4, in common with other places on the western frontier, experienced a great loss in the death of Colonel Stoddard, whose services, as Superintendent of Defense, had been characterized by such promptness and energy and wisdom and prudence, as to render them of great value. He died at Boston, on the 19th of June, while in attendance upon the General Court. He was succeeded by Colonel Israel Williams, who had acted as Commissary under him, while Maior Elijah Williams was appointed to the Commissary Department.

Colonel Williams was of Hatfield, Massachusetts, and was Proprietors' Clerk of No. 4, from November, 1739 to August, 1742. Though he

possessed few of the accomplishments of his predecessor, he was still eminently fitted for the station to which he had been appointed; and on entering upon his duties, very promptly and energetically began to take such measures as the defense of the frontiers required. Regarding scouting parties, in the circumstances of the situation, as of great advantage, especially when under the conduct of brave and cautious officers, one of his first acts was to send out Captain Humphrey Hobbs, second in command to Captain Phineas Stevens, at No. 4, with forty men, through the wilderness to Fort Shirley, in Heath, which was one of the forts of the Massachusetts cordon.

Captain Hobbs started out from No. 4, on the 24th of June. During the first two days of his march, he met with no interruptions, except such as were occasioned by the natural difficulties of the way. On the 26th, it being Sunday, after travelling a little distance, he halted at a place about twelve miles north-west of Fort Dummer, in the precincts of what is now the town of Marlborough, to afford his company an opportunity to refresh themselves; and though he did not dream that he was pursued, or that the enemy was anywhere near, he still posted a guard on his trail, like a true officer, as carefully and circumspectly as if danger had been apprehended. The party then took possession of a low piece of ground, covered with alders intermingled with large trees, through which flowed a rivulet, and without any anticipation of being disturbed, had begun regaling themselves at their packs. But, as was too frequently the case in those times, danger was nigh, though they had no apprehension of it; for a large body of Indians had discovered their trail and made a rapid march for the purpose of cutting them off. Sackett, their Chief, (reputed to be a half-blood,) was not only a courageous and resolute fellow, but was distinguished for a sagacity that rendered him no common antagonist.

Apparently certain of victory, on account of his numbers, which forestalled the necessity of a wily approach, he dashed down upon the trail of Hobbs, driving in the guards which he had posted in his rear, and instantly commenced an attack upon his main force with all the yells and demonstrations of a savage warfare. Hobbs, though taken by surprise, was not in the least deprived of his self possession. An old Indian fighter as he was, whose men were under a perfect discipline, it took but a moment to form them for action, and but a moment more elapsed before each, by the advice of his commander, had selected the cover of a large tree, and stood ready to repel any assault of their on-coming foe.

Confident of success, on account of the superiority of their numbers,

which were more than four to one, to the force under Hobbs, the enemy, without seeking cover, rushed forward with terrible shouts, as if they had determined at the outset to bear down all resistance; but, being met by a well directed fire, by which several of their number were killed, their impetuosity received such a check as to cause them to retreat for shelter behind the trees and brush. The conflict which then followed between the parties, in which the sharp-shooters bore a prominent part, was of the most exciting nature.

The two commanders had been known to each other in time of peace, and were both distinguished for their intrepidity. Sackett, who could speak English, frequently called upon Hobbs, in tones that made the forest ring, to surrender; and with threats in case of refusal that he would annihilate his force with the tomahawk. Hobbs, with a voice equally loud and defiant, challenged him to come on and put his menace, if he dared, into execution. The action continued for four hours, Hobbs and his force displaying throughout, the most consummate skill and prudence, and neither side withdrawing an inch from its original position. The Indians, during the fight, not unfrequently approached the line of their adversaries, but were as often driven back to their cover; the fire of the sharp-sighted marksmen opposed to them, being more than they could endure. Thus the conflict continued, till, finding that his own men had suffered severely in the struggle, and that the resistance of Hobbs and his men was not likely to be overcome, Sackett retired and left them the masters of a well fought field. *

The company of Captain Hobbs was so well protected that only three, Ebenezer Mitchell, Eli Scott and Samuel Gunn were killed. The wounded were Daniel Mc Kinney of Wrentham, who had his thigh broken by a ball, by which he was disabled for life; Samuel Graves Jr., of Sunderland, a brave lad of seventeen years of age, who was shot through the brain in a horrible manner, yet recovered, but not so as to be afterwards capable of business;—also slight wounds were received by Nathan Walker of Sudbury, and Ralph Rice. Many of the enemy were seen to fall, especially when they left their cover and advanced. Yet, though their loss was undoubtedly great, so effectually was it concealed that its extent was never ascertained.

After the retirement and disappearance of the Indians, Captain Hobbs and his men remained concealed till night, apprehending anoth-

* Doolittle says the fight lasted four hours, and that Captain Hobbs shot the last gun at the enemy, and it is supposed to have killed the chief Indian that encouraged them in the fight.

er attack; but, as the darkness fell around them, discovering no signs of the enemy, they gathered up their packs and took their dead and wounded, and after burying the former under some logs, about half a mile from the scene of action, and conducting the latter to a more convenient place, about two miles distant, they encamped for the night. They arrived at Fort Dummer the next day, which was the 27th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, whence they sent their wounded to Northfield where they could receive the needed medical aid.

This battle was regarded by the people in the vicinity as a masterpiece of persevering bravery, and served to a certain extent to remove the unfavorable impression produced by the unfortunate circumstance of Melvin's surprise. "If Hobbs' men had been Romans," (observes, one writer,) "they would have been crowned with laurels, and their names would have been transmitted with perpetual honor to succeeding generations." Their conduct was certainly worthy of great praise, as we cannot conceive how, in the situation, they could have done better.

In this fight, according to their custom, whenever an Indian fell his nearest comrade stealthily approached the body, under cover of the trees and brush wood, and attached to it a tump line by which it was cautiously drawn to the rear; and so skilfully was this done, that often no visible agency was apparent, and Hobbs' men were accustomed to relate that, in this action they often saw the dead bodies of the Indians sliding along the ground as if drawn by enchantment. In this fight were the following from No. 4: Lieutenant Isaac Parker; Sergeants Moses Willard and Moses Wheeler; Aaron Hosmer, Joseph Farwell, James Farnsworth and Nathaniel Sartwell.

Though in this attack the enemy were completely foiled they were not deterred from further attempts. Indeed, instead of being intimidated and discouraged, they only seemed to be stirred up to act with a greater degree of boldness and determination to retrieve their disappointment by some new success. Early in July they made a raid upon Ashuelot, and either killed or drove away all the cattle they could find in the neighborhood; and on the 14th of the same month ambushed, and either killed or captured a party of seventeen about half a mile below Fort Dummer. Ten of these were on their way from Northfield to Ashuelot to supply the places of the same number killed or taken the month before. The remainder belonged either to Fort Dummer, or to the companies of Captains Stevens and Hobbs. The whole party had taken great precaution to keep out an advanced guard on each side of the path while on their march, yet, so suddenly

were they attacked and by such a numerically superior force, that more than a hundred bullets were discharged at them after their first fire before they had time to re-load. Two were killed on the spot, and two were wounded. The others immediately retreated to the bank of the river where after a brief but spirited resistance they were overcome. Four escaped—two into Hinsdell's fort, which lay a little distance below, and two were helped across the river into Fort Dummer by some of the garrison of that post. The remaining eleven were taken prisoners. But the two who were wounded were massacred after being carried about a mile. The number of the attacking party is set down by Hoyt at a hundred and twenty.

As it was impossible for Colonel Willard, his whole garrison being only sixteen, and half of them on account of sickness unfit for duty, to do anything towards rescuing the prisoners by following the enemy, he fired the great gun at the fort, which was a signal for assistance, and despatched an express to Captain Stevens of No. 4 to inform him of the disaster and of the presence of a large number of Indians; and also to other stations that they might be on their guard against a surprise. The news reached Captain Stevens on the 15th, when he immediately set out for Northfield. On the next day being joined by a considerable force from other stations, the whole number of his men including officers, was one hundred and twenty-nine. With this company he marched to the spot where the conflict had taken place, where "he found the dead bodies of Asahel Graves of Hatfield, and Henry Chandler of Westford, entirely stripped of arms and clothing. Having performed the rites of burial and being joined by Colonel Willard of Fort Dummer for whom he had sent, he followed the enemy's track a mile further and discovered the bodies of Joseph Rose of Northfield, and James Billings of Concord, who having been wounded in the fight, it was supposed were unable to proceed, and had consequently been summarily despatched by their captors. They also found the body of a soldier who had been slain in a former encounter. On returning to Fort Dummer, they were very soon joined by a number of the inhabitants of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield and Sunderland, who had received orders from Colonel Eleazer Porter, and Colonel Israel Williams "to scour the woods." On the 17th, a consultation was held at Hinsdell's fort which was under the command of Captain Leeds, whose force had previously joined that of Captain Stevens. This consultation resulted in the determination that Captain Stevens, who had command of the whole party, should examine the woods in

the neighborhood and discover if possible the intentions of the enemy. Returning in the afternoon to Fort Dummer, it being Sunday, Reverend Andrew Gardner, the Chaplain, in view of the diastrous events which had so lately occurred, and the surprises with which these occurrences had invariably commenced, preached from the Revelation of St. John, the third Chapter and third verse. "If therefore thou shalt not watch, I will come on thee as a thief, and thou shalt not know what hour I will come upon thee."

"On Monday, the 18th, Captain Stevens, with one hundred and twenty men, started out on the scouting expedition which had been planned the day previous. In this he visited the spot where the fight between Hobbs and Sackett had occurred, and buried the dead there found, which had been only partially interred on the night after the battle. He then followed the enemy to a considerable distance, but, finding that they had got such a start of him that it would be impossible to overtake them, he decided to return to Fort Dummer, which he did, on the 20th, about noon.

"This calamity and the others which had preceded it, aroused the attention of Massachusetts to the necessity of a more efficient defence of the frontier settlements. Brigadier General Joseph Dwight wrote to Secretary Willard of Massachusetts, on the 16th of July, "praying for a thousand men to drive the woods and pursue the enemy to Crown Point;" also for several troops of horse. He also proposed that other means than those which had been heretofore used should be tried to enlist soldiers, and that £1000 should be paid for every Indian killed; the scalp to be a sufficient order for the reward. Colonel Israel Williams of Hatfield also wrote to Governor Shirley on the 16th, advising that twenty or thirty of the six nations of Indians should reside at No. 4 and Fort Massachusetts. Their presence, it was urged would ward off the attacks of the enemy. Colonel Josiah Willard in a letter on the 19th, said "Ever since No. 4 has been so mantled" (that is so guarded and protected) "they (the Indians) press exceedingly hard upon Fort Dummer and Hinsdell's garrison, both of which are very weak-handed. My business of procuring stores obliges me to go out, and having but sixteen men in the fort, we are exceedingly exposed. His son Major Josiah Willard, of Ashuelot, (Keene), in a letter dated a few days previous, complained of the scarceness of provisions at No. 4." (B. H. Hall, page 51–2.)

"In answer to these various communications Governor Shirley ordered Colonel Willard to detain twenty men of the garrison of No. 4

at Fort Dummer for a short time while the enemy were near." (ib.)

By these letters it appears that the enemy, by their incursions, had shown an ability to inflict injury and commit outrage, that had produced a very deep impression, and led to the conviction that the defense of the frontiers demanded, on the part of the government, a large increase of force, and the utmost earnestness of endeavor, if their efforts were to result in the required success. But how this change was to be brought about, as the government had hitherto done all they could, was a project far more easily talked about than devised. But, happily for the frontiers on the Connecticut, the last great Indian invasion of the war was, in this section over, and though their apprehensions continued for awhile, the necessity was obviated for any change of measures which, had the war been prolonged, might have been deemed indispensable.

On the eighteenth of October, 1748, the peace of Aix la Chapelle took place, by which the war between England and France was brought to a termination. But such was the extent of territory over which it had been spread, that matters did not immediately subside into tranquillity. The news did not reach Boston, so as to be proclaimed by authority there, before the next January, 1749; and it was not till a considerably later date that it was known on the frontiers. But though articles of peace had been ratified between the two nations, there had been no negotiations, as yet, with the Indians; but in the September following, a final treaty was concluded with them at Falmouth, which is now in the State of Maine. But on the 20th of June, before this was consummated, after the evacuation of the fort by the principal part of the troops, they made another incursion into No. 4, when nothing of the kind was anticipated by the inhabitants, and shot Ensign Obadiah Sartwell, who, as a preparation for hoeing his corn, was ploughing between the rows in his house lot, and took Enos Stevens, son of Captain Phineas Stevens, who was riding horse on the occasion, prisoner. The lad was carried to Canada, but was released, so that he returned to No. 4, soon after the middle of the following September. This was the last of their incursions during the war, the first of which into No. 4, had taken place April 19th, 1746.

The following is the interesting account of Mrs. Susanna Johnson, of the same transaction:—"The same day the soldiers left the fort, Ensign Obadiah Sartwell went out to harrow (plough) some corn, and took Enos Stevens, the fourth son of Phineas Stevens, Esq., to ride horse. My father (Lieutenant Moses Willard) and two brothers were at work in the meadow. Early in the afternoon the Indians appeared and shot Ensign

Sartwell and the horse, and took young Stevens a prisoner. In addition to this, my father and brothers were in the meadow, and we supposed they must be destroyed. My husband was gone to Northfield. In the fort were seven women and four men. The anxiety and grief we experienced were the highest imaginable. The next night we despatched a post to Boston to carry the news of our disaster. But my father and brothers did not return. The next day, but one, my husband and five or six others arrived from Northfield. We kept close in the garrison, suffering every apprehension for ten or twelve days, when the sentry from the box cried out that troops were coming. Joyful at the relief, we all mounted on the top of the fort, and among the rest, discovered my father. He, on hearing the guns, supposing the fort was destroyed, left his team in the meadow and made the best of his way to Northfield with my two brothers. The soldiers were about thirty in number, and were headed by Colonel Josiah Willard, of Fort Dummer. Enos Stevens* was carried to Montreal, but the French commander sent him directly back by way of Albany." Thus inauspiciously did peace commence.†

On a review of this war, one can hardly fail to notice the difference in the manner in which it was managed on the part of the two nations between which it was waged. The English, in the main, took only defensive measures, while the French and Indians adopted a course entirely opposite. Thus the former were kept continually on the watch to prevent the mischief which the latter were constantly contriving to do. And if they could defend their fortifications and settlements they did about all that came within the compass of their plans. The French, on the contrary, were constantly on the alert for the adoption of offensive measures; keeping out parties on the frontiers, killing and scalping and capturing the people, and carrying them to Canada, with the double intent of doing their enemies all the damage in their power, and of forestalling, by the course they were pursuing, the evil which they conceived they might otherwise bring upon them. The result of these different courses was, that the English had pretty much all the bills to pay, while at the same time they received far more detriment than they were able to inflict. By the great ransoms which the English were obliged to pay for their captives, Belknap remarks, "The French made their enemies

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* Captain Stevens writes; 1750: The French in Canada "redeemed my son out of the Indians' hands, by a slave."

† See William Heywood in "Family Registers" for his account of the above matter.

pay the whole charge of their predatory excursions, besides reaping a handsome profit to themselves, On the other hand, the English gained very little profit of this kind, for though there was a bounty on the scalps of the Indians, they took such pains to carry off their dead that very small sums were obtained from this source. They had some brave commanders like Captains Stevens, Hobbs, &c., but the smallness of their forces and the restrictions which were upon them, prevented their doing what they might otherwise have done. As it was, they gained great honor to themselves, though the general management of the war could hardly reflect great credit on the sagacity of those who had it in charge.

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORY OF CHARLESTOWN, FROM THE NOMINAL PEACE OF AIX LA CHAPELLE TILL THE SPRING OF 1757, WHEN IT BECAME A MILITARY STATION UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

BY the peace of Aix la Chapelle, and the treaty with the Indians at Falmouth, the settlements on the Connecticut found little relief from their fears of savage invasion. The circumstances of the death of Ensign Sartwell, and the intimate knowledge possessed by the settlers of the character of their Indian enemies, did not permit them to consider the period completed when it would be safe for them to dispense with their forts and implements of war. And in this view the Government of Massachusetts also coincided. It was ordered therefore, by Governor Shirley, that twenty-five of the soldiers who had arrived under Colonel Willard should remain for a garrison under command of Captain Phineas Stevens, at No. 4, which, it was thought, would constitute, with such aid as could be given by the inhabitants, a sufficient force for defense. The officers of this detachment were Captain Phineas Stevens, Lieutenant Isaac Parker, Andrew Gardner and William Heywood. This company continued in service till October, 1749, when another took its place. June 21st, 1750, the following company, all of them settlers of No. 4, was organized.

Muster Roll of the Company in His Majesty's service, under the command of Phineas Stevens, Captain.

Phineas Stevens, Capt.
Isaac Parker, Sergt.
Andrew Gardner, Sent.
Moses Willard, "
John Hastings,
John Hastings, jun.
Moses Wheeler,
John Spafford,
James Porter,
William Porter,
Ebenezer Putnam,
Thomas Putnam,
John Sawyer,
John Sawyer, jr.

David Farnsworth,
Nathaniel Sartwell,
Joseph Wood,
Stephen Farnsworth,
Benjamin Allen,
Seth Walker,
Bradstreet Spafford,
Nathaniel Parker,
William Heywood,
Isaac Parker, jr.
James Johnson,
Samuel Stevens,
Joseph Willard,
James Farnsworth,
James Willard.

It was arranged, that only half of this company should be in service at a time, officers excepted. The term of the first half commenced on the 21st, or 22nd, of June, and continued till the 20th of the following December, when the term of the second half commenced, and continued till the following June; and subsequently Massachusetts, during the peace, was not able to put such confidence in her former enemies that she deemed it safe to withdraw her garrison entirely from this fortress.*

In August, 1751, the news reached Boston that a number of the tribe of the Penobscot Indians, had joined with the St. Francis tribe, with the design of attacking the frontier settlements. Governor Shirley immediately caused the information to be communicated to Colonel Israel Williams, and ordered him to apprise the garrison at No. 4, and others over which he had command, of their danger. The necessary measures for defense were accordingly taken, and in consequence of this vigilant activity, no incursions were made during the summer. But, of course, the knowledge that an attack was contemplated did not have a tendency to confirm the people in the peaceful intentions of their late enemies.

A plan was projected about this period, for establishing a military settlement on the rich intervals at Coos; which, on account of the great excitement and irritation it produced on the part of the Indians, contributed, in no small degree, to keep the inhabitants on the frontier on the Connecticut in an attitude of suspense. The plan was entirely quixotic, and arranged without any due consideration of the state of affairs, or of the circumstances of the situation then existing. The approval of Governor Wentworth was secured for it, although it was afterwards ascertained, that he had so little geographical knowledge of the country on the upper Connecticut, that he did not even know where the Coos meadows were. An exploring party was sent in the spring of 1752,

* Captain Stevens and Lieutenant Isaac Parker, from December 15th, 1750, to December 21st, 1751, had at No. 4, thirteen men. From December 21st, 1751, to March, 1753, fourteen men. From March 30th, 1753, to March 11th, 1754, ten men.

for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary arrangements, and laying out the projected township. The Indians, getting knowledge of this movement, became greatly excited, as the intervals were claimed by them, and despatched six of their warriors to No. 4, to enter the protest of the St. Francis tribe against the movement. The account of their interview with Captain Stevens will be best told by Captain Israel Williams, to whom he related it.

Letter of Captain Israel Williams relating to the Coos Country, to Lieut. Governor Phips.

HATFIELD, March 19th, 1753.

SIR:

Captain Stevens, of No. 4, was lately at my House, and gave me the following acco't, which I thought it my duty to transmit to your Honour, it appearing to me to be of Importance to the Publick; viz.—That the beginning of Jan'y last, six Indians of the St. Francois Tribe came to No. 4 Fort under a Flag of Truce; the first thing they asked after was, Whether it was all well? To which he answered yes, and asked Whether they had not heard of the late Treaty at the Eastward? Their answer was, No, They knew of no such thing. He told them there was no Doubt but some of their Tribe was present at the Treaty. They said none of their Chiefs, for if they had any Treaty with the English it would be at Albany, or in some of these parts. They further said to the Cap't you well know what you heard from our Chief men last Summer at Montreal, and what they say is always Strong. In the most of the conversation he had with them, he told me *they manifested great uneasiness at our People's going to take a view of Cowoss Meadows last Spring* but never fully declared their minds till the morning they took their Departure, when with a great deal of Deliberation, (as he expressed it) they told him *For the English to settle Cowoss was what they could not agree to* and as the English had no need of that Land, but had enough without it, they must think *the English had a mind for War* if they should go there, and said, if you do we will endeavor that you shall have a strong war; that they should have the Mohawks, and Ottawawas to help them; That there was four hundred Indians now a hunting on this side the St. Francois River, and that the owners of the land at Cowoss would be all there this Spring, and that they at No. 4, might expect that if the affair of settling Cowoss went forward, to have all their houses burnt. They told him further, they had no mind for

war and desired him to use his Interest to prevent the English going to Cowoss, and said again if they go, there must be War, and it would be a war of the English's making. Thus I have given the account almost in the words he delivered to me, nothing materially different.

Upon the whole it is evident that the Indians are acquainted with the Designs and Projections of a neighboring Government (New-Hampshire) and it is as evident they don't intend tamely to yield up the possession of that place to the English; but on the contrary do what they can to hinder the settlement of it; and as they suppose the Land to be theirs; and none without their consent have right to enter upon it; and that they have good right *vi et armis* to drive any such away, so beyond all dispute the French will encourage and help them, that they may prevent the English being so near neighbors to them. However easy and practicable the settlement of Cowoss may appear to some, yet I make no doubt they will meet with a Tartar, and find themselves miserably disappointed that they have undertaken it if they proceed.

Though there is no rational Prospect of success attending the Scheme under its present direction, yet, perhaps some rash and inconsiderate attempt may be made by some of the undertakers, that may prove of unhappy consequence to themselves and others unless care be taken. Therefore, for the security and safety of the People of this Province, I can't but think it a Point of Prudence in this Government, to make the Indians sensible we are neither the contrivers nor Promoters of the design of which they might be ascertained, in the answer to their message by Captain Stevens, which, he tells me they are expecting with some impatience."

The substance of this letter being laid by Governor Shirley of Massachusetts, before Governor Wentworth, threw such discouragement on the settlement of Coos Meadows, that the design, without further endeavors to carry it into effect, was wholly relinquished, as under the circumstances impracticable.

The Indians did not content themselves with remonstrating and threatening; but, regardless of its being a time of peace, committed in their roving expeditions several acts of hostility upon the inhabitants, of the frontier, which served most effectually to confirm the opinion which many had formed that the peace of Aix la Chapelle, as well as that with the Indians at Falmouth, was to have no other result than a short cessation of arms; and that the frontiers were soon to be visited again with all the horrors of savage warfare. Before another spring, however, a conference being held with the Eastern Indians, by the

government of Massachusetts, a present was made to the St. Francis tribe (called by some the Aresaguntacook) for the purpose of bringing about a fuller reconciliation than had previously existed. They accepted the present, and declaring that the blood was wiped away, cheerfully ratified, so far as was apparent, the treaty of 1749, which had been made with the other tribes.

The Spring of 1753, opened on the inhabitants of No. 4 with favorable prospects. Better dispositions appeared to be entertained by the Indians, and a desire on their part was manifested for the cultivation of a more friendly intercourse than had previously existed. And though by no means full confidence was as yet placed in them, yet the suspicions of the citizens were so far removed that they were enabled to engage with an increasing fearlessness in the tilling of their fields, and in the duties that called them to a distance from the fort. The Indians were disposed to traffic, and were free so far as appearances indicated from hostile intentions; and a similar course of conduct being pursued by them towards other settlements, the distrust which had all along been felt was at length overcome, and gave place to a general conviction, which continued through the summer, that they were sincere in their professions of peace, and that no harm was, immediately at least, to be apprehended from them. In this state of things, it was no longer deemed necessary by the people, that they should confine themselves to the fort, outside of which, from the Spring of 1746, there had been no safety. They therefore gathered up their effects and gladly bade good-bye to the closely confined life, which they had been compelled for such a length of time to lead. And, though the government of Massachusetts did not cease to continue a small garrison at the fort, it does not appear that any use of that fortification was made by the inhabitants, who had prepared themselves homes on their own lots, though at no considerable distance from it. The habitation at the time on the north most distant from its protection, was that of James Johnson, who was subsequently taken captive with his family by the Indians. This Mrs. Johnson describes in her narrative as being about one hundred rods from the fort, and as being the most northerly settlement on the Connecticut River. Not far from the same distance on the meadow down the river was the Block-house of Captain Stevens. The other habitations were nearer, and consequently, in some respects, in less exposed situations. The roll of Captain Phineas Stevens' company contains the names of most of the settlers, but there were, in addition to these, several others not found there, among whom it is proper

to mention Deacon Thomas Adams, Captain Jonathan Hubbard, Peter Labaree and Seth Putnam. Ebenezer Farnsworth was also probably a settler at that time. The summer was a prosperous one. Good crops rewarded the labors of the inhabitants, which they were able to gather in without any of those fearful apprehensions which they had so long experienced. Much labor was also done in clearing new lands and in preparing them for a state of cultivation. But what renders this year peculiarly memorable is the incorporation of the Township by New-Hampshire.

This took place in consequence of a petition, presented by Captain Phineas Stevens and others, July 2nd, 1753; and, what must have been exceedingly agreeable to the proprietors, they were confirmed, by the charter given them, in all the rights and privileges which had been previously granted by Massachusetts, but to which, as the township had subsequently been found to be included in the jurisdiction of New-Hampshire, they had no legal title. The township which, up to this time, had been known by no other designation than No. 4, received the name of Charlestown. This name it received in compliment to Com. Sir Charles Knowles, who had presented Captain Stevens with an elegant and valuable sword, for his bravery in defense of the fort for three days and nights, against General Debeline.

But this period of tranquillity which had proved so favorable to Charlestown, as the township must now be called, and which was also contributing to the settlement of the townships below on the river, was destined to be of very short duration; and this was what one acquainted with the circumstances of the treaty between the two nations might have anticipated; for not one of the difficulties in which the war had originated was settled by it. Precisely the same causes therefore remained for a rupture which had previously existed. The real question at issue between the two nations was one of territory. France was grasping and aggressive and in that as unscrupulous as it was possible for a nation to be; and her principal intentions in the negotiation were evidently only to put England off of her guard for a time, that she might make preparations for carrying forward her schemes of aggrandizement in a future conflict. But fortunately England knew her adversary, and was not insensible to the fact that the matter in controversy between them was one which could never be permanently decided except by the sword. She as well as France therefore determined on early and vigorous preparation for the contest which could not be very long deferred. As, therefore neither of the nations was ignorant of

the other's intentions, it can hardly be surprising that the prospects of peace which had been so pleasant should be obscured by indications of hostility early in the following year. The change was greatly regretted not only by the inhabitants of Charlestown, but by all who had been induced by the expectations of the continuance of peace to commence the formation of settlements on the river below. Walpole, Westmoreland, Chesterfield and Winchester had been chartered by New-Hampshire, and some settlements also west of the river, had begun to spring up, all of which would require garrisons for their defense in case of a war, or the inhabitants would remain in them at fearful risks. And from what source were their garrisons to be obtained? In the former war Massachusetts had furnished the troops; but were not the relations of this section so changed, by the incorporation of its towns by New-Hampshire, as to exclude the expectation of further aid from that government? Before their adoption by New-Hampshire, (as they had been granted by Massachusetts) they might have considered that they had some claim to her protection. But with what propriety could they apply to her to furnish troops for their garrisons, after their formal reception under the jurisdiction of another state? And would New-Hampshire furnish the necessary troops, or would she refuse, as she had done before?

From the time of the death of Ensign Obadiah Sartwell a garrison had been sustained at Charlestown. But as it had at no time exceeded twenty-five, it was far too small to be effective, and constitute, in case of hostilities, a sufficient force for defense. But in the summer of 1754, as the prospect of hostilities became more imminent, Governor Wentworth ordered a detachment of sixty men from the regiment of Colonel Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable, for the protection of the frontiers on the Merrimac and Connecticut Rivers. Colonel Blanchard says in a letter dated, Dunstable, August 29th, 1754, "The complement destined for Connecticut River marched in company and under command of Major Bellows." This consisted of eighteen men—officers included—of which the following is the Muster Roll;—

Lieut. Benjamin Bellows.
Sent. Jesse Richardson.
James Hewey.
Henry Hewey.
John Cummings.
Amos Kenney.
Henry Hill.
Joseph Richardson.
James Page.
John Lovell, jr.
Samuel Parker, jr.
Timothy Beadle.

John Martin.	James Whiting.
Samuel Stearns, jr.	Amos Whiting.
James French.	James Hill.

The date of the time of entrance of the above named into service was the 23d of August, 1754. On the 31st of August, after the company had reached the Connecticut, Captain Phineas Stevens was added to it as Sergeant, and Jonathan Hubbard, also of Charlestown, as a Private. On the 9th of September, Henry Hill was discharged, and on the 16th, Caleb Willard, of Charlestown, was enlisted to supply his place. On the 13th of October, John Martin was also discharged, and John Cummings, jr., on the 14th, entered service to supply his place. The company, therefore, consisted of twenty men,—officers included. (See "Potter's Military History," page 119.)

Potter, in his "Military History of New-Hampshire," says "The detachment under Major Bellows doubtless did duty at Walpole and the fort at No. 4, now Charlestown." The following extract of a letter from Colonel Blanchard to Governor Wentworth, relating to this detachment, would seem to indicate that it was not intended that it should perform service at Charlestown at all, unless its presence was required by some emergency:—"Before I parted with Major Bellows I strongly urged his taking an equal care of the inhabitants on Connecticut river, down to include Westmoreland and ye Great Meadows (or Putney), and urged that the Great Meadows and Westmoreland joyn in one garrison; Walpole, Westminister and Rockingham, whose improvements lye handy, to make two garrisons. In Walpole, one on the river Bank, the other on the outside of the meadow, where Mr. Bellows' house now stands, the forts about half a mile distant right opposite to the improvements in Westminister, and will cover two hundred acres of good Meadow Land of Mr. Bellows' which he says according to their families shall have equal benefit with himself during the war; The Fort on the Bank will cover the Landing and safe passage to Westminister fields. I hope they'll settle it that way. Walpole and Westmoreland will then be upwards of thirty men Each of the inhabitants, and safe as to the general of their labor. These places lye the most exposed (with Charlestown) and as the scout was small some must scout round the town, to Divide them further I tho't would defeat their being of much use anywhere—but told him on the whole he must be vigilant in making the Best advantage of their service where he found most need." (Page 313, Vol. VI, Provincial Papers.)

It does not appear from this extract, that this detachment was sent to the Connecticut River with any particular design of affording protection to Charlestown. It is, on the other hand, quite clear that its main object was the defense of Colonel Bellows' settlement in Walpole. Colonel Bellows had been induced by Governor Wentworth to settle in New-Hampshire, by the offer of any of the unappropriated townships. He selected what was then No. 3, (since Walpole,) on account of its location between Fort No. 4 and Fort Dummer; which he supposed would afford superior advantages of security against the assaults of the Indians. The purchasers with him were his brother-in-law, Colonel Blanchard, and Colonel Theodore Atkinson, Governor Wentworth's Secretary, both influential men; but who might not have been free, in securing the services of the detachment, from that feeling which perhaps leads the great majority of persons to look out for their own interests first. But that the detachment was needed at Walpole, there can be no doubt, even though some favoritism may have been shown in placing it there.

This detachment had not reached its place of destination on the Connecticut River, before Charlestown was startled by an incursion of the Indians who captured Captain James Johnson and wife and three children, together with Mrs. Johnson's sister, (Miriam Willard,) Peter Labaree and Ebenezer Farnsworth. (See Captain James Johnson.)

The excitement it produced will be best conveyed by the transactions which followed thereupon.

Despatch from Captain Phineas Stevens to Colonel Hinsdale.

Charlestown, in New-Hampshire, August 30, 1754.

Sir: This morning a party of Indians have been in the house of James Johnson, and have carried off himself, his wife, and three children and a daughter of Lieutenant Moses Willard of about fourteen or fifteen years of age. The said Johnson's wife was then with child, and within a few days of her time. They have also taken Ebenezer Farnsworth, who lived in the house with him, and Peter Labaree who went to Johnson's on some business. Aaron Hosmer was in the bed with Farnsworth, and made his escape by falling behind the bed, and retiring to another place for shelter in the said room, and abiding there, for near half an hour while the house was plundered. The Indians came several times into the chamber, and as he went out of the door one Indian pursued him and had like to have taken him. I have

been since to the house and find that all the people are gone off (viz) eight persons (a sorrowful account to give in time of Peace.) Which is all at present from

Your humble servant,
PHINEAS STEVENS.

To Colonel Hinsdale.

Letter from Major Benjamin Bellows to Colonel Blanchard.

SIR: We have the news from Charlestown, that on Thursday morning the 29th of this instant, the Indians came to the house of James Johnson, and broke in and took said Johnson, his wife, and three children, and a maid, and one Ebenezer Farnsworth, and Labaree, and they suppose they have carried them all off. They have not found any of them killed. The people are in great distress all down the river and at Keene, and at Swanzey, and the few men sent, will not more than supply one town, and the people cannot secure their grain nor hardly keep their garrison &c.

BENJAMIN BELLOWS.

Westmoreland, Aug. 31. 1754.
Colonel Joseph Blanchard.

P. S. I have got no further than Westmoreland, when I wrote this, and got all the men safe there.

B. B.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Willard, to Colonel Blanchard.

Winchester Aug. 31st, 1754.

SIR: This day I received the melancholy tidings of a family being captured by the Indians at Charlestown, the circumstances whereof you will find in the copy of Captain Stevens letter to Colonel Hinsdale, which is enclosed in a letter to his Excellency Governor Wentworth which, I beg the favor of you to convey as speedily as can be. After you have informed yourself of the news contained in it, so try to help a poor distressed people for almost every man is upon the move in this part of the country. I have had no sleep this three nights, and now have nine families stopped at my house.

We have persuaded the bigger part of the people to tarry a little while and see if we can have some help, but the old leaven of the M——tts and Mr. Walkers turning the world up-side-down in so little a time is discouraging to many of our people.* They hear

* See page 253, VI Volume of New-Hampshire Provincial Records.

every day, that there is no help to be had from the Mass'tts. I had a hard task to keep Fort Dummer with six or seven men and have not completed a good garrison round my own house, but hope to have it done soon &c.

JOSIAH WILLARD.

Colonel Blanchard.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Blanchard to Governor Wentworth.

Dunstable, Sunday 5 o'clock P. M. 1754.

May it please your Excellency,

Four o'clock this afternoon, I received a letter per express from Major Bellows, whereof (see Major Bellows letter above) the enclosed is a copy. I tho't it necessary to give your excellency the earliest account. I have no other advice than the letter. A post is already gone to Captain Goffe, and all the frontier inhabitants up this river with this advice as well as to be cautious.

I have account I think may be depended on of the discovery of a party of Indians up this river, (the Merrimac) of the same day of this attack on Charlestown. This per post, three o'clock, last Fryday morning, frequently heard shots last week at several distant places, it seems they are sporting themselves at present greatly to our disadvantage. I hope there will be a spirit of proper resentment raised in the assembly. There must be a frontier and if the present one is drove in we must have one much more difficult to defend or a great many new settlements broke up &c.

JOSEPH BLANCHARD.

His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Governor &c.

I also give the following letter from Ebenezer Hinsdale to Colonel Williams.

Deerfield, August 31st, 1754.

SIR: At this instant one of the clock this morning Dr. Field of Northfield brought me the following lines from Captain Oliver Willard of Fort Dummer, viz.

SIR: A Post has just now arrived from No. 4 who informs that the Indians came to Lieutenant Johnson's house, about break of day this morning, took him, his wife, and four children with one Lubbaree and Ebenezer Farnsworth; one Ausmore who was in the house escaped. None killed as we hear.

Your servant,

OLIVER WILLARD.

Dr. Field tells me the express from No. 4 informs, that the above mentioned Lubbaree who is near neighbor to Johnson just entered his house when the Indians rushed in after him. Osmour being in the chamber, heard the Indians in the house, and heard Johnson plead for Quarter. Said Osmour jumped out of the chamber, met an Indian who struck at him with a knife. He escaped the stroke. The Indians called to him to come back, but he kept on to Captain Stevens at the fort. There was no gun fired. The express came immediately from Captain Stevens and they had not time to know whether Lubbaree's family and some others of their neighbors are taken or not.

These in haste from your kinsman, and very humble servant,

EBENEZER HINSDALE.

Colonel Williams.

Captain Catlin, Lieutenant Hawks and Field are present who send you this information.

It seems almost unnecessary to state that the true account of the capture of the Johnson family is contained in Captain Stevens' letter and that the other accounts, wherein they differ from the one given by him are incorrect. There is a shadow of truth, however, in the account given by Colonel Hinsdale of Hosmer, as when he came down from the chamber, where he had lain concealed, he met one Indian who had gone back, as it was supposed, to fire the buildings; but it is difficult to decide which was most frightened, as one ran one way, as fast as he could, and the other, the other.

For further account of the Johnson family, and of Miriam Willard, Farnsworth, and Labaree, see Genealogical notices.

The following which supplies us with the reasons of the capture of the Johnson family and the others taken at Charlestown, on the 30th of August, is extracted from Rev. Dr. J. Crosby's "Annals of Charlestown." "On the 21st of September, 1754, the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany were informed by Charles Cook, of French and Indian extraction, that on his way from Cahgnawaga thither, he had met a party of twenty-one Indians, who had been fighting at Charlestown, alluding doubtless, to the capture of the Johnson family. He said he asked them why they had been fighting since it was peace? They answered that was nothing, for the English at the fort No. 4 had some time past poisoned two Indians, when at the same time, they were sitting and discoursing together and seemed to be good friends, by giving them a dram at night, and in the morning both were dead. Also that

the English some time after killed three Indians, below Charlestown; and because the people of New England killed these five they had taken five in their room and that they were now paid." (Crosby's Annals, Vol. IV New-Hampshire Historical Collections, page 118.)

I give the above as it is found in Rev. Dr. Crosby's "Annals," and the reader after perusing the following, may accord to its statements such historical value as he may be of opinion they deserve:—

"The declaration of James Johnson an English Captive returned from Canada, that he with his wife and three children, and three other persons, were taken from No. 4, on the 30th of August last by eleven of the St. Francis Indians and carried to Crown Point fort, where he tarried three days; and from thence was carried to St. John's fort at the north end of Lake Champlain; and from thence to the Indian settlement of St Francis, and was by the captors sold to a Frenchman at Montreal, with whom he lived about six weeks—That according to the best information he could get, the mischief done upon the frontiers the year past, was done by the St. Francis Indians; except that, at Fort Halifax, on Kennebeck River, concerning which he had no certain information—he only heard there were three prisoners, and two scalps brought into Quebec from thence before he came away from Canada; that the Indians who took him captive, told him that they sent out eight Indians to Merrimac to revenge the death of two Indians that had been killed there; eleven to No. 4, because the English had settled down upon lands there which they had not purchased; twelve to Hoosuck, to revenge the death of an Indian killed at Albany by some negroes, and two to Stockbridge; and that they intended next spring to drive the English on Connecticut River so far as Deerfield; that while he was at Crown Point, the Scaticook* Indians, about seventy-five men women and children, came in there and went aboard a vessel of the French King, about seventy tons, which carried them to St. John's Fort, and from there they went to St. Francis, where they had an interview with those Indians, and were by them received as a part of their own nation." (Provincial Records, Vol. VI, pages 330-1.)

It thus appears, that the reason of the attack on Charlestown, was not because two Indians by the citizens had been drugged to death, most vilely and dishonorably, under pretension of friendship, but "because the English had settled down upon lands which they had not purchased."

* The Schaghticoke Indians were many of them descendants of the New-England Indians who had left Connecticut River in Phillip's War. (Hoyt, page 263.)

The incursions and depredations of the Indians had now produced wide alarm, and the citizens of Charlestown felt unequal to the defense of that important post without assistance and support; and feeling that the necessary assistance should appropriately come from New-Hampshire, under whose jurisdiction Charlestown had been formally received, application by the inhabitants was made for the required aid to her government. In addition to this Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, also urged upon Governor Wentworth and the Assembly of the State, the duty and importance of making provision for the protection of her frontier on the Connecticut, and particularly of Charlestown. But as neither of these appeals accomplished the desired object, Shirley went one step further, and made a representation to the King of the exposure to which the settlements on the Connecticut river were subject from Indian incursions, in consequence of the neglect of the New-Hampshire government to make suitable provision for their defense. This representation of Shirley had special relation to the delinquency in the New-Hampshire government in making provision for the protection of Charlestown, or No. 4. This representation called out additional instructions to the Governor and Assembly from His Majesty. The instructions which have not been found in the records of the State, were communicated to the Assembly in the following Message:—

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

It not being my intention that your sitting should be of long continuance, until the return of all our troops from the Crown Point expedition, or their destination is more certainly known, I shall, therefore, only recommend to you the reviving of the law, (which this day expires) against the exportation of provisions to the French Colonies; and acquaint you that the grants made for the protection of the frontiers, are now at an end; and that I shall direct the Secretary to lay before you His Majesty's additional instructions, of the 12th of Aug'st upon the petition of the inhabitants of Charlestown, hoping you will take it under your immediate consideration, and act up to your duty therein; and unless a suitable provision is made for the defense of the frontiers, it must be expected, that the past labor and industry of His Majesty's subjects in that quarter, will be given up to the enemy, which, at this conjuncture of affairs, will greatly encourage them. On this consideration, I must not doubt your cheerful compliance with His Majesty's pleasure concerning them.

Gentlemen of the Council and of the Assembly,—Nothing will contribute to the prosperity of the government, or give greater weight to your counsels, than a happy union amongst yourselves; which (I) earnestly recommend; and you may rely on me to give you every assistance in my power for effecting it. B. WENTWORTH.

Council Chamber, in Portsmouth, October 24, 1755.

(VI Vol. New-Hampshire Provincial Records, pp. 438–9.)

A reply to the above Message, was made by the Assembly, on the 26th of November, 1755, in which occurs the following passage:—

May it please your Excellency,

* * * His Majesty's additional instructions of the 12th of Aug'st, being grounded, (as we humbly conceive) upon some misrepresentation of matters of fact, we think it our duty humbly to address his Most Gracious Majesty and set the matter in a true light. In the meantime, we shall take the same under our consideration, and cheerfully do everything, that shall appear to be for His Majesty's and the good of our constituents, which are inseparable, &c. (VI Vol. Pr. Rec. pp. 442–3.)

On the 27th of November, 1755, His Majesty's additional instructions were brought before the House of Representatives, and acted upon as follows:—

"Province of New-Hampshire } In the House of Representatives, Nov. 27, 1755:

Whereas it appears by His Majesty's additional instructions to his Excellency the Governor, of the 12th of August, that it has been unjustly represented to His Majesty, "That the settlements on the frontiers of this Province have been greatly neglected, and left exposed to the incursions of the St. Francis and other Indians, &c." and—

Whereas the distressing circumstances of this Province occasioned by the great expense and charge this government have been at in protecting the inhabitants on the frontiers; and more especially those settled at Charlestown, or No. 4, and other places on the Connecticut River; with the vast expense and charge this Province has been and is still at in promoting the expedition to Crown Point, loudly call for His Majesty's compassionate regard. Therefore

Voted That Henry Sherburne, Jr. Esq. Mr. Thomas Wiggin, and Captain Thomas Wk Waldron, be a committee of this House to join with such as may be appointed by the Hon'ble Council, to prepare an

address to his Most Gracious Majesty and lay the same before the General Assembly, as soon as may be, setting these matters in a true light, and shewing the distressed circumstances of this Province at this critical juncture of affairs and the absolute need we stand in of his Majesty's aid and humbly and earnestly praying that His Majesty would be pleased most graciously to afford such assistance and relief, as he in his great wisdom may think meet."

Notwithstanding the House of Representatives aver, that "the government had been at great expense and charge in protecting the inhabitants on the frontiers, and more especially those settled at Charlestown, or No. 4, and other places on the Connecticut river," it is still unquestionably the fact, that the only troops New-Hampshire had sent for the protection of the Connecticut river frontier in the region of Charlestown, was the detachment of twenty men, heretofore spoken of under Colonel Bellows as Lieutenant, and which the Colonel himself declared "would not more than supply one town." In addition to this Governor Wentworth in his message speaks of the "additional instructions of His Majesty on the 12th of August, but the detachment under Colonel Bellows did not enter into service till the 23rd of that month. At the time therefore the additional instructions were issued, New-Hampshire had furnished not one soldier for the protection of Charlestown, or the towns in the vicinity, on the Connecticut below. It is true that, almost insuperable difficulties were in the way of the assembly on account of the straitened pecuniary circumstances of the government, of making provision for the payment of troops, and this, if properly presented, might have constituted a reason for their not being raised and sent. But in denying the correctness of the representation that had been made to the king, and declaring that they had been at great expense and charge expressly for Charlestown, the House of Representatives placed themselves in a false position, inasmuch as the facts were entirely wanting which could sustain them in it.

Governor Wentworth, as may have been inferred from his communications to the assembly, was desirous of furnishing the frontiers on the Connecticut with the requisite aid. But he could do nothing without the assembly, who appeared to regard his views with so little favor, that they pertinaciously refused, as often as the subject was presented before them, to comply with his recommendation. The subject even seemed to annoy them. That under such circumstances the inhab-

itants of Charlestown should feel no little solicitude in respect to the source from whence their protection was to come, was not only natural but inevitable. But what must have added very greatly to their solicitude, was that in the plan proposed by Colonel Israel Williams, who had again been put in charge by Massachusetts of the defense of her western frontiers, it was especially recommended that Charlestown in consequence of its belonging to another jurisdiction should be left out. The plan that he recommended was, the "abandonment of forts Shirley and Pelham, and the erection of a line of smaller works on the north side of the Deerfield River; that the old works at Northfield, Bernardston, Colraine, Greenfield, and Deerfield, should be repaired; and others built, where repairs were impracticable; that forts Dummer, and Massachusetts should be strengthened and furnished with light artillery, and sufficient garrisons; that fortifications should be erected at Stockbridge, Pontoosuck, and Blandford, in the Southwestern part of Massachusetts, and two others to the westward of Fort Massachusetts, in order to form a cordon with the line of works in New York; that the fort at Charlestown, being out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, should be abandoned; and that as in the former wars, ranging parties should be constantly employed along the line of forts, and in the wilderness (now the State of Vermont) and that the routes, and inroads from Crown Point, should be diligently watched." This plan commended itself to the government of Massachusetts except the proposed abandonment of the fort at Charlestown; which appeared far too important a post to be yielded to the enemy, and which they were without reasons for expecting would be properly garrisoned by New-Hampshire.

During the Summer of 1755, the Indians made frequent attacks on the New-Hampshire frontiers, and were particularly active in the Connecticut valley. To this section therefore, scouts were ordered under Captain Elisha Winslow, Captain James Neal, and Captain Summersbee Gilman. The one under Captain Neal, consisting of twenty-two men, which alone had any connection with Charlestown, was ordered to the frontier for service for thirty days. It was not probably present at Charlestown during its period of service over one week, during which time it was billetted by Lieutenant Isaac Parker. Though Captain Neal and his men were ordered for service for only thirty days, they continued until they had considerably exceeded that period. They entered upon service the 13th of August, and were not discharged till the first of October. On making out his Muster Roll for that period

of service, we find the following record made in the Journal of the House of Representatives. "Upon examining Mr. James Neal's Muster roll, it appeared that it consisted of more than there was any grant for, and Captain Waldron was ordered by the Speaker to inform Mr. Neal, that he must make out his Muster Roll for thirty days only, which is according to the grant." VI Vol. of P. R. page 455.

The bill amounting to £135, 14s 5d, was allowed April 28th, 1756.

The following is the Muster Roll of Captain Neal's Company.

James Neal, Capt.	Jonathan Blaso.
Philip Johnson, Sergt.	Jonathan Norris.
Wm. Stevens, Sent.	James Rowe.
Joshua Webster.	John Mc Mahon.
Elias Parker.	Moses Blake.
Reuben Ham.	Eben Putnam.
Jacob Rundlett.	Small Moulton.
William Parke.	John Montgomery.
Satchel Clark.	John Hopkins.
William Smith	Francis Orr.
John Stevens.	William Mack.

See Potter's Military History, in Adjutant General's report, page 154.

As the inhabitants of Charlestown had little reason to expect that any suitable provisions would be made for their defense by New-Hampshire, they were induced once more to appeal to Massachusetts to furnish them with such a force, as was necessary for their protection.* The petition which set forth the circumstances of their situation and their great need of assistance was signed by the following persons: viz. Micah Fuller, Thomas Adams, Simon Sartwell, Moses Wheeler, Daniel Sartwell, James Whiting, John Hastings, jr., John Spafford, John Hastings, Seth Putnam, Moses Willard, Isaac Parker, David Farnsworth, and Ebenezer Putnam. As a proof of the importance of the post at Charlestown the petitioners stated that attacks of the enemy had been sustained there, on ten different occasions during

* On the 8th of September, 1755, Simon Sartwell, John Hastings, and three others say "The Indians are all around killing cattle, and driving them away—no chance to work, and we must abandon the place unless we have help. New-Hampshire, sent eighteen or twenty soldiers and we gathered our grain, in a damaged condition, and some hay. The men were ordered off on the 24th and we left destitute. There are but twenty-seven or eight men in town, soldiers and inhabitants."

the space of two years. Mention was also made of the sufferings and trials which the inhabitants had endured, and of their great losses in cattle and provisions, in defending that frontier. The appeal was successful; and Massachusetts again sent her soldiers for the defense of the town, and a guard was thence-forward continued at the fort till 1757; when such was its situation it was supposed that the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces would take the place under his supervision as a royal garrison. The petition was signed on the 8th of September, 1755.

As has already been stated, the Indians were particularly active during the Summer, of 1755, in the Connecticut valley. The principal mischief they did at Charlestown, was to kill a large number of the cattle of the settlers. From these the flesh was cut, and every part of them carried away which was valuable for food. But other towns in the valley suffered from their incursions much more severely. This resulted from the extensive means of defense, which had been instituted by Massachusetts, which rendered, for the most part, successful attacks on her frontiers impracticable. They therefore, put forth their most strenuous efforts against the settlements on the Connecticut, where, as they were but feebly garrisoned, they had better prospects of succeeding. Their most successful incursion was at Hinsdale, (now Vernon, Vermont) on the 27th of June, where they took three families, consisting of fourteen persons in all, among whom was the celebrated Jemina Howe and her children, whose pathetic story has often been told. Walpole and other places were attacked during this summer, (1755) but the account of these attacks, though most interesting, does not belong to this history.

It ought in justice to be observed, that though New-Hampshire failed to give suitable protection to her settlements on the Connecticut River, that in furnishing troops for the Provincial army her abilities were taxed to the utmost. A regiment, consisting of six hundred, under Colonel Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable, was ordered for assisting in the expedition to Crown Point, in which no better service was done than by the New-Hampshire troops. In this regiment Jonathan Hubbard, of Charlestown, was Adjutant. After the engagement of the eighth of September, when it was found necessary to reinforce the army, the State also raised and forwarded another regiment of three hundred men, which was under the command of Colonel Peter Gilman. It is stated that after the battle of the eighth of September, the 1st New-Hampshire regiment were employed in scouting, which service they performed so ac-

ceptably that no other duty was required of them. Parties of them, with a dashing intrepidity, amounting to almost recklessness, frequently went in view of the French fort at Crown Point, and at one time they brought off the scalp of a French soldier, whom they had killed at the very gate. The men of the 2d Regiment, with an equal earnestness, were on the alert to do what they could, but it was determined not to pursue the expedition, and late in autumn the forces were disbanded and returned home.

Belknap remarks, (page 314) that "The exertions made for the reduction of Crown Point, not only failed of their object, but provoked the Indians to execute their mischievous designs against the frontiers of New-Hampshire, which were wholly uncovered and exposed to their full force. Between the Rivers Connecticut and St. Francis there is a safe and easy communication by short carrying places with which they were perfectly acquainted. The Indians of that River (St. Francis) therefore made frequent incursions and returned unmolested with their prisoners and booty."

During the summer of this year, (1756) a plan was projected for building a strong fort on the highlands between the sources of Black River and Otter Creek, in the present state of Vermont. A post at that place was supposed to be important, not only to cut off one of the principal debouches of the enemy's parties from Lake Champlain, but to facilitate operations on the left of the enemy at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and also to afford a convenient station for scouting parties from Connecticut River. The route had not escaped the notice of Lord Loudoun, the Commander in Chief; and he proposed to the Provincial officers, that it might be critically examined, and the practicability of a road from the Connecticut reported to him. Colonel Israel Williams was applied to for information on the subject, who communicated to his Lordship a topographical sketch and description of the country, compiled from ample materials, obtained from various reports of officers who, at the head of scouting parties, had traversed the country.

The government of Massachusetts, with a similar object in view, had previously taken measures for examining the same route. In the House of Representatives, the following vote was passed March 10th, 1756, and approved by the Governor and Council:—"Whereas it is of great importance that a thorough knowledge be had of the distance and practicability of a communication between Number Four, on Connecticut River and Crown Point; and that the course down Otter Creek to the Lake should be known, Therefore, *Voted*—that his Excellency the Gov-

ernor be, and is hereby desired, as soon as May be, to appoint fourteen men upon this service; Seven of them to go from said Number Four, the directest course to Crown Point, to measure the distance, and gain what knowledge they can of the Country; and the other seven to go from said Number Four to Otter Creek, aforesaid, and down said Creek to Lake Champlain; Observing the Course of said Creek—its depth of water—what falls there are in it; and also the nature of the soil on each side thereof, and what growth of woods are near it. Each party of said men to keep a journal of their proceedings and observation, and lay the same, on their return, before this Court; They to observe all such directions as they may receive from his Excellency. One man in each party to be a skillful surveyor; and the persons employed shall have a reasonable allowance made them by the Court for their services."

The Governor directed Colonel Williams to carry the order into effect, and gave such further instructions as might be necessary for accomplishing the business. But as that portion of the country was then infested with a large number of Indians, the attempt was deemed so hazardous, that it was only partially executed. The surveys were made only to the height of the land, but both the design of building the road and constructing the fort were abandoned for the time. The road was built, as will be ultimately seen, some years after.

In the spring and summer of this year, (1756) another attempt was made upon Crown Point, for which New-Hampshire furnished a regiment of seven hundred men, which was placed under the command of Colonel Nathaniel Meserve. Most of the companies entered service in May, and were not discharged till into November and December. For this expedition Charlestown furnished the following men:—Isaac Parker, (who was Lieutenant of the company of which Samuel Watts was Captain); John Hastings, Simon Stevens, son of Captain Phineas Stevens, Andrew Gardner, jr. and Aaron Hosmer, who was in the house of James Johnson when attacked by the Indians. Jacob Sartwell and Eleazer Farwell were also *probably* of Charlestown. By this expedition and the military movements of the summer, the English gained nothing; while the French, by their superior alertness, besieged and took the English fort at Oswego, with the regiments of Shirley and Pepperell, which garrisoned it, which were sent as prisoners of war to France.

But the expedition not only accomplished nothing, but became positively detrimental, as it drew from the protection of the frontiers, forces, which might have otherwise been employed in their defense; and the Indians again taking advantage of the exposed situation of the town-

ships, began once more their incursions, early in the summer. On the 18th of June Charlestown was visited, but by how large a number, has not been ascertained, and Lieutenant Moses Willard was killed. Rev. Dr. Crosby, in his "Annals" gives the following account of the manner in which he came to his death:—"While Lieutenant Moses Willard was endeavoring to extinguish the fire which had been kindled in his fence, he was attacked by the Indians and killed, behind the barn of the late Captain John Willard, and near the Academy. At the same time, his son, Moses, was wounded in the hip by a spear, which is said to have remained in the wound till after his retreat into the fort. It is further said that a Mr. Preserved Clapp carried the same spear into the Revolutionary war." (See Vol. IV, New-Hampshire His. Coll., page 119.)

While engaged in mending the fence, after the fire was extinguished, the son, who was at a little distance from his father, was startled by the report of a musket, and instantly turning in the direction of the sound, saw his father fall, and at the same time several Indians, who had leaped the fence, dashing furiously towards him, to take him prisoner, He did not stop to see more, but started on a race both for liberty and life, for the fort, which he succeeded in reaching, though as has been narrated, dragging the spear which had been lodged in his hip, after him.

It is not known that the Indians again visited Charlestown during the year 1756. Incursions were made by them into Winchester and Hinsdale, but the fort at Charlestown, being better garrisoned, a force from Massachusetts being still continued in it, they did not again approach its vicinity.

During the winter of 1756–'57 Charlestown, as was usual in the winter months was unmolested. But on the 20th of April, 1757, the most important incursion of the enemy during the year was made upon it. The party making it consisted of about seventy French and Indians, who succeeded in capturing Deacon Thomas Adams, David Farnsworth and Samson Colefax; also, subsequently, on the same day, Thomas Robbins* and Asa Spofford, whom they met returning from a hunting expedition in the vicinity of Sugar River. They were all carried prisoners to Canada, whence Farnsworth and Robbins alone returned. Farnsworth escaped and after several perilous adventures, arrived in Charlestown in

* Robbins became a soldier in the Revolutionary War in 1779. In 1780, Nov. 22, while out on a hunting expedition with his brother Aaron they both were killed by the Indians at Neshobe on Otter Creek."—(See History of Northfield, p. 527). Neshobe is the present township of Brandon Vt.

safety. The whole history of their capture and captivity is of deep interest, and may be found in a sketch of David Farnsworth, in this work.

Early in March of this year, a regiment of five hundred men was raised by New-Hampshire for another Crown Point expedition, of which Nathaniel Meserve was Colonel and John Goffe Lieutenant Colonel. This regiment by Lord Loudoun, who had succeeded Shirley as Commander in Chief, was divided between these two officers; two hundred men being placed under the command of Goffe; which detachment was ordered by Lord Loudoun immediately to Charlestown, as shown by the following extract of a Message of Governor Wentworth, of March 21st, 1757:—

"By a letter, I received yesterday from New-York, of the 12th instant, wrote by Lord Loudoun's order, I am desired to assemble the force raised by this government, as soon as possible, and to march them immediately to Charlestown—the men are to be provided with camp equipage, and it is expected that the government procures carriages to transport them to Connecticut River at a reasonable rate, and Lord Loudoun will issue warrants for the payment thereof. Warrants will also be made out for the payment of two shillings Sterling, per week, for the allowance made by Lord Loudoun to each man, in lieu of provisions, until they receive the King's provisions; but this allowance is not to take place until the first muster, by which you will see the necessity of an immediate Muster."

In accordance with the above order of the Commander in Chief, the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Goffe, on its being mustered into service, was ordered immediately to Charlestown; but unfortunately, they did not arrive in season to protect the inhabitants from the incursion of the French and Indians, which had taken place on the 20th of April. The military station at No. 4, thus passed under the supervision of His Majesty's officers, commanding in the region, and Massachusetts, presuming that on account of its importance, they would continue to make the necessary provision for it, felt that the time, at length, had come, when it would be safe to withdraw her forces. It was accordingly done, and that government was relieved from the heavy burden, which, for so many years she had felt it her duty to bear, of sustaining a frontier, not within her jurisdiction.

But though the prospect was flattering, of permanent relief, the end was not yet, as will be ultimately seen.

CHAPTER V.

History of Charlestown from the Spring of 1757, to the Conquest of Canada.

THE detachment of two hundred men under Lieutenant Colonel Goffe, did not long remain at Charlestown, but was ordered to Fort William Henry, to constitute a part of the garrison of that important fortress, under the command of Colonel Munroe. This fort being invested on the 3d of August, by the army of General Montcalm, composed of French and Indians, capitulated on the 9th; the terms being an escort to Fort Edward and their private baggage. These terms, by General Montcalm, were dishonorably violated. The Indians were permitted to attack the English troops as they left the fort, and to rob and murder them at will. The New-Hampshire battalion was in the rear and suffered severely. Out of two hundred, eighty were killed or taken."* (Potter M. His., pp. 189–96.)

When Lieutenant Colonel Goffe, was ordered by General Webb, to Fort William Henry, a regiment of five hundred Connecticut troops, under command of Colonel Nathan Whiting was ordered to Charlestown, to supply his place. These troops, as Colonel Whiting was apprehensive of an attack from Montcalm, were kept constantly on the alert, and scouts ranged the woods, as far as Lake Champlain, and

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* Captain John Burk belonged to Lieutenant Colonel Goffe's detachment of the New-Hampshire troops. His name occurs among the proprietors of No. 4, though I do not know that he ever lived here. He was commander for a time at the Fort in Hinsdale. When the New-Hampshire troops were assaulted by the Indians after the surrender of Fort William Henry, he was seized by the savages and after a violent struggle stripped of the whole of his clothes, when he escaped into the woods. Straying in various directions he was overtaken by darkness in the margin of a morass, and, unable to direct his course, lay down in the thick grass and passed the night, covered only by the damp vapor of the swamp. The next day he renewed his march, and fortunately arrived safely at Fort Edward. See Hoyt's Indian Wars, page 292.

made close approaches to the French head-quarters. In one of these excursions, Lieutenant Pierce lay some time in the vicinity of Ticonderoga, while the French were firing their cannon and making demonstations of joy at the capture of Fort William Henry. On their return they discovered hanging in the woods sixty pairs of snow shoes which they destroyed, or brought into Charlestown.

At the latter end of August, Major Thomas Tash, arrived at Charlestown, with two hundred and fifty New-Hampshire troops, ordered there by Governor Wentworth, at the requisition of General Webb, who, on their arrival, withdrew the Connecticut troops, who by the route of Charlemont and Fort Massachusetts, marched under Colonel Whiting, to reinforce the main army at Fort Edward. "This was the first time (says Belknap, speaking of the force of Major Tash,) that the troops of New-Hampshire occupied that important post." They had however, occupied it previously for a short time, as has been seen, under Lieutenant Colonel Goffe. But neither Goffe's nor Tash's force was sent there, merely for its defense as a frontier town, but for the purpose of facilitating the operations of the main army. The force under Major Tash, consisted of five companies, three of infantry, and two of cavalry. They entered service in August, and were discharged for the most part, in the following November. (See Potter's Mil. His. 191 Vol. II.)

In the month of September, 1757, Lord Loudoun applied to Governor Wentworth, for a number of Rangers to continue with him the whole winter. On the 26th of December, the same year Lord Loudoun again wrote to Governor Wentworth as follows:

"The point I mean to write on at present is the Rangers I applied to you for in September last, in conjunction with the other provinces, which I can have no doubt you will have settled with the assembly before this can come to your hands, as you so well know the bad consequences, that do attend any Province breaking off from a general measure.

Therefore, I shall take that for granted and now must desire that you will march them directly to No. 4 which is in your own Province, and who call loudly for protection which they think the Connecticut Rangers I have placed there, are not sufficient for without your Rangers are there likewise. You will observe I have destined them for the station easiest for them to go to, and where they may be employed in the immediate protection of your own Province."

January 19th, 1758, Lord Loudoun wrote again to Governor Wentworth, from New York,

"SIR: I am sorry to find by your letter of December 23d, that your Province has been so very long on determining in Conjunction with the other Provinces, to furnish a body of Rangers for the general service; and the more so as it not only has a very bad effect in the other Provinces, but at the same time leaves your own frontiers exposed, for the defense of which I had alloted them in conjunction with the other troops, who are now on the spot, but without them are two weak for that purpose, by which measure both your own Province and the troops I have provided for its security are exposed to danger."

On the 10th of January, the Assembly voted to raise a company of fifty Rangers, and information was forwarded to Lord Loudoun to that effect, who, on the 27th, replies to Governor Wentworth as follows:

"SIR: I had the favor of your letter on the 12th, with a copy of the vote of the Assembly for raising of fifty Rangers. There is a mistake in the number, and as the whole were so small, it was not worth while to take notice of it on either side, but for the precedent which I hope will never be insisted on hereafter. (The number called for was seventy.)

I dare say from your good management, that small number will be marched for No. 4 before this letter can arrive, and if they are not, I must desire no time may be lost in sending them off as that place is always in danger of an attack in the spring, and the force there is not sufficient till joined by the people from you."

On the 27th of February, Governor Wentworth writes in relation to these Rangers in a letter (probably to Theodore Atkinson.)

"SIR: Captain Gage thinks he can raise a company of fifty men to do duty on Connecticut River, but as Lord Loudoun intended them for the winter season, and that being over, it will be best that some resolve pass to enable me to make them a part of the forces for the next campaign, which as soon as I hear from Lord Loudoun I expect to have directions about."

The winter had thus passed away and the Rangers requested to be raised for the protection of No. 4 were not sent. During the winter the township had been garrisoned by Connecticut troops; but May 11th, 1758, Governor Wentworth received a letter from Governor Fitch of Connecticut acquainting his excellency that the Rangers belonging to that Government that were posted at, and about No. 4,

would soon be discharged, and desired some method might be taken for placing a garrison in those places.

New-Hampshire, notwithstanding the discouragements arising from the loss of Fort William Henry, and other disasters the year previous, raised in the summer of 1758, a regiment of eight hundred men, which was placed under the command of Colonel John Hart. A portion of the regiment was ordered to join the expedition against Louisburg and the remainder did duty under Lieutenant Colonel John Goffe on the western frontiers. One hundred of Goffe's detachment was stationed as a garrison at No. 4. In relation to this, Hall, in his history of Eastern Vermont, remarks, "For the defense of her own frontiers, Massachusetts made the usual provision; while New-Hampshire changing the method upon which she had so long acted, voted men and supplies for the protection of the forts within her own boundaries which had before been maintained by the magnanimity of the Bay Province." No special force, however, besides the Regiment of Colonel Hart, was raised by New-Hampshire for the protection of her frontiers.

During this year the incursions of the Indians were not numerous. They appeared only once in Charlestown, at which time they killed Asahel Stebbins and took Mrs. Stebbins and Isaac Parker, a soldier, prisoners. They also slaughtered a large number of cattle which were feeding in the adjacent woods. Some writers place this incursion in August, others, in September.

The Provinces were generally encouraged by the military operations of 1758. Louisburg had been taken, which was a great success, and the English also had secured possession of Fort Frontenac and destruction of Fort Du Quesne on the Ohio, where now stands the city of Pittsburg, the contention for which began the war; but the defeat of Abercrombie at Ticonderoga and his subsequent inactivity once more sunk the spirits of the inhabitants of the western frontiers of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire to a very low ebb, and filled them with new apprehensions of attacks from the savage enemies. But Massachusetts, full of the energy with which her citizens have always been animated, (did not admit of any slackening of effort but) still kept her forts well garrisoned and her rangers out upon the scouting service, though probably with no great hope of security against an enemy so repeatedly elated with success. But their hopes were soon revived by the arrival of General Amherst, with six veteran regiments from Louisburg, who immediately pressed on through the woods to Albany, and took command of the army in that quarter; and though the season was too

far advanced for offensive operations, the effect of the presence of Amherst in that section upon the public mind was salutary: soon after Amherst's arrival, Abercrombie left the army and sailed for England.

During the winter of 1758, Charlestown was garrisoned with one hundred regular troops from the army, which were under the command of Captain Cruikshanks; and the winter passed away quietly, as usual, without any incursions of the enemy; and the plan for operations for 1759 was such as to encourage the expectation, that the frontiers would be relieved from the depredations to which they had been so long exposed. The plan was for General James Wolf to conduct an expedition against Quebec, and General Amherst another against Ticonderoga and Crown Point. To aid in the latter expedition the troops which had garrisoned Charlestown under Captain Cruikshanks were withdrawn to join the army on the Hudson—and General Amherst applied to the Governor of Massachusetts to raise an equal number of Provincials to take their places at Charlestown, which was promptly done. The men were raised from Colonel Israel Williams' regiment in the county of Hampshire, and placed under the command of Captain Elijah Smith, and were ordered to the fort of Charlestown on the fourth of May.

"The army destined to attack Ticonderoga assembled at Albany about the 1st of June under General Amherst, and, on the 22d of July, he arrived before Ticonderoga and invested it with twelve thousand men, Provincials and regulars. The enemy immediately abandoned their advanced lines which had proved so fatal to Abercrombie's army the preceding year and retired within their main work.

Amherst pressed the siege as vigorously as possible, and in a short time was ready to open his batteries; but M'de Bourlemaque, the French commander, finding he had to oppose a general of *skill* as well as courage, partially dismantled his fort, blew up some of the bastions and leaving most of his heavy artillery, retired down the lake to Crown Point, and Amherst took possession of the place. A few days after, the French evacuated Crown Point and retired to their posts at the northern extremity of lake Champlain, and Amherst immediately occupied the abandoned post and commenced additional works."

The capture of these important posts immediately relieved the frontiers of New England from incursions from the western quarter, and a general joy spread through the long distressed Provinces. Crown Point had been in possession of the French for nearly thirty years; and from that place predatory parties had issued and involved the

frontiers of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire in blood and slaughter; and numerous were the prisoners who had there suffered the disgraceful and cruel treatment of the savages. One other post from which the Provinces of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts had suffered similar cruelties still remained in the hands of the enemy. This was the village of St. Francis, situated at the mouth of the river of that name, between Montreal and Quebec. From its easy communication with the upper part of the Connecticut river, this place had long been a focus of murder and devastation and many a captive had there suffered barbarities intolerable; and the place was loaded with the plunder of the English Colonies. General Amherst now resolved to put an end to these barbarities by destroying the place."

"Major Robert Rogers, who had so frequently distinguished himself as a partisan during the war, was selected for the arduous service with his hardy rangers and a detachment of regular troops; and he received the following orders from the commander in chief.

CAMP AT CROWN POINT, Sept. 13, 1759.

You will, this night, set out with the detachment, as ordered yesterday, viz., of two hundred men, which you will take under your command and proceed to Missisqui Bay. From thence you will proceed to attack the enemy's settlements on the south side of the St. Lawrence, in such a manner as shall most effectually disgrace and injure the enemy, and redound to the honor and success of His Majesty's arms.

Remember the barbarities committed by the enemy's Indian scoundrels on every occasion, where they have had opportunities of showing their infamous cruelties towards His Majesty's subjects. Take your revenge; but remember that although the villains have promiscuously murdered women and children of all ages, it is my order that no women or children should be hurt. When you have performed this service, you will again join the army, wherever it may be.

Yours, &c., JEFF AMHERST.

Camp at Crown Point, Sept. 13, 1759. To Major Rogers.

The destination of this expedition was kept a profound secret from the army, who were given to understand in the public orders of the previous day, that it was to march in a different direction.

The evening after receiving his orders, with every equipment necessary to ensure success, Rogers started out on his adventurous expedition. He proceeded in batteaux down the lake to Missisqui Bay, the distance of which, from Crown Point, was computed to be not far from

a hundred miles, using the greatest circumspection to avoid discovery by the enemy. Everything went on well until the fifth day, when, while they were encamped on the eastern shore, a keg of gun-powder accidentally exploded, wounding Captain Williams and several men, who had to be sent back to Crown Point, with a party to conduct them. This reduced the force of Rogers to one hundred and forty-two men, officers included. But, pursuing his voyage, he arrived, on the twentieth of the month, at Missisqui Bay, without having been discovered, where he secreted his boats and provisions sufficient to carry them back, on their return, under the bank of a creek overhung with brush-wood and, as a guard to which, he left two trusty Indians, with orders that, should the boats be discovered by the enemy, to follow his trail and give him information.

This arrangement made, Rogers struck out into the wilderness. But, only the second day after, he was overtaken by the trusty fellows whom he had left to watch the provisions and boats, who brought him the unwelcome news that four hundred French and Indians had discovered his boats, and sent them away under the charge of fifty men, and that the remainder of the company were on his trail, in rapid pursuit. This intelligence Rogers kept to himself, and quickly devised means to meet the altered circumstances of his situation. For this he despatched Lieutenant Mc Millen with ten men, two of whom were rangers, through the woods to Crown Point, to inform General Amherst of what had taken place, and request him to send provisions from Charlestown up the Connecticut to the mouth of the Great *Ammonoosuc* River, near Coos intervals, by which route he intended to return.

One of two things he now knew that he must do; he must either fight his enemies or out-march them. But as the latter appeared to be the only feasible way by which he could have a prospect of accomplishing the object of his expedition, he determined to press forward with a speed which would distance all the enemies on his track. The travelling was *horrid* from the sunken nature of the country, which, in many places, was covered with water mid-leg deep, and, often for long distances, a spruce bog, in which it became necessary to prepare a sort of hammock from the boughs of trees to enable the men to repose at night; and this after a day's march, continued from early dawn until darkness.

On the tenth day after leaving the Bay, Rogers struck St. Francis River about fifteen miles above the village, and with some difficulty, forded it, as the water was five feet in depth, and running in a rapid current. It was now good marching ground, and the men pressed on

with celerity till on the 22d day after their departure from Crown Point, one of them, by climbing a tree, discovered the village of St. Francis at three miles distant, when the party were ordered to halt and refresh themselves. At eight o'clock in the evening, Major Rogers, Lieutenant Turner and Ensign Avery left the company and went forward for the purpose of reconnoitering the place. They found the Indians engaged in a high *frolic* or *dance*, evidently entertaining no apprehensions of an enemy in the vicinity. They returned about two o'clock in the morning, and at three Rogers advanced with the whole party, within three hundred yards of the village, where the men were lightened of their packs and formed for action.

About an hour after this, the Indians broke up their dance, and retired to their cabins for repose; and soon the whole village was wrapped in a profound slumber, the more oblivious from the weariness induced by their late diversion. About half an hour before dawn, the troops, having been arranged in three divisions for the purpose of making simultaneous attacks, in as many directions, were ordered to advance. Never was a place more completely surprised, nor in a condition less capable of making resistance. The assault was made in the usual Indian mode of attack, on similar occasions, and the rangers remembering the instructions of Amherst to "take their revenge" dealt death and destruction around them on every side, and with unsparing hands. Amid the partial darkness, it scarcely being possible to distinguish age or sex, men, women and children fell indiscriminately before the resistless fury of their terrible onslaught. Many were killed in their cabins, others, attempting to fly, were shot or knocked on the head. Some rushed to the river, but were pursued by the excited rangers and their canoes sunk, and they were drowned or destroyed in some other way. When it became light enough to have a clear view of the scene, the prospect was truly horrible, and had it not been for the sight of six hundred scalps of their countrymen, suspended upon poles and waving in the air, the assailants might have been moved to pity. But this most horrid spectacle added such new vigor to their rage, that no sympathy for the sufferers found place in their breasts, and the slaughter was still continued without discrimination or mercy. The scene ended by a general conflagration of the cabins, (with the exception of some store houses) in which many Indians, who had concealed themselves, in their cellars and house lofts, and would not come out, were consumed. At seven o'clock in the morning all was over; and Rogers, in his report, says, "By that time we had killed two hun-

dred Indians and taken twenty women and children prisoners. Fifteen of the latter I suffered to go their own way, and brought home with me two Indian boys and three girls."

The report continues, "When the detachment paraded, Captain Ogden was found to be badly wounded, being shot through the body, but still able to perform duty. Six privates were wounded, and one Stockbridge Indian killed. I ordered the party to take corn out of the reserved houses for their subsistence home, which was the only provision to be found. While they were loading themselves, I examined the captives, who reported that a party of three hundred French and Indians were down the river, four miles below us, and that our boats were waylaid. I believed this to be true, as they told the exact number of the boats and the place where they had been left. They also stated that two hundred French had, three days before, gone up the river to Wigwam Martinique, supposing that I intended to attack that place. A council of war now concluded that no other course remained for us, than to return by Connecticut River to No. 4." (Memoir of Rogers, in life of Stark, pp. 448–49.)

This resolve being taken, Rogers, after an hour's rest commenced his march up the St. Francis, and by Memphremagog lake for Coos on the Connecticut. For eight days the detachment continued together, when, their provisions being entirely expended, Rogers found it necessary to divide it into several parties, that subsistence might more easily be procured, giving them orders to assemble at the junction of the great Ammonoosuc and Connecticut Rivers, where he expected to find provisions which were to be forwarded by the order of General Amherst from Charlestown.

Two days after separating, the party under Ensign Avery were overtaken by the Indians—seven were captured, and two escaped. Another party of about twenty, under Lieutenants Dunbar and Turner, were attacked and the principal part were killed or taken, including the two officers. The company under Rogers, after a most wearisome march, reached the Coos Meadows, where they were expecting to find food, in a most fearful state of starvation; but no provision being found, so great was their disappointment, that several of them died before the next day. Provisions had been sent by General Amherst's order by a party from Charlestown under command of Lieutenant Samuel Stevens, but hearing guns which he supposed to be those of the enemy the Lieutenant and his attendants immediately made their retreat down the river, taking their provisions with them. About two hours after,

Rogers and his men arrived to find their camp-fire still burning, and fired several guns for the purpose of bringing them back, but without success. Subsequently, Rogers wrote concerning their situation.

"Our distress on this occasion was truly inexpressible. Our spirits, greatly depressed by the hunger and fatigue we had already suffered, now almost entirely sank within us; seeing no resource left, nor any reasonable hope that we should escape a most miserable death by famine. At length I came to a resolution, to push as fast as possible towards Number Four, leaving the remains of my party, now unable to march further, to get such wretched subsistence as the barren wilderness could afford, till I could get relief to them, which I engaged to do within ten days. I taught Lieutenant Grant, the commander of the party, the use and method of preparing ground nuts and lily roots, which, being cleansed and boiled, will serve to preserve life. I, with Captain Ogden and one ranger, and a captive Indian boy, embarked upon a raft we had made of dry pine trees. The current carried us down the stream in the middle of the river, where we endeavored to keep our wretched vessel by such paddles as we had made out of small trees or spires split and hewed." (Rogers' letter to General Amherst.)

This whole history is of deep interest, but it must suffice to say that Rogers, after various disheartening experiences, at length reached No. 4 in safety and redeemed his pledge to his brave followers by relieving them on the tenth day. In two hours after his arrival at Charlestown boats were despatched loaded with provisions up the river. Rogers himself went up with other canoes also laden with provisions two days after, for the relief of others of his party that might be coming on that way, the inhabitants assisting him in this affair. He likewise sent out expresses to Suncook (Pembroke) and Pennacook (Concord) that any who should straggle that way might be assisted, and provisions were sent up said rivers accordingly.

On returning from his expedition up the river, Major Rogers waited for his men at Charlestown, with whom, after they had been refreshed, he marched for Crown Point, where he arrived December 1st, 1759, and joined the army under Lord Amherst. Upon examination it was found that, after leaving the smoking ruins of St. Francis, he had lost three Lieutenants, and forty-six Sergeants and privates. A few of these were prisoners, but the greatest number of them perished miserably, by famine, in the wilderness.

The expedition, though it proved exceedingly dangerous and disastrous to the men engaged, carried consternation and alarm into the

heart of Canada, and filled the minds of the inhabitants with those fearful apprehensions which their incursions on the frontiers had caused others so frequently to experience.

"Not long after the evacuation of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, General Amherst proceeded down the lake to penetrate into Canada, but, meeting with storms, he returned and took up winter quarters. During the operations of Amherst at Lake Champlain, General Wolf, with about eight thousand men, sailed from Louisburg under Admirals Saunders and Holmes and landed near Quebec, and, after many difficulties thrown in his way, and a severe repulse at Montmorency, he by a daring movement gained the plains of Abraham, in the vicinity of Quebec, and brought Montcalm to a general action, in which the French were decisively defeated and both commanders killed; and a few days subsequently Quebec surrendered to the British arms. In the western quarter Niagara also surrendered to General Johnson, after a siege of a few days." (Hoyt 306-9.)

"After the capitulation of the posts on Lake Champlain, General Amherst informed Governor Pownal of Massachusetts, that his operations would effectually cover the frontiers from further incursions of the Indians; on which the Governor transmitted orders for discharging the frontier garrisons on the northwest quarter of the Province, excepting those at fort Massachusetts and West Hoosac; submitting it, however, to his discretion to retain such as he might consider necessary for the defense of any places still exposed. Conformably to his orders, Colonel Williams, in the month of October, discharged the small garrisons. That at Charlestown had previously been ordered by General Amherst to join the army on the frontiers of New York." (Hoyt 309.)

"Notwithstanding the capture of the French posts in 1759, another campaign was necessary for completing the conquest of Canada, and, during the winter, General Amherst projected a plan for attacking the unconquered posts of the province in three directions. The main army, under the command of Amherst, was to ascend the Mohawk, pass down to Oswego, and, after capturing the posts on the St. Lawrence, to descend the river to Montreal; Colonel Haveland, with a smaller force, to embark at Crown Point and proceed to the same place, and General Murray, who succeeded to the command of the army at Quebec, was to push up the St. Lawrence, and meet the other armies at Montreal, where the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the Governor of Canada, had concentrated his principal force. The several armies were early in motion and so exactly had their operations been concerted that Am-

herst and Murray reached the vicinity of Montreal on the same day, where Haveland joined them on the next, with the force he had conducted through Lake Champlain. Vaudreuil, finding further resistance vain, demanded a capitulation, and, on the eighth of September, 1760, the whole province of Canada was surrendered to the British arms. (Hoyt 307-8.) At which event the joy that spread over the Province is hardly to be described." (Hoyt 309.)

In the early part of the season of 1760, a regiment of eight hundred troops was raised by the province of New-Hampshire and placed under command of Colonel John Goffe. This regiment, destined for that portion of the expedition for completing the conquest of Canada which was under the command of Colonel Haveland, was ordered to rendezvous at Litchfield, on the Merrimac; from which place they were to march to Charlestown on the Connecticut; whence they were to cut a military road to the Green Mountains and Crown Point, and thus open a nearer and better way to that fortress than the old route by Albany. This was a laborious and difficult undertaking, but the men who had it in charge were equal to the work imposed upon them. They arrived at Charlestown early in July, having opened their way from the Merrimac to the Connecticut, through the old town of Monson and the present townships of Peterborough and Keene. Potter, in his Military History of New-Hampshire, says. "They had to clear the road—a mere bridle path from Merrimac to Keene. They crossed the Connecticut at Charlestown, at Wentworth Ferry. On the west bank of the Connecticut, and near the mouth of Black River, they built a block house and enclosed the same with pickets, as a protection in case of disaster. They were forty-four days in cutting the road to the foot of the Green Mountains."

On this road mile posts were set up to mark the distance, of which, before reaching the mountains, there were twenty-six.

The road was opened on the right bank of Black River to the present township of Ludlow. Thence the route led over the mountains to Otter Creek, and down that Creek to a station opposite Crown Point, and thence across the country to that post. The baggage was conveyed in wagons the first twenty-six miles, thence on pack-horses over the heights of land. From the mountains westward a road had been commenced and nearly completed the previous year. This it appears had been accomplished under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Zadok Hawks, and Captain John Stark—Hawks having superintended the cutting of the path over the mountains, and Stark the road on

the western portion of the route. The force employed under Stark, consisted of two hundred Rangers.

Such was the promptness and expedition with which Lieutenant Colonel Goffe accomplished his undertaking, that he arrived with his regiment at Crown Point, with all his baggage and a large drove of cattle, which he had conducted from Charlestown for the use of the army, twelve days before Colonel Haveland was prepared to start on the expedition to Montreal.

During the time Goffe had his head-quarters at Charlestown, and his regiment was employed in clearing the road between Charlestown and the mountains, the trails of the Indians were occasionally seen in the adjacent woods, but they were too few to make, under the circumstances, any general attack. Before this regiment, however, had reached Charlestown, they had made an incursion and carried off Mr. Joseph Willard, with his wife and five children. They were taken at their homestead on the edge of the Great meadow, a short distance from the present residence of Mr. Peter A. Evans, on the 7th of June, 1760. Considering Samuel, the youngest, who was an infant, somewhat burdensome to them, the Indians took him aside the next day and beat out his brains against a tree. The family were taken to Canada, their journey through the wilderness occupying fourteen days. They remained in captivity till the surrender of Montreal, into which city they had been taken a few days previous to its capitulation, when, with other prisoners, they were of course released. This was the last incursion of the Indians on the frontiers of New England, and the bloody scene which had so long been opened now closed. The eastern Indians soon agreed on articles of peace, and acknowledged themselves subjects of the crown of England. Notwithstanding, the war still continued in Europe, and a few provincial troops were raised in 1761-62, New-England was still exempted from further hostilities and, on the tenth of February, 1763, a general peace was signed at Paris, and soon after ratified by the belligerent powers of Europe, by which Canada and all the other northern French settlements passed quietly under the jurisdiction of the British crown.

CHAPTER VI.

THE RANGERS—THEIR CHARACTER, TRAINING, DUTIES AND HARDSHIPS. THEIR INDIAN ENEMIES—RESULTS OF THE CONQUEST OF CANADA.—DESIRE FOR IMMIGRATION—TOWN AFFAIRS FROM 1753—TOWN MEETINGS. PROGRESS OF POPULATION—NAMES OF SETTLERS BEFORE 1776.

IT has been necessary, in this history, to speak frequently of "Rangers," and, as from the great changes which have been wrought in the condition of this portion of the country, similar bodies of men can never be employed hereafter, some further description of this peculiar class of partisans, showing what they did and suffered, can scarcely be without interest.

"Compared with the life of the Ranger," says B. H. Hall, in his History of Eastern Vermont, "that of the frontier settler was merely the training school in hardship and endurance. In the ranging corps were perfected lessons, the rudiments of which are, at the present day, but seldom taught. Their duties were to scour the woods, and ascertain the force and position of the enemy; to discover and prevent the effect of his own ambuscades, and to ambush him in turn; to acquire information of his movements, by making prisoners of his sentinels, and to clear the way for the advance of regular troops. In marching, flankers preceded the main army, and their system of tactics was embodied in the quickness with which, at a given signal, they could form in file, either single or otherwise, as occasion demanded. In fighting, if the enemy was Indian, they adopted his mode of warfare, and were not inferior to him in artifice or finesse. To the use of all such weapons as were likely to be employed against them, they were well accustomed, and their antagonist, whoever he might be, was sure to find in them warriors whom he might hate, but could not despise. As marksmen none surpassed them." Nor was their training in other things less perfect. "With a sensitiveness to sound, approximating to that of instinct, they could detect the sly approach of the foe, or could mark, with an accuracy almost beyond belief, the place of his concealment. Their route was for the most part through a country thickly wooded,

now over jagged hills and steep mountains, and anon across foaming rivers, or gravelly bedded brooks.

When an Indian track was discovered, a favorable point was chosen in its course, and there was formed an ambuscade, where they would lie in wait, day after day, for the approach of the enemy.

Nor were mountains, rivers, and foes, the only obstacles with which they were forced to contend. Loaded with provisions for a month's march, carrying a musket heavier by far than that of more modern make, with ammunition and appurtenances correspondent—thus equipped with the burden of a porter, did they do the duty of a soldier. At night the place of their encampment was always chosen with the utmost circumspection, and guards were ever on the alert to prevent a surprise. Were it summer, the ground sufficed for a bed, the clear sky or the outspreading branches of some giant oak, for a canopy. Were it winter, at the close of a weary march performed on snow-shoes, a few gathered twigs pointed the couch made hard by necessity, and a rude hut served as a miserable shelter from the inclemency of the weather. Were the nights very dark and cold, and no fear of discovery entertained, gathered around the blazing brush heap, they enjoyed a kind of satisfaction in watching the towering of its bright, forked flame, relieved by the dark back ground of the black forest; or encircling it in slumber dreamed that their heads were in Greenland, and their feet in Vesuvius. If a comrade were sick, the canteen or what herbs the forest offered, were usually the only medicines obtainable; and, were he unable to proceed, a journey on a litter to the place whence his company started or to the point of their destination with the exposure consequent thereupon, was not always a certain warrant of recovery or the most gentle method of alleviating pain.

But the great object was unattained so long as they did not return with a string of scalps or a retinue of captives. When success attended their efforts, the officers and soldiers shared alike in the bounty paid and strove to obtain equal proportions of praise and glory. The partisans of the valley of the Connecticut were mostly from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire. Some of them had borne for many years, the barbarities of the Indian, and were determined to hunt him like a beast in his own native woods. Not a few had seen father and mother tomahawked and scalped before their very eyes, and some, after spending their youth as captives in the wigwam, had returned, bringing with them a knowledge of Indian modes of warfare and a burning desire to exert that knowledge for the destruction of

their teachers. To men in this situation, a bounty such as was offered by the State of Massachusetts, was sufficient to change thought into action, and it did not require the eye of a prophet to foresee the result. Great were the dangers they encountered, arduous the labor they performed, pre-eminent the services they rendered" and to this we may add small was the reward which they received; and some modern historians without any proper appreciaton of the true character of the Indian or the circumstances of the times which in the early settlements made such an order of men a necessity, would deprive them of the meed of praise. which is their due. But a due consideration of the barbarity of the enemy, by which was created an actual demand for such a class of partisans for the protection of the frontier settlements, will not only give us higher and better views of their character, but will lead us to a cordial acknowledgment of their magnanimity and bravery, and the importance and value of the services which they rendered.

Probably our country, in all her wars and conflicts, has never nourished up a more fearless and determined set of men than were brought out by the circumstances and duties of the times, in the old French and Indian wars, from 1745 to 1760. In the first French war, (the Cape Breton, as it was called) Captain Phineas Stevens, in the ranger service, was the commanding spirit of the times. Dearly did the Indians pay for their raid on Rutland, Massachusetts, when they killed two of his little brothers, and took him, then a youth of sixteen, prisoner, and carried him to Canada to learn their habits and mode of warfare. They got the better of him in that transaction, but never afterwards, for in all his battles and skirmishes with them, which in number were many, he was never in a single instance overcome; and in this service he was the exemplar and teacher of all that followed. In the subsequent war which followed the peace of Aix la Chapelle, this class of partisan leaders was more numerous, and their commands embraced forces raised on a larger scale. I need not name them here, as their names will be found elsewhere, in this work. But the characteristics of the service, in its dangers and hardships, and its requirements of unflinching courage, were, in all, the same.

The Indians of whom mention has been frequently made, who caused, by their incursions, so much evil to the inhabitants of Charlestown and other frontier townships of New-Hampshire, were a branch of the Abenaqui tribe, whose chief location was at the village of St. Francis, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, in Canada. The Abenaquis were the original possessors of the territory lying east of Lake

Champlain, as the Iroquois were of the lands extending westward from that lake. In modern times the tribe appears to have been divided and subdivided and to have been called by different names, according to the different localities which they were most accustomed to frequent. These divisions of the tribe also claimed for themselves particular portions of territory which they regarded as theirs by right, and on which they did not allow any others, whether Indian or white men, to intrude. Thus the Algonquins claimed the territory north of the St. Lawrence; the St. Francis tribe the territory now occupied by Vermont and a portion of Massachusetts, and that section of New-Hampshire which lies on, and west of the Merrimac River. To the St. Francis tribe also belonged the Coossucks, who were the Indians claiming two sections of land on the Connecticut River; one above the fifteen mile falls, about Lunenburg and the other below, about Newbury. Their name was intended to be descriptive of the territory they possessed, the word "Coos" it is said meaning pines, and "Suck" a river. The St. Francis tribe regarded the lands on the Connecticut River as among their most valuable possessions, and affirmed, as the reason for their hostility to the English that they had settled down upon them without purchase. However this may have been, they pertinaciously refused to give up their claim to the lands on that river, and, till the conquest of Canada by the English, still appear to have entertained the hope of again possessing them; and in the contest for that possession they became the most blood thirsty and cruel enemies which the frontier settlements on the Connecticut in New-Hampshire and Massachusetts ever had to encounter. Some of them settled at Newbury and continued to live there after the close of the war, but most of them retired into Canada. The war had greatly diminished their numbers, and especially had they received a severe blow from the expedition of Major Rogers, from which, had the war continued, they could never have recovered. But peace proved to them more fatal than war, for emigration, which had found its greatest obstacle in the contentions of the rival nations, set in immediately, in a broad and full current, the moment it was considered that the contest was closed—and colonization, which has always proved so destructive to the red man, soon swept away not only the warriors of the St. Francis tribe, who had battled for France, but the Iroquois as well, who had been the allies of England.

On the subjugation of Canada, by the English, in 1760, the circumstances of Charlestown, as well as of the frontier towns generally, were greatly changed. For though the war between France and England

still continued, all incursions and depredations which had been so harrassing, and often so fatal, to the settlers, were at an end. For fifteen years, almost without a cessation, the minds of the inhabitants had been held in a state of apprehension. For though during several of these years there had been between the belligerent nations a nominal peace, it was not of a nature to inspire confidence, as the impression was general in the English American Provinces, that the negotiations on the part of France were entered into only with the design of taking advantage of the time that would be gained for making better preparations for the renewal of hostilities. It is true that, for a short period, during the spring and summer of 1753, the prospect seemed favorable for a continued peace; and the inhabitants were so well assured of safety that they no longer felt under the necessity of relying for protection upon the fort; but went boldly forth to reside and pursue their avocations outside of its walls. But this lull in their apprehensions was only for a short time, and they were soon again destined to a disappointment in their expectations. But the conquest of Canada made an entire change in the circumstances of their situation, and they felt, at length, that their trials were over, as it was not probable that the power of France, which it had cost so much blood and treasure to overthrow, would ever be re-established; and the Indians, whatever might be their disposition if deprived of the aid of their French allies, could be speedily disposed of, as they were neither numerous nor powerful enough to sustain a contest alone. The frontier settlements were, therefore, not only relieved from all the fearful apprehensions which had so long harrassed them, but the cause which had for many years prevented the progress of emigration was also removed; the consequence of which was an almost furor of excitement for obtaining the new lands, which had been thrown open for settlement.

During the continuance of the wars no permanent settlement had been made north and west of Charlestown beyond the Connecticut river. On the 3d of January, 1749, Governor Wentworth had chartered the township of Bennington, now in the State of Vermont, but which was then supposed to be included in the territory of New-Hampshire; and between that time and the 6th of April, 1754, had made grants of fourteen other townships, west of the Connecticut. But hostilities being resumed, no further grants were asked for nor made. A few settlements had been made west of the river and immediately bordering upon it, which had been only temporary, as they had been broken up during the war. Among these were Rockingham and Westminster.

The settlement which had first been made, in 1744, in the present town of Putney, and which had been renewed after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, was also nearly if not quite abandoned. A small settlement, moreover opposite Charlestown, on unchartered lands, in the present township of Springfield, made in 1753, was given up.* On the conquest of Canada,

* I find the following in Hall 's History of Eastern Vermont, page 116.

"In the year 1753, before the commencement of the French war and eight years previous to the date of the Charter of the town of Springfield, Daniel Sawtell, Jacob Sawtell, Oliver Sawtell, Combs House, Samuel Douglass, Oliver Farnsworth, Joseph Douglass, Noah Potter, Nathaniel Powers, Simeon Powers, and Simeon Powers Jr., 'being poor and indigent and unable to purchase lands in any of the inhabited towns of his Majesty's provinces,' while the lands in said Springfield lay in the open wilderness, waste and untilled, without yielding any revenue to his Majesty, or profits to his subjects did for his Majesty's profit, as well as for the support of themselves, their wives and their children, enter upon, till and improve part of the lands in said Springfield. During the war they defended their possessions at the peril of their own lives, and by the loss of the lives of some of their 'friends and neighbors' and were as a guard to those places located further down the river, which were exposed to the rage of an heathen and savage foe. After the reduction of Canada, and the defeat of their Popish enemies they renewed their labors with greater energy, and succeeded in establishing a prosperous and attractive settlement. The first Charter of the town was issued under the seal of New-Hampshire, on the 20th of August, 1761."

"At the conclusion of the war, Daniel Sawtell, and his associates petitioned Governor Wentworth for a patent of the lands, which they had improved, or for such part thereof as he should think fit." From some unaccountable reason, the Governor refused to assent to their request and on the 20th of August, 1761, gave a Charter of the whole township to Gideon Lyman and sixty-one associates. Not one of the original settlers was named in this instrument, and thus they were placed entirely at the mercy of men, who were at liberty to dictate whatever terms they might deem most subservient to their own interests.

"Without any regard to the great dangers, and hard labor which the early settlers had undergone in maintaining possession of, and preparing for cultivation, the lands which they had so long considered their own, the New-Hampshire grantees sued out writs of ejectment and obtained judgments against them. Executions were then issued, their possessions were taken, they themselves were threatened with imprisonment, in default of payment of the costs and charges of the suits which had been decided against them, and their families were thereby brought to distress and want. Subsequently Nathaniel Powers and twenty nine others, of whom a portion were the original settlers, applied to Lieutenant Governor Cadwallader Colden of New York, asking a recognition of their right; but like the former it met with a similar reception, and New York also finally gave a Charter to Gideon Lyman, and his associates." (B. H. Hall.)

This is a pitiful story. But the statement that during the war they defended

Walpole, on the east side of the river, had only two families resident in it; viz. those of John Kilburn and Colonel Benjamin Bellows; and during the war the township of Westmoreland had been entirely deserted. But as soon as, by the reduction of Canada, it was conceived that actual hostilities were over, most of the original settlers immediately returned, bringing with them large accessions to their numbers; and the forests, amid which the sounds of war only so long had been heard, began once more to resound with the echoes of civilized life.

While the wars continued with the French and Indians, numerous bodies of troops passed and repassed through the country now known as the State of Vermont. The soldiers perceived the fertility of the soil, and immediately upon the cessation of hostilities a great crowd of adventurers and speculators became eager for the possession of those lands, and numerous applications for charters of them were made to Governor Wentworth. The applications were so numerous and the surveys were extended so rapidly that, during the year 1761, not less than sixty townships were granted on the west, and eighteen on the east side of the Connecticut River. As the Governor reserved five hundred acres in every township for his own especial use, and often, in addition, received no inconsiderable gratuities from the grantees, he was not less eager, on account of his personal profits in the matter, to bestow grants than the people were to obtain them. Therefore, scarcely two years more had elapsed, before the number of townships on the west side of the river, amounted, in all, to one hundred and thirty-eight; when, it having been decided by the King, "That the western bank of the Connecticut river from where it enters the Province of Massachusetts Bay, as far north as the forty-fifth degree of latitude to be the boundary line between the two provinces of New-Hampshire and New-York" no more charters were given of townships in that region.

With the cessation of hostilities, Charlestown commenced a new era, and, under the new circumstances, its situation became most advantageous. The settlement had become widely known, on account of its sufferings from Indian incursions, and its brave defences from their attacks; and when these incursions had become things of the past, which, owing to the happy change in affairs, were never to be renewed, No. 4 almost

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their possessions at the peril of their own lives, and were as "a guard to those places located further down the river, which were exposed to the rage of an heathen and savage foe," is entirely without foundation; for no settlement was continued in Springfield, during the war, and this Governor Wentworth, probably well knew."

immediately, in the minds of the people, assumed an aspect of such importance that no place in New-England, for those who were seeking new homes, attracted so much attention. Many, therefore, when assured that the dangers which had so long retarded emigration, were indeed no more to be renewed, left their residences and turned their faces toward it; some to take up upon its hills and savannas a permanent abode, and many ultimately to pass on to new settlements beyond.

New-England was awake to emigration and the greatest excitement and activity every where prevailed. Charlestown was thronged with companies who had come there to take an outlook upon the lands on the upper Connecticut, or which lay west of the river, of which they had heard marvellous tales from the rangers and soldiers who had traversed the region. The Crown Point road, which had been cut for purposes of war, became, when war was no more, equally desirable for the purposes of peace. It made the vast wilderness, which is now the State of Vermont, more easily accessible, and was an inducement to great numbers to make settlements upon or near it, who, otherwise, could not have been prevailed upon to leave the vicinity of the river. Charlestown greatly profited by this spirit of emigration. It created an immediate and profitable business for all who were so fortunate as to be among its inhabitants. For not only its Inns (as houses of entertainment were then called) were filled to overflowing, but every private family had as many of those who were seeking homes in the wilderness beyond "to victual and lodge" as they could accommodate. The place became, moreover, a general depot of supply for provisions and articles of every kind demanded by the settlers. The lands of the proprietors were also in great requisition, but, as is usual in such cases, were, by many of the owners, held so high as to place them beyond the limited means of the emigrants, who were therefore under the necessity of passing on to a region where they could be obtained at a cheaper rate. Another thing favorable for the inhabitants was that the drought, which in most parts of New-England almost immediately succeeded the discontinuance of hostilities with such severity as to cut short many of the crops, scarcely affected the region of Charlestown.

Thus, after a period of twenty years of hardship, and of trials such as few settlements have been called to bear, blessings of every kind began to flow in upon them; and those who had had the courage to outstand, for so long a period, the perils from the wilderness and the inroads of the savage foe, began to reap a rich reward for their trials and labors. During the year 1760, the population which flowed towards the Connect-

icut River paused almost wholly in the townships below Charlestown, which had previously been settled, but had been deserted by the inhabitants, or nearly so, in consequence of the war. But in 1761 the wilderness above and beyond Charlestown, on the river, was penetrated, and a number of settlements projected. Both of these years, however, were seasons of great activity on the part of many in the older settlements in Massachusetts and Connecticut, in making preparations for removal, and in 1762 and '63 population began to flow into the newly chartered townships with a rapidity which had not before been known, and which greatly increased the business and prosperity of the town; as, for a considerable time, it became the depot of supply for all the new settlements beyond.

Captain John Spafford's grain mill, which had been rebuilt after it was burned by the French and Indians in 1757, was, for several years, resorted to by the inhabitants of the new townships, as far north as Lancaster. Thus, Dr. Timothy Dwight says in his "Travels in New-England" of Captain David Page, the first settler of Lancaster, "For several years after he came to this spot, he carried all his bread corn to Charlestown (one hundred and twenty-four miles) to be ground." This was the case also with the first inhabitants of Haverhill, Newbury, Orford, Hanover, Lebanon, Lyme and other places too numerous particularly to designate. Most of the articles of merchandise also, required by the settlers, such as molasses, sugars, liquors, salt, hardware, &c., were obtained from the same source. When boards, or sawed timber were required, they were also furnished by Spafford's mill. But such were the circumstances of the times that few articles were purchased except such as the settlers felt it impossible to dispense with. Many of the people had been brought into great straits by the long continuance of the war, and they had nothing to spare beyond what the most rigid economy would allow. Considerable numbers had no money and were under the necessity of depending upon barter. And in this condition of their finances, the people of Charlestown accommodated them as well as they could; but by perseverance and energy these pioneer settlers soon began to rise above the greatest difficulties of their situation, and, in a very few years, had at command all the necessaries of life, though very few of the first generation ventured to indulge in anything more.

From the time of the incorporation of Charlestown by New-Hampshire, in 1753, there was not, from any cause, during the war, nor has there been since, any omission of the regularly constituted annual town meetings; nor any neglect to choose the town officers necessary to transact the business of the town. The following is the record of the first

town meeting, which Captain Phineas Stevens was commissioned, by the charter, to call, and of which, by the same instrument, he was appointed moderator :—

At a legal meeting of the freeholders and proprietors of the town of Charlestown, begun and held at the fort, in said town, on the 14th day of August, 1753, at nine of the clock in the morning, then and thereupon met, and duly formed,

Voted, First : that John Hastings be the town clerk.

2nd. Voted, that there be three selectmen chosen for the present year.

3d. Voted, that Captain Phineas Stevens, John Hastings and Captain John Spafford be selectmen for the present year.

4th. Voted, that Captain Phineas Stevens be the town treasurer for the present year.

5th. Voted, that Deacon Thomas Adams be constable for the present year.

6th. Voted, that Ebenezer Putnam be tithing man for the present year.

7th. Voted, that there be a sufficient pound built and set up in this town.

8th. Voted, that John Hastings, jr., and Moses Wheeler be surveyors for the highways for the present year.

9th. Voted, that Nathaniel Parker and William Heywood be fence viewers for the present year.

10th. Voted, that James Farnsworth and Benjamin Allen be the field drivers for the present year.

11th. Voted, That Lieutenant Isaac Parker be the pound keeper.

12th.—Voted, that Nathaniel Parker and Sylvanus Hastings be hogreeves for the present year.

13th. Voted, that the hogs in town shall have liberty to run on the common, for the space of three weeks, provided they be yoked and ringed.

14th. Voted, that this meeting be adjourned to 2 of the clock, afternoon.

No record is made of any business transacted at this meeting after this adjournment.

This first town meeting was called by a notification from Captain Phineas Stevens, probably posted in some public place, most likely at the fort, as it was there held. But how the second was notified, which was held on the 12th day of March, 1754, is not recorded. Another

meeting of the voters of the town was called on the 5th of April of the same year. This was called by the following formula:—

Province of New-Hampshire. } To any or either of the constables of the town of Charlestown within the Province aforesaid, Greeting.

In His Majesty's name, you are hereby required to notify and warn the free holders, and other inhabitants of the said town of Charlestown, that are duly qualified by law to vote in town meetings, that they assemble, and meet at the fort in said town, on the fifth day of this instant, April, at one of the clock, afternoon, then and there when met to act and vote on the several articles, following:—

The third of these articles was "To see whether they (the town) will agree on a proper method for calling the town meetings for the future.

Following the articles is the appended formula addressed to the constable:—"Hereof fail not, and make due return of this warrant, and your doings therein unto some one of us, the selectmen of Charlestown, aforesaid, at or before the time for said meeting."

Given under our hands and seal the A. D. 1754, and in the twenty-seventh year of His Majesty's reign,

PHINEAS STEVENS,
JOHN HASTINGS,
ISAAC PARKER, } Selectmen.

Province of New-Hampshire, } In obedience to the warrant, I have notified and warned the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Charlestown to assemble and meet, as is herein required, at the time and place therein mentioned, to act and vote on the several articles within mentioned, according to the tenor of the warrant, by giving them verbal and personal. THOMAS PUTNAM, Constable.

At the meeting above notified, it was "Voted on the 3d article, that the constables posting up a warrant or notification for a town meeting in some public place in the town seven days before the time set for a meeting shall be accounted a sufficient warning, and that the constable may be at liberty to warn the meetings, either by posting up the warrant as aforesaid, or to notify the freeholders and other inhabitants qualified by law to vote in the town meetings by word of mouth."

Succeeding meetings of the town were usually called by the warrant or notification posted in some public place according to the requirement of the above vote. The meetings were invariably called in His Majesty's name.

The favorable position of Charlestown for affording business facilities, in connection with the new settlements, would quite naturally lead to the expectation of a rapid increase in its permanent population. But the facts in the case afford little warrant for such a statement. A comparison of the number of the inhabitants of Charlestown with other towns does not give it the superiority, in this respect, which might have been anticipated. The first census of New-Hampshire, on which any reliance is to be placed, was taken in the year 1767. It was made under the supervision of the selectmen of each town, and was returned by them to the government. Governor Wentworth had, several times before, attempted to ascertain the number of the population of the Province, as he had been directed to do it by the British ministry, but there being no fund to pay the expense, and no law to compel obedience to his order, he was subjected to the inconvenience of delay and disappointment. But in the year above mentioned his endeavors were at length crowned with success; and he had the pleasure of receiving quite full returns from most of the towns. From these returns I give the enumeration of the inhabitants of several towns, mostly on the river, both below and above Charlestown, which will afford some idea of the progress of emigration, and also comparatively of the progress of population in each place.

TOWNS.	Unmarried men from 16 to 60.	Married men from 16 to 60.	Boys 16 years and under.	Men 60 years and above.	Females unmarried.	Females married.	Male Slaves.	Female Slaves.	Widows.	Total.
Keene	51	66	84	4	149	68	0	0	8	430
Swanzey	23	49	82	7	96	54	1	0	8	320
Winchester	35	64	107	10	132	74	1	1	4	428
Hinsdale	18	23	36	2	50	24	0	1	4	158
Chesterfield	30	56	107	4	104	60	0	0	4	365
Westmoreland	28	71	112	3	103	71	0	0	3	391
Walpole	24	52	104	1	72	52	0	0	3	308
Alstead	15	25	30	0	35	25	0	0	0	130
Charlestown	31	44	86	4	114	48	1	0	6	334
Claremont	13	27	50	0	40	27	0	0	0	157
Newport	16	5	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	29
Cornish	17	21	36	0	37	22	0	0	0	133
Plainfield	10	20	36	0	26	20	0	0	0	112
Lebanon	12	30	50	0	40	30	0	0	0	162
Hanover	11	26	16	0	13	26	0	0	0	92
Orford	12	14	18	1	18	12	0	0	0	75
Haverhill	21	32	43	1	43	29	2	1	0	172

In addition to these townships in New-Hampshire, there were Putney, Westminster, Rockingham, Springfield, &c., west of the Connecticut River, which were considerable settlements, of the number of whose inhabitants, at the time of the New-Hampshire census, no *definite* information has been obtained.

Persons acquainted with the rapid progress of population of late years, in our western states, may think these early pioneer settlements of New-England very small matters; especially if they forget to take into consideration the difference in the circumstances under which they were made. But viewed in their relation to the establishment and progress of our institutions, there were connected with them interests of the most vital importance; for it was in these settlements, and such as these, that the great principle of popular government "The government of the people, by the people" had its earliest, and, in many respects, its most beautiful illustrations. They were no mere collections of inhabitants thrown together without regulations or any definite and fixed principles of order, but were persons who, while they clearly saw and understood their own rights, as clearly saw and understood that these rights were of such a nature as to involve, in their preservation and support, both the recognition and duty of maintaining the rights of others. Their principle of government, therefore, began, not with the King or chief ruler, as had been customary in Europe, but with the individual governed; and they had the sagacity to see that if the rights of every individual were sacredly respected, the rights of all must of necessity be secured. The utmost carefulness was, therefore, always exercised in their public action, that there should be no infringement on any lawful individual interest or pursuit. Hence, all over New-England these principles were spread, to be ultimately transfused to form the basis of our national institutions.

The importance of these settlements, then, did not result from the number of their population nor the amount of business accomplished in them, but from their being the fields where the great principles of human rights took their earliest and firmest root. The inhabitants, accustomed to liberty and the enjoyment of equal rights, from the beginning, soon came to regard them, not as mere privileges, but as their birth rights; and the consequence was, that when they saw them intrenched upon by the King and British Parliament, there was everywhere, through New-England, a perfect unanimity of feeling that they must not be surrendered: a unanimity which never would have existed had the government of the townships been differently adminis-

tered. The universal diffusion of the principles underlying the American Revolution, therefore, is to be traced to our little town republics, in which those principles had constituted, almost necessarily, the rules of their action from the beginning.

It has been seen that, when hostilities were brought to an end by the subjugation of Canada, and no further dangers were to be apprehended from the enemies that for so long a period had harrassed and distressed the frontier settlements, Charlestown at once entered upon a new career of prosperity. For, though no negotiations of peace had been entered into, and Great Britian and France were still at war, it was felt that the matter was settled that France could by no possibility regain the power she had lost. The people, therefore, felt that all those things which had operated as obstacles and hindrances to the settlement of the country, were at length removed, and immediately began to take advantage of the new circumstances, by making preparation for occupying the rich lands which had been laid open to them, and making for themselves and their children homes in the wilderness, which, owing to their straitened circumstances, in consequence of the long and disastrous war, very many were not able to do in the older settlements. Of those who settled in Charlestown, between the years 1760 and 1775, we have a very imperfect list.

But, as an imperfect list of those who were here over one hundred years ago, may give some satisfaction, where nothing better can be obtained, I will give the names, of such as are known to have taken up their abode, or were residents in the town previous to the year 1776, affixing an asterisk * to the names of such as had been killed, or had died before 1760.

Captain Phineas Stevens.*
Samuel Farnsworth.*
David Farnsworth.
Stephen Farnsworth.
Dr. John Hastings.
Slyvanus Hastings.
John Hastings Jr.
Lieut. Moses Willard.*
Moses Willard Jr.
James Nutting Willard.
Captain John Spafford.
Bradstreet Spafford.
Lieut. Isaac Parker.
Benjamin Allen.
Dea. Thomas Adams.*
Sampson Colefax.
William Heywood.
Seth Walker.
Abel Walker.
Lieut. John Sawyer.
Benjamin Sawyer.
Ens. Moses Wheeler.
Seth Putnam.
Ebenezer Putnam.
Thomas Putnam.
Seth Putnam Jr.*

Isaac Parker, Jr.
Nathaniel Parker.
David Parker.
James Porter.
William Porter.
Noah Porter.
Ens. Obadiah Sartwell.*
Simon Sartwell.
Nathaniel Sartwell.
Solomon Sartwell.
Capt. Simon Stevens.
Willard Stevens.
Samuel Stevens.
Enos Stevens.
Andrew Gardner.
Peter Labaree.
Joseph Willard.
Capt. Ephraim Wetherbe.
James Farnsworth.
Ebenezer Farnsworth.
Oliver Farnsworth.
Samuel Hunt, 1759.
Capt. James Johnson.*
Lemuel Hastings.
Peter Labaree, Jr.
Joseph Woods.
Capt. Jonathan Hubbard.
Abijah Wetherbe.
Jonathan Wetherbe.
James Farnsworth.

The above had all had their homes in Charlestown before 1760. The following settled in town between 1760 and 1776.

Rev. Bulkley Olcott.
Hon. Simeon Olcott.
Joel Matthews.
James Willard.
Nathan Stone.
Samuel Hastings.
Phineas Graves.
Peter Page.
Elijah King.
Aaron Adams.
William Holden.
Richard Holden.
Joseph King.
William Leighton.
Stephen Alvord.
Simeon Alvord.
Shem Kentfield.
Comes House.
Samuel Scot.
Capt. John Metcalf.
John Simonds.
Capt. John Church.
Constant Hart.
Paul Cushman.
John Hart.
Asa Walker.
Josiah Farwell.
Jonathan Willard.
John Hubbard.
William Henry.
William Farwell.
James Farwell.
Jotham White.
Obadiah Wells.
Dr. David Taylor.
Aaron Willard.
Benjamin Towner.
Sylvanus Johnson.
Capt. Aaron Brown.
Simeon Powers.
Loudon Priest.
Benjamin Whitcomb.
Silas Whitcomb.
Tyler Spafford.

Elijah Grout.	Isaac Farwell.
Dr. Abram Downer.	Nathaniel Powers.
Simon Powers.	Samuel Remington.
Osmon Baker.	Elijah Parker.
Taylor Spencer.	Phineas Nevers.
David Brown.	Joseph Powers.
Dean Carlton.	Elisha Farwell.
Edmund Langley.	Caleb Willard.
John Harris.	Seth Walker.
Peleg Williams.	Seth Walker, Jr.
William Jacobs.	Samuel Wetherbe.

In the above list, are embraced the names of the sons of the early settlers who had become of age.

The inhabitants of Charlestown, with those of other townships in the State, partook of the dissatisfactions with the Government of Great Britian which, in consequence of her unjustifiable acts, became general through the country a short time previous to the commencement of the revolution, and we find them discontinuing the use of all those forms in which there might be supposed to be any acknowledgment or recognition of kingly authority.

CHAPTER VII.

Charlestown in the Revolution—Last town meeting warned in His Majesty's name—Measures taken by the town—Citizens patriotic—Representation at Bunker Hill—The town a depository of Military Stores &c.—Officers from Charlestown in New-Hampshire regiments—Ticonderoga—Fears of an invasion by Connecticut River towns—Charlestown the place of rendezvous for the Soldiers of General Stark—Battle of Bennington and scenes following.

THE last notification for a town meeting, warned in His Majesty's name, bears date the 15th of April, 1775. This meeting had no political bearing, as the warrant contained only the two following articles.

"1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To see if the inhabitants will raise money to defray the expense of finishing the meeting-house," which resulted in raising and assessing £30 for that object. The date of the warrant for the next meeting, is July 29th, 1775; which contained no allusion to his Majesty, nor any recognition of royal authority. It was notified solely on the authority of the selectmen, as the appointed guardians of the town. No reference is made to the massacre, at Lexington, or the battle of Bunker Hill; and whatever may have been *said* at the meeting, its accomplished business stands on the town book, in the following quiet and reticent record;—"Voted—

1st. That Samuel Hunt be the Moderator for this meeting.

Voted,—on the 2d article in the warrant, that there be a committee of safety chosen for said town.

Voted—2d, on said article, that five persons be chosen for said committee.

Voted—That Samuel Hunt, William Heywood, Abel Walker, Samuel Stevens, Esq., and Elijah Grout, be the committee of safety for said town.

Voted—on the 3rd, article in the warrant, "That the proceedings of the following meeting be accepted ; viz. At a meeting held in Charlestown, on the 15th day of May, 1775, at five o'clock, in the afternoon, and voted—1st. That Samuel Hunt be Moderator.

Voted 2nd. That William Heywood be chosen to serve as a deputy for said Charlestown at the Provincial Congress to be holden at Exeter, on the 17th of this instant, and so from term to term during their session, or sessions, for the term of six months." So quietly, apparently, did the inhabitants of Charlestown pass from under the jurisdiction of his Majesty's government to a government constituted by the people.

It is a remarkable characteristic, in the early records of the town, that the whole tenor of them is so staid, and undemonstrative. No place is given in them to temporal excitement, or individual feeling, but it is always the public responsibilities of the inhabitants which appear prominent. Thus, in all the early records of the town, there is not discoverable a single expression which can be justly interpreted as intended primarily as a compliment to any individual. They are defaced by no votes of thanks by the people to their public servants, nor by any of the *sops* of flattery which, at the present time, have everywhere become so common, but are the records of the actions of men regarding the public good as their chief concern and who did not, on account of any sacrifices it might cost them, shrink from any efforts, by which that good might be promoted and advanced.

At the commencement of the contest which resulted in the final separation of the colonies from Great Britain, the inhabitants of Charlestown did not leave their position for a moment doubtful, but immediately gave in their adhesion to the new order of things which was instituted. They elected Elijah Grout as a deputy to represent them in the Assembly at Exeter, to be held on January 5th, 1775, for the purpose of choosing delegates to send to the General Congress to be holden at Philadelphia, in the following May ; and they empowered Mr. Grout, as their deputy, to act with other deputies of the Province, when met, to choose a committee of their body to proportion the sum each town ought to pay towards defraying the expenses of the delegates to the above mentioned Congress.

The fact of the appointment of a committee of safety by the town has also been noted. I may add that the town was also represented, by several of its citizens, at the battle of Bunker Hill ; among whom were Lieutenant Isaac Farwell, Gilbert Caswell, John Cross, Joseph

Powers, and Daniel Adams; all members of Captain John Marcy's Company, Colonel Reid's Regiment. Nathaniel Parker, son of Nathaniel and grandson of Lieutenant Isaac Parker, moreover fell in that battle. At the time of the census of New-Hampshire, the return of which for Charlestown was made by the Selectmen, Samuel Hunt, William Heywood, and Enos Stevens, December 18, 1775, of a population of 116 males between the ages of 16 and 50, Charlestown had twenty-two in the army;—a greater proportion of its available men than was furnished by most other towns in the State. The insinuation has sometimes been made, that Charlestown was deficient in patriotism during the Revolutionary struggle; but no further vindication of the patriotic character of the inhabitants than is afforded by the above fact need be required. A few of the citizens were inclined to allegiance to the mother country; and, as they were connected with distinguished families, it was probably in this that the impression had its origin.

Charlestown, from its situation, became, in the war of the Revolution, a post of no inconsiderable importance. It was made by the State a depository of Military Stores of which Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Hunt was the custodian and Elijah Grout, Esq., distributing commissary. Here, companies from New-Hampshire, on their march to Canada, or to Ticonderoga, or Crown Point, received their supplies of ammunition, and were furnished with necessary equipments. It was also appointed to be the place of rendezvous for the army of General John Stark, (see notices of Colonel Hunt, Elijah Grout, Major William Heywood, and Captain Abel Walker in this work), on its way to Bennington, and was also in the war-path of other New-Hampshire forces, which did important service at Saratoga and Stillwater, and in bringing about the ultimate surrender of Burgoyne. It was at one time expected that Burgoyne would march upon the place or send an expedition against it, as threats were thrown out by him to that effect; but he had probably no such intention, and only menaced it for the purpose of covering up the real designs which he had in view.

Charlestown, quite early in the Revolutionary Struggle, became also a recruiting station for the army. In January, 1776, after the unsuccessful attack of General Arnold upon Quebec, Captain Abel Walker raised a company, (see sketch of Captain Walker) with which he immediately marched to re-enforce General Thomas, upon whom the command of the army had devolved. The repulse of Arnold took place on the 31st of December, 1775; and such was the promptness with which

Captain Walker raised his men and accomplished his march, that he arrived before Quebec on the 25th of the following February. There were twelve in the company, all of Charlestown, with the exception of Henry Silsby, who was of Acworth. In the July following another company was raised at Charlestown, under Captain Samuel Wetherbe, of which Jonathan Hubbard, also of Charlestown, was ensign. This was Company No. 5 in Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment, and was raised for the defense of Portsmouth and its harbor. What was subsequently termed the First New-Hampshire Regiment was organized the 7th of April, 1777. This regiment was under the command of Colonel Joseph Cilley, of Nottingham, and Lieutenant Colonel George Reed, of Londonderry. Isaac Farwell (see sketch of) was Captain of Company No. 1, of this regiment, and Jonathan Willard, also of Charlestown, was his Ensign. Peleg Williams, of Charlestown, was First Lieutenant of Company No. 2, and Simon Sartwell held the same office in Company No. 7. In the following year Simon Sartwell was promoted to be a Captain, and Jonathan Willard to be a Lieutenant. The latter was moreover made Quarter-master in 1780. William Holden was captain of a company in Colonel Timothy Bedell's regiment, which was raised for frontier duty or Continental service as occasion might require, early in 1778, and which was discharged in March, in the same year. (see William Holden.) For further accounts of the services of the citizens of Charlestown, especially in connection with the defense of Ticonderoga and the battle of Bennington, see sketches of Captain Abel Walker, Lieutenant Bradford Spafford, Lieutenant James Farnsworth, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Hunt, Colonel William Heywood, Commissary Elijah Grout, and others.

A regiment, under Colonel Moses Nichols, was raised for the defense of West Point in 1780, in which Peter Page of Charlestown was Captain of Co. No. 1.

In the summer of 1777, not only a large proportion of the citizens of Charlestown were engaged in the military service of the country, but the same was true of many other towns in the County of Cheshire. When an order came from General Stark, dated Brumley, (Bromley, Vermont, now Peru) August 6, 1777, to Colonel Hunt, of Charlestown, "To mount the cannon at No. 4 immediately, and get all the cannon from Walpole brought up to No. 4, and fix them on carriages," Colonel Hunt wrote to the Council of Safety, in Exeter, the next day, "That so many of the inhabitants of this county are now abroad in the service that it is extremely difficult to hire workmen; nor do I know where it

is possible to procure iron ; nor can timber that is seasoned and proper for that business be handily got," consequently the mounting of the cannon was postponed.

At this time there was a company of volunteers from Charlestown with Stark, under the command of Captain Abel Walker, which was embraced in Colonel Hobart's regiment, which, we have reason to believe, did good service in the Battle of Bennington, which followed a few days after. Burgoyne's movements had excited intense interest in all the towns along the Connecticut River. After the evacuation of Ticonderoga, by our army, most of the militia from New-Hampshire who had gone forward to assist in the defense of that fortress, on finding that they could render no service towards that object, immediately returned to No. 4, where a copy of the General's express had preceded them; directing that the militia should be sent to Bennington, towards which the main army had retreated, and where it was proposed that a stand should be made. After becoming acquainted with the contents of the express, the officers and militia met in a body to consult in relation to what they would do in respect to complying with its direction. But, on consultation, they all, finally, concluded to return home and wait till they should receive further orders from the General Court. Not one company of militia, therefore, from the State, went forward, at this time, to join the Continental army.

When the militia left for their homes, Charlestown and the other towns, similarly situated, had no protection whatever. Meantime, the British General, in the exposed situation of the frontiers, embraced the opportunity to play upon the feelings of the people, by exciting their fears in every way that lay in his power. He artfully caused rumors to be spread for the purpose of concealing his real intentions; that he was about to make a descent on some point on the Connecticut River, but, designedly, that he might create a wider alarm, left the place undesignated on which his vengeance might ultimately fall. Many of the towns on the river, therefore, had their fears excited, and none more than Charlestown, on account of its position, as lying in the war-path of the forces of New-Hampshire, and on the old military road.

We shall better understand the excitement of the people, by reference to despatches and letters written at the time.

" Letters giving warning of the advance of the British troops.

From Joel Matthews to General Bailey.

Sir :—I have this moment received intelligence from Otter Creek of the motion of the Enemy, viz. That yesterday they were at Rutland, and

this day they will be at White's, nine miles this side, with an intent to march to No. 4; also another Detachment to march to Cohos. This intelligence comes by way of Windsor to me. I have ordered to raise the Militia in these parts. We have sent to Colonel Marsh, who likely will also send to you. I still wait your orders tho' I shall march what men I can raise to oppose the Enemy.

In haste I am sir Your Hum'l Serv't,

JOEL MATTHEWS.

Gen. Bailey.

Hartford, July 19th, 1777."

Letter from Beza (Bezaleel) Woodward, Esq.

"To the Committees, Military officers, and good People in the State of New-Hampshire.

Post called on me this moment with the Letter from which the above (from Mr. Matthews) is a copy. As you regard the safety of this Frontier for God's sake come forward without delay. The bearers Messrs. Wood and Longfellow are sent Express for that purpose. Please forward them with despatch.

BEZ. WOODWARD, Clk.

Com'tee of Safety for Hanover.

Hanover, Midnight, Saturday night, July 19, 1777.

Assembly at Exeter are earnestly requested to send forw'd arms and ammunition for the People in this County as well as men.* Capt. Storrs returned home this day.

BEZA WOODWARD, Clk."

A similar letter, by Major Francis Smith, of Lebanon, was despatched to the Committee of Safety of New-Hampshire, July 20th, 1777, imploring immediate assistance in arms and ammunition, &c., and Lieutenant Jonathan Freeman, of Hanover, was despatched, as agent, to the General Assembly, at Exeter, to make representation of their case.

Colonel John Hurd, July 21st, 1777, wrote from Haverhill to Honorable Meshech Weare:

"SIR:—We were alarmed yesterday by News from No, 4, that the regular army (British army) were upon their march towards Connecticut River. But this afternoon we have seen a copy of another Letter from

* Captain Aaron Storrs, who had been sent to Exeter by Lieutenant Colonel Elisha Payne, of Lebanon, to request a supply of two hundred stands of arms.

Strafford, a Township lying West of Thetford, opposite Lime, requesting immediate assistance to them, for that one half of the people of that Town were gone off to the Regulars. This seems to be an alarming circumstance, as we apprehend these people who have been known to be Tories, some time past, have held correspondence with the Regular Army and know their designs of marching towards this River. So that now we may most certainly expect a Visit from 'em, if our people do not muster strong enough to repel them, which we hope will be the case; for by Reports we have, the whole Country seems to be highly exasperated, since the unfortunate and unexpected Loss of Ty——— and its dependencies. The people in this Quarter are most of them, we trust, spirited to exert themselves all in their power, but are much in want of good fire arms. If there's any fire arms belonging to the State to be Spared, a proportionable part ought to be sent this way for the use of Colonel Marcy's Reg't; what comes to Cohos may be intrusted to Colonel Johnston and Major Hale, on whose care you may depend to distribute them, and take such security from each man as the Committee of Safety shall direct.

Sir Y'r most hum'l Serv't,

J. Hurd.

To the Hon. Meshech Weare."

Letter from Colonel Jacob Bailey, relating to the same matter.

"Lyme, July 21st, 1777.

Gent'n, Sundry Expresses has arrived from Windsor, informing of the Enemy pressing towards No. 4 and Coos; and this day we find that about thirty men has deserted from Strafford and Thetford to the enemy, which obliges to move at least twenty Families, and at least four hundred Cattle and sheep across the River at Lyme; neither can we secure what is left at Strafford without help, unless the Militia now raised march to Otter Creek, which if they do we will operate with them, which will make us secure:—otherways five hundred men will not be able to guard this River,—beg you will take the matter under your consideration and act therein as you think proper.

I am Gent'n your very Hum'le Serv't

Jacob Bailey."

Walpole and other towns below Charlestown were equally excited. Colonel Benjamin Bellows, who had been in the army, but had returned home on account of the indisposition of his father, Colonel Bellows, Sen., wrote, on the 13th of July, 1777 to the Committee of Safety as follows:

"Gentlemen, you no doubt have heard of the disaster we have met with at the westward; so shall not undertake to give you the Particulars, but to sum it up in short; we have lost all our Stores and Baggage, with some of our men, the number I am not able to ascertain. I shall represent to you something of the distressed situation of our Frontiers, Especially of persons who are easily intimidated as well as women and children,—and it is my humble opinion if some resolutions are not adopted and speedily and vigorously carried into Execution the People's hearts will fail and conclude it is a gone case; and this part of the Country I fear will be deserted and left without any body to receive Hay or Grain, &c. I submit to Superior Wisdom, as to the best manner to prevent those evils we dread, and hope the most strenuous efforts will be made by Government at this most critical time; and as the Inhabitants on the other side of the River in New-York State (now the State of Vermont) would try to keep their ground, if they could in some measure be supported, if we could lend them any assistance it would answer as good a Purpose, as tho' done to ourselves, as there must be a Frontier; the People on Otter Creek have many of them moved off already.—Should think it best to keep out the Frontier in New-York State (Vermont) if possible. By the best information, I can get, there is not short of six or seven hundred men above this place on York side of the River that are destitute of fire arms; if there could be any way found out to supply them it would answer a good purpose. I must further inform you, that when we retreated from Ticonderoga, that many of the Continental Troops, instead of following the army, steared for their homes.

I am Gentlemen your very humb'l Serv't
BENJ'N BELLOWS.

To the Hon'ble Com'tee of Safety."

The following letter from the New-Hampshire committee of safety to the Massachusetts committee, will also be of interest in this connection.

"In Committee of Safety July 16th, 1777.

Sir. The accounts we are continually receiving make it more than probable, that our Northern army have suffered very much on their retreat, and those who escaped are much scattered. We have sent officers to No. 4 to stop all the soldiers on their way home, as well of the other States as our own. And we understand a considerable number is collected there.

We have no letter from the army, and know not the route they have taken, and are greatly at a loss what measures are necessary to be taken at this Important crisis, and desire a communication of your sentiments on the subject. Our General Assembly will meet to-morrow, and we are sure will readily coincide with our sister States in adopting the most spirited exertions to retrieve the losses, and save our Country from the threatened Destruction.

P. S. The Inhabitants of our Frontier Towns on Connecticut River are sending their Committees in the most pathetic manner, begging to be supplied with fire arms, as half of them (they say) are destitute, and other parts of the State not much better stocked. We must again repeat our solicitation in the most urgent manner to our sister State to sell us some of the large Quantities of Guns they have lately Imported, or a considerable part of our Militia must remain unwilling spectators of the War in which they would gladly assist their country."

The answer of the Massachusetts committee to the foregoing, was as follows. "We are sorry it is not in our power to supply you with the arms you request. We have furnished you by Colonel Folsom with five Tons of Lead and five thousand Flints."

The above letters and despatches have been given for the purpose of conveying to the reader the state of public feeling in the townships, on the Connecticut River, and also in the State, more definitely, as well as more vividly, than it could possibly be done by any description; as they present a true and most lively transcript of the public mind at the time. Happily all this excitement was not without the production of its effect in a right direction. Not only the Committee of Safety and Assembly of New-Hampshire, but the people also, especially in the western part of the state, were deeply moved; and the most prompt and energetic measures were instituted to meet the emergencies of the times. The Assembly of New-Hampshire which had concluded their spring session and gone home, were again, by a summons from the Committee of Safety, brought together. They met on the 17th of July and held a session of three days; and three more important days never occurred in the legislation of the State. The whole Militia of the State were formed into two Brigades; the first of which was placed under the command of B. General William Whipple, and the second under General John Stark who with one fourth of his own Brigade and one fourth of the Brigade of General Whipple, was ordered to march immediately for the purpose of checking the progress of the enemy; and a messenger was despatched to Charlestown to Colonel Samuel Hunt with or-

ders from the Committee of Safety, to provide and store what provisions and other stores he could for the service of the state, which orders were accompanied with one thousand pounds out of the treasury of the state, to be by him accounted for; and all other necessary acts were passed for promoting and carrying into effect the design which they had in view.

Stark, to whose movements all eyes were now looking, lost no time in delay. But immediately having concerted all necessary measures for expediting the arrival of his forces at No. 4, hastened forward himself to that appointed place of rendezvous; from which he wrote to the Committee of Safety of New-Hampshire as follows:

"Charlestown No. 4, July 30, 1777.

Sirs:

I received yours of the 22d instant with the enclosed, informing me of the situation of the enemy, and of our Frontiers; but previous to your letter, I had received an Express from Colonel Warner, informing me of their situation, and I forwarded 250 men to their relief on the 28th. I sent another detachment off this day, and as fast as they come in will send them. I expect to march myself to-morrow or next day; we are detained a good deal for want of Bullet molds as there is but one pair in Town, and the few Balls you sent goes but a little way in supplying the whole.

I am afraid we shall meet with difficulty in procuring Kettles or utensils to cook our Victuals as the Troops has not brought any. If such articles can be procured, I believe it would be of the utmost importance to the safety and welfare of the Troops. I am informed this day by a man from Otter Creek that the Enemy is left Castletown and is gone to Skeensborough, with an intent to march to Bennington; but I rather think they do it by way of a feint to call the attention of General Schuyler from fort Edward, or to Fatigue our Troops. There is four pieces of small Cannon at this place, that looks good, but wants to be cleaned out and put on Carriages. If you should think proper I will order it done, as there is people here that says they can do it; as there is but very little Rum in the Store here, if some could be forwarded to us it would oblige us very much, as there is none of that article in them parts where we are agoing. I enclose you a Copy of a Letter I this moment received from Colonel Williams, and as you informed me when I saw you last, that you had not received any account from any Gentleman in the army since the disertion of Ticon-

deroga, I likewise enclose you a Copy of a letter I received from Mr. Cogan, and by the best informations, is as near the truth as any you may receive. I have showed it to Col. Bellows and a number of other officers that was present, and they say they could all sign it.

I am, Sirs, your Honors most Obed't Humble Servant,

JOHN STARK."

The following are the instructions by the Committee of Safety, to Colonel Samuel Folsom, for General Stark.

"SIR: The Committee desire you to proceed to No. 4, and if General Stark has marched from thence to follow him and endeavor to find out what circumstances his men are in, how they are provided for, and what they are likely to want that can be supplied from this State. As the Convention of Vermont, proposed supplying them with Provisions we depend they will.

You will inform General Stark, that it is expected that he with the advice of his Field Officers will appoint such necessary officers as they may have Occasion for.

We are fearful that the troops will suffer for the want of Kettles, but hope they have carried some from home. None could be procured in New-England, that we could hear of which you will let them know.

You will inform General Stark that all the Medicines that could be procured, as also 44 bushels of salt, and one thousand lbs of Balls, are now on their way to No. 4.

You will endeavor to be informed whether there is a magazine of ammunition at Bennington, or whether our men must be supplied from this State, as we have but a small quantity on hand, you will inquire of Colonel Hunt, and Mr. Grout at No 4 what Quantity of ammunition they have delivered to General Stark's men, and what remains in their hands; and on the whole give such advice as you find needful for the public good to all persons concerned in the service of the State in those parts, and endeavor to contrive to the furnishing such things as you can that are absolutely needful, and make report on your return of such assistance as to you appears necessary to be sent them from home.

July 30, 1777.

(B. G. STARK.)"

"Letters from General Stark relating to Stores at Charlestown and the State of the army.

CHARLESTOWN, AUG. 2, 1777.

SIR:

I this day Received your favour by Col. Folsom, for which I return you my hearty thanks.

I enclose you a Copy of a return of what Stores there are now in the Commissioner's hands and what they have delivered out to the Brigade.

The Brigade is not yet completed. But I expect there is a sufficient quantity of ammunition on hand to furnish it. Had all the powder here in Store proved good, and fit for use, we might have had a full supply of that article for present use.

As to the quantity of State Stores at Bennington, it is quite out of my power to give you an account of them at present; but refer you to Col. William's letter which I transmitted to you by Express, and which I hope came safe to hand.

I purpose to set out for Manchester to-morrow, and after I arrive there I will forward you an account of what supplies can be got there.

I should have gone from here before now, but could not get our Balls run for want of molds.

I received nothing new from the Enemy since I wrote to you last: Whenever anything comes to hand worth communicating I will forward it to you with all speed. I would have sent you an account of the strength of the Brigade, was it in my power, but cannot, because they only arrive in small parties, and as soon as I can complete a Division, I commonly give them marching orders, for to set out for Manchester without delay. After I arrive there, I will obtain a List of the number of men in that department and shall send you an account of the same.

I have ordered one Company to tarry here to guard the State Stores, and two Company's I have stationed on the height of land between this place and Otter Creek for the security of the Inhabitants.

As there are no spirits to be had at our Station I would esteem it a favour, if you would order the Stores that are at this place, to be forwarded to that place, and set a price upon the same; more will be wanted.

I am, with regard, your most Obedient and humble Servant,

JOHN STARK Br. G.

N. B. Sealing Wax and Paper is much wanted.

RETURN OF STORES AT CHARLESTOWN.

An Account of the State Stores now in the Custody of the following persons in this Town.

Colonel Samuel Hunt has now on hand 13 Barrels of Powder, 7 sheets of lead or pieces,—100 Flints.

Commissary Grout has on hand the following articles; 11 Barrels of powder, 9 of which are condemned. About 34 Bushels of Salt.

Mr. White* has on hand also 5 Hogsheads of Rum, 5 Barrels of Sugar, 2 Do. Do.

Commissary Grout has dealt out to my Brigade 509 Pounds of Powder, 710 Do Balls and Lead."

General Stark entered the camp at Manchester, on the 8th of August; and was just in season to countermand the order which had been given to his troops to march to Saratoga. They had even set out, under General Lincoln of Massachusetts, in obedience to an order of General Gates, to march and join the Northern Army at that place; but Stark, opportunely arriving, immediately commanded them to halt, when he informed General Lincoln, that by the State of New-Hampshire, he had been intrusted with a separate command, and promptly and decidedly refused permission to his troops to comply with the order of General Gates. This produced a great excitement, and a great outcry was raised against New-Hampshire, on account of the course she had pursued. It was denounced as being subversive of all military discipline and order; and the matter was carried into Congress, where an exciting debate occurred on the subject, and it was proposed and seconded by Maryland, that a resolve of Congress might be passed to censure General Stark's conduct in refusing to submit to the rules and regulations of the army. But, on motion being made to that effect, it was agreed by a great majority, that it should lie on the table.—Said the New-Hampshire delegates in communicating the matter to the government. "We informed Congress that a motion of that sort came with a very bad grace from Maryland who, only, of the thirteen United States had seen fit to make laws directly in opposition to Congress by refusing that their Militia should be subjected to the rules and regulations of the army when Joined; and we informed Congress that we had not the least doubt but the first battle they heard of from the North would be fought by Stark and the troops commanded by him." That was true; and the battle had already

* This was Jotham White, afterwards Major Jotham White.

been fought at the time of the debate; and whatever judgment may be passed on the action of New-Hampshire, when viewed in a military light, one thing is certain, and that is that the victory at Bennington resulted from it.

This Battle was fought on the 16th of August, 1777, and had not only the effect to free the inhabitants of No. 4, and others on the River from many of their apprehensions, but caused a thrill of joy through all the American Colonies. After the Battle of Bennington, Stark, at the earnest solicitation of New-Hampshire, remained in the service and patriotically co-operated with General Gates in all his plans for circumventing and subjugating Burgoyne. General Whipple's Brigade was also ordered by New-Hampshire to the scene of expected conflict, from which, soon after his arrival, he wrote as follows:

"Batten Kill, 15 Oct. 1777.

Sir: I have been so much engaged since I have been at this Post that it has not been in my power to wait on Gen. Gates till yesterday; while I was there Mr. Burgoyne sent his Adjutant Gen'l with a Flag desiring a cessation of arms for a short time; which was granted till sunset; the substance of the proposal made by Gen. Gates is that Gen. Burgoyne shall surrender prisoner of war—the officers and men to have their baggage and be sent to some part of New-England,—the officers to be on their parole except such as have heretofore broke their parole; these terms I expect will be agreed to to-day when the army will be in a situation to march down the Country, and I hope will soon have Mr. Clinton in the same situation that Mr. Burgoyne is in now. If Mr. Burgoyne does not agree to the terms proposed by Gates we shall have a smart brush to-morrow. You'll excuse this hasty scrawl as the man who takes it to Charlestown is in a hurry.

I have the honor to be with every sentiment of respect

Your most Humble Serv't,

Wm. Whipple."

Supposed to have been addressed to Hon. Meshech Weare.

A few days afterwards he wrote of General Burgoyne's surrender as follows;—

"Albany, 21st Oct. 1777.

Sir: I did myself the pleasure to advise you a few days ago that a Capitulation was negotiating between Gen'l Gates and Gen'l Burgoyne. This business was happily concluded on the 16th Inst. And on the 17th the British army marched out of their encampment and layed

down their arms. I beg leave most heartily to congratulate you and my Country on this happy event. Gen. Gates has given the Volunteers of New-Hampshire an honorable dismission. The two Regiments who engaged till the last of Nov'r still remain here. I am directed by the Gen'l to attend Mr. Burgoyne to Boston."

So ended the formidable expedition of Burgoyne, much to the joy of the country and to the special relief of those sections which had entertained apprehensions of an invasion from his army.

At the special session of the New-Hampshire Assembly, on the 19th of July, a committee had been appointed, on account of the dangers which threatened, to take into consideration a proper day to be appointed for a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, to be observed throughout the State, and to form a proclamation to that end. The day appointed was the 8th of August, the very day that General Stark arrived in camp at Manchester. After the happy issue of affairs through the capitulation of Burgoyne, the Assembly saw fit also, to set apart a day for "Publick Thanksgiving." Thursday, the 4th of December, was the day appointed. Congress also, with a becoming spirit, appointed a National Thanksgiving on the 18th of the same month, as will be seen by the following communication:

GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

"YORKTOWN, Penn. 1st November, 1777.

SIR:

The arms of the United States of America having been blessed, in the present campaign, with remarkable success, Congress have resolved to recommend that one day, Thursday, the 18th of December next, be set apart to be observed by all the inhabitants throughout these United States, for a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God: And I have it in command to transmit to you, the inclosed extract from the Minutes of Congress for that purpose.

Your Honor will be pleased to take the necessary measures for carrying the Resolve into effect in the State in which you preside.

You will likewise find inclosed a certified copy of a minute, which will shew your Honor the authority under which I address you.

I am, with great esteem and regard,

Sir, your Honor's most ob't and most humbl' serv't,

HENRY LAURENS, Pres't in Congress.

The Hon'ble Meshech Weare.

New-Hampshire."

"In Congress, Nov. 1st, 1777.

Congress proceeded to the choice of a President, and the ballots being taken, Mr Henry Laurens was elected.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y."

The inhabitants of Charlestown were not only characterized by a spirit of patriotism during the preceding exciting events, but during the whole period of the continuance of the war, as we have reason to believe, acted well and faithfully their part in the great struggle. Charlestown continued to be a military post and a depository for supplies for the army to the close of the war, in which a commendable part was taken by a large number of her citizens, whose names will be found recorded in the Historical Miscellany, in this work. Some notices of many of them will also be found in the department of this work, entitled "Genealogies and Brief Historical sketches of Charlestown Families."

THE VERMONT CONTROVERSY.

CHAPTER VIII.

ORIGIN OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.—TERRITORY CLAIMED BOTH BY NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE—APPEAL TO THE KING—DECISION IN FAVOR OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK LEGISLATION EXCITES THE SETTLERS, WHO TAKE MEASURES TO FORM A NEW STATE—LEGISLATURE MEETS AT WINDSOR—SIXTEEN TOWNS FROM EAST SIDE OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER PETITION TO UNITE WITH THE NEW STATE—UNION FORMED—DISSOLVED—VARIOUS COMPLICATIONS—CONGRESS TAKES UP THE CONTROVERSY.

THE State of Vermont, originally the New-Hampshire grants, adopted its Constitution, and set up an independent government in 1778. Previous to 1749 no township had been chartered in the territory which it embraced. In that year Governor Benning Wentworth, having received a royal commission to make grants of unimproved lands within his government, gave a charter to sundry individuals of the township of Bennington, which he named from himself. Having done this, he addressed a letter to Lieutenant Governor Colden, acting chief magistrate of the Province of New-York, in the absence of General Monkton, in which he informs him in respect to the nature of the commission which he had received; and gives a description of New-Hampshire, as the King, in his commission, had determined it; and then invites Governor Colden, after he had considered the matter, to give him his sentiments in relation to the manner in which it would affect the grants made by him and preceding Governors; it being his intention to avoid interference with the government of the Province of New-York, as much as might be consistent with His Majesty's instructions.

To this, on the 9th of April, 1750, he received a reply from Governor George Clinton, contained in a resolve of the Council of New-York, as follows:—"That this Province is bounded eastward by Connecticut river, the letters patent from King Charles Second to the Duke of York expressly granting all lands from the west side of the Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware Bay."

On this, other letters passed between them, giving the reasons of their respective claims. But Governor Wentworth, nothing deterred by any representations adverse to his commission, commenced that series of charters, which was only terminated in 1764; in which year His Majesty, to whom the two Provinces had appealed to decide the matter of jurisdiction in dispute between them, made his decision in favor of New-York; from which time New-Hampshire withdrew her claims, till led by circumstances which will hereafter be narrated again to revive them.

This decision of His Majesty would have forever settled all matters in dispute, had the Legislation of New-York possessed that conciliatory element which it would have been natural to anticipate under the circumstances. Governor Wentworth had chartered a large number of towns, amounting in all to 138. Fourteen thousand acres of land, also, agreeably to His Majesty's proclamation, had been given to certain of the King's officers, in compensation for faithful service. But New-York, greedy of gain, and eager to make what she could, instead of allowing the grantees any rights, construed the King's decision, as an annihilation of the New-Hampshire charters, and a retroversion of all the lands, as in a state of nature, to herself; and, with this view, commenced to enact laws, and extend her jurisdiction. But this course, so contrary to the expectations of the inhabitants and grantees, excited at once both their indignation and opposition; an opposition which led to combinations for the defense of their rights, which their assumed rulers found it impossible to control or resist: which not only rendered the laws of New-York nugatory, but were the means of ultimately establishing the territory over which it was sought to extend them as an independent State.

As early as 1776, at the Dorset Convention, the representatives of the New-Hampshire grants took measures which very clearly indicated their determination to govern themselves; and, in 1778, a Constitution having been formed and adopted, their representatives assembled for the first time, at Windsor, to enact laws for the new government, which had been organized under the name of "The State of Vermont." On their assembling at Windsor, a committee from sixteen towns on the east side of the Connecticut River, in New-Hampshire, immediately waited on the Legislature and presented a petition, representing "That their towns were not connected with any State in respect to their internal police" and praying that they might be admitted to constitute a part of the new State. These towns were Cornish, Lebanon, Dresden (a name given at that time to the district belonging to Dartmouth College) Lyme, Orford, Piermont, Haverhill, Bath, Lyman, Apthorp, (now di-

vided into Littleton and Dalton), Enfield, Canaan, Cardigan, (now Orange) Landaff, Gunthwaite, (now Lisbon), and Morristown (now Franconia). These towns had no complaints to make of grievances received from the government of New-Hampshire, nor was it pretended that they anticipated any. The argument they employed to show some reasonable ground for their proceedings was this "That New-Hampshire had originally been granted as a province to John Mason, and, by his grant, had only extended sixty miles inland from the sea; that all the territory westward of the sixty mile line, had been annexed to the State by virtue of royal commissions, which had been given the governors of the Province; and that, the royal authority having been overthrown, the people of the territory, which had been in that manner annexed, were released from all obligation to continue under the New-Hampshire government. They were therefore at perfect liberty to do as they pleased, and determine for themselves what jurisdiction they would be under."

The Legislature was at first inclined to reject the petition, not being without apprehensions that a union with these towns might be fraught in some way with undesirable results. But the subject, by those who had it in charge, being pressed with great earnestness, and threats being put forth by members from towns in Vermont, adjoining and near the Connecticut River, that they would withdraw from the new State, provided the petition was rejected, and unite with the people in forming a State on the east side of the river, the following measure was at length adopted.

It was resolved to refer the consideration of the petition to the freemen of the several towns, to be decided by the instructions which they should give their representatives, at the next meeting of the assembly.

During the period intervening before the meeting of the next legislature the party in favor of the petition omitted no efforts by which they might secure the necessary majority of the members. And when, in June, the assembly met again, it was found that thirty-seven out of the forty-nine towns represented, had voted in favor of a union with the New-Hampshire towns. An act was accordingly passed, not only authorizing the sixteen petitioning towns to elect and send representatives to the assembly, but it was also resolved that other towns on the same side of the river might, on producing a vote of the majority of the inhabitants, or on sending representatives to the assembly, be admitted to the union.

But the union of these towns on the east side of the Connecticut

with the State of Vermont had scarcely been secured, before apprehensions began to arise of unpleasant results. It had been represented to the people of Vermont, that the inhabitants of the petitioning towns were *unanimous* in favor of the movement, and, in addition to this, that New-Hampshire as a State would not object to the connection. But the facts very soon came out, that neither of these representations were correct; for there was not only a considerable minority, in all the towns, who were opposed to the union with Vermont, but an indignant protest in the following August by Meshech Weare, the President of New-Hampshire, as the Chief Magistrate of the State was then called, was addressed to Governor Chittenden, against the course pursued by Vermont, in admitting these towns under its jurisdiction. He averred that the towns had been settled and cultivated under grants from the New-Hampshire government; that they were within the boundaries of the State prior to the opening of the Revolution; that most of them had sent delegates to the State in 1775, and moreover that they had applied to the State for assistance and protection, and had received it at very great expense; that the statement that the sixteen towns were not connected with any State, in respect to their internal police, was a mere chimera, without the least shadow of reason for its support; and avowed that Boston in Massachusetts, and Hartford in Connecticut might as rationally declare themselves unconnected with their respective States as those sixteen towns disown their connection with New-Hampshire.

When the assembly met, only a part of the sixteen towns were represented. Those represented, however, insisted that, in order to have the benefit of the laws and the protection of the State, it would be necessary that they should be erected into a new county, or at least annexed to the contiguous counties west of them. And this, if they were to remain under the jurisdiction of Vermont, could not rationally be denied them. But the majority of the Legislature, having become apprehensive that their proceedings in relation to these New-Hampshire towns might not improbably have an effect adverse to the admission of their State to the American Union, as their course was to be laid, by President Weare, before Congress, began to plot a way of divorce from their new friends on the east side of the Connecticut, as soon as possible. The way they took to accomplish their object was this; feeling a little delicate about telling them that, under the circumstances, their company had ceased to be wanted, they adopted a course of strategy indirectly to inform them of the fact. The subject of providing for

the townships in a county by themselves, or annexing them to other already existing counties, having been brought before the assembly, was most earnestly debated. At length three questions were proposed to the assembly on which they voted with the given results.

Question "1st. Shall the counties in this State remain as they were established by this assembly at their session in March last? This was decided in the affirmative; yeas 35; nays 26."

The following were given as the reasons of those who voted on the negative of this question for their votes.

"1st. Because the whole state of Vermont was, (by the establishment referred to in the question) in March last, divided into two counties only; which was previous to the union of the towns east of Connecticut river with this State; and therefore they will thereby be put out of any protection or privileges of said State; which we conceive to be inconsistent with the 6th section of the bill of rights, established as part of the constitution.

2d. Because the affirmative of the question is in direct opposition to the report of the committee of both houses on the subject.

Question 2d: Shall the towns east of the Connecticut River, included in the union with this state, be included in the County of Cumberland? This was decided in the negative; nays, 33; ayes, 28.

Question 3d: Shall the towns on the east side of the Connecticut, which are included by union within this state, be erected into a distinct county by themselves? Nays, as before, 33; yeas, 28."

Those who voted in the affirmative of the last two questions, gave their reasons as follows: "Because the negative being passed, the towns on the east side of the Connecticut river, which are included by union with this state, are thereby effectually *debarred* from all benefit, protection and security of the commonwealth of Vermont, in violation of the 6th article of the bill of rights, which is established as part of the Constitution of said state, and in violation of the public faith of said state, pledged by their General Assembly at Bennington, June 11th, 1778; and also a resolve of the Assembly passed yesterday, whereby the towns east of the river, which were received into union with said state, were entitled to all the privileges and immunities vested in any town in said state."

The next day the minority of the legislature made a written protest against the manner in which these questions had been decided; stating more fully their unconstitutionality and injustice, and the consequences to which their action led, than they had done in the reasons for voting

as they did on the day previous. They then closed their protest, which was followed by their names, in the following language :—

"We do, therefore, publicly declare and make known, that we cannot, consistent with our oaths and engagements to the state (so long as said votes stand and continue in force) exercise any office or place, either legislative, executive or judicial, in this state; but look upon ourselves, as being thereby discharged from any and every former confederation and association with the state."

After having presented their protest, the protesting members immediately withdrew from the legislature, leaving in the Assembly a number barely sufficient to constitute a quorum, who, having finished the necessary business of the session, and provided, by the following resolutions, for ascertaining the sense of the people on the subject of the union, adjourned on the 24th of October.

"In General Assembly, Windsor, October 23d, 1778, Resolved—That the members of the Assembly, lay before their constituents, the situation of the union subsisting between this state and sixteen towns east of *Connecticut* river; and be instructed how to proceed relative to said union at the next session of this assembly." Measures were also taken for supplying the places of those members who had withdrawn, from the Vermont towns, provided that, on the meeting of the Assembly, they should refuse to take their seats.

The members from the Vermont towns, west of the Connecticut River, who, on the 22nd of October, signed the protest, were as follows :—J. Marsh, Lieutenant Governor; Peter Olcott, of Norwich, Assistant; Thomas Moredock, Assistant. The above were members of the council. Others were Alexander Harvey, of Barnet; Benjamin Spaulding, of Sharon; Stephen Tilden, of Hartford; Joseph Hatch, of Norwich; Abel Curtis, of Norwich; Ichabod Ormsbee, of Fairlee; Benjamin Baldwin, of Bradford; Frederick Smith, of Strafford; Joseph Parkhurst, of Royalton and Elijah Alvord, of Wilmington. The names of Reuben Foster, of Newbury, and Joshua Nutting, of Corinth, are also attached to the protest.

Five other members, from the west side of the river, voted in the minority, with the New-Hampshire towns, and recorded with them also, on the 21st of October, the reason of their votes, whose names are not found on the final protest. These were Abraham Jackson, of Wallingford; Lieutenant Abner Lewis, of Clarendon; Edward Aiken, of Londonderry; Timothy Bartholomew, of Thetford, and Colonel Ebenezer Walbridge, of Bennington.

The names of the members of the New-Hampshire towns who signed the protest were as follows:—Thomas Baldwin, of Canaan; Major Jas. Bailey, of Haverhill; Bela Turner, of Enfield; Bezaleel Woodard, of Dresden, Clerk of the House; David Woodard, of Hanover; Jonathan Freeman, of Hanover; Joshua Wheatley, of Lebanon; Nehemiah Estabrook, of Lebanon; Colonel Elisha Payne, of Cardigan; Colonel Israel Morey, of Orford; John Young, of Gunthwaite; Nathaniel Rogers, of Landaff, and Abner Chandler, of Piermont.

The proceedings of the Assembly created, in the minds of the minority, the most intense excitement. They considered the New-Hampshire towns as not only deprived of their constitutional rights, but that the action of the majority of the legislature was, in other respects, objectionable. It was not only wanting in justice, but was deficient in courtesy. It was wholly irreconcilable with the oaths they had taken, at least, as the minority viewed it; and those who were aggrieved felt it would be wrong to submit to it without an indignant protest. This protest, as has been seen, was accordingly made; nor did they feel inclined to let the matter rest here. Not a few of them were men of most determined purpose, who were not to be tricked out of their rights without, at least, an endeavor to maintain them. The withdrawing members, therefore, met to see what they would do; and, on earnest consultation, it was unanimously determined, that a convention should be called, to which all the towns in the vicinity of the Connecticut River should be invited to send delegates. Cornish, New-Hampshire, was the place agreed upon for holding it, and the time designated was the 9th day of December. Vermont was only represented by eight towns. But, the number of New-Hampshire towns sending delegates was twelve. Charlestown was represented by Captain Samuel Wetherbe, who was elected at a legally called town meeting. The following is the report of the proceedings of this convention:

"RESOLVES

OF A CONVENTION HELD ON THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.

At a Convention of Delegates from twenty-two towns on the New-Hampshire Grants from both sides of Connecticut River, held at Cornish, December 9th, 1778.

Voted unanimously: 1. THAT the members of the Convention will unite together for the purpose of pursuing such legal and regular measures, as may have a tendency to secure to these Grants the benefits of

good government, without any regard to the distinction made by the arbitrary line drawn on the western bank of *Connecticut* river by the King in Council in 1764.

2. A pamphlet entitled "*A public defense of the right of the New-Hampshire Grants, &c.*" compiled by a major part of the Committee appointed by the Assembly *of Vermont* for that purpose, was repeatedly read, and unanimously approved.

3. Whereas, notwithstanding the request for this Convention, but few of those towns whose members continued to act with said Assembly after the protesting members had withdrawn, have sent members to this Convention; and the conduct of the Assembly in passing the votes and resolves contained in their printed Journals, the protest, remarks, &c., have rendered it impracticable for said Assembly to carry into execution said resolves as therein proposed, which difficulty will continue so long as said votes stand in force; and as the people in these towns by justifying the conduct of the Assembly in violating the Constitution, will, on their part, dissolve the solemn compact which they entered into by the confederation, and the people consequently become discharged from their allegiance and obligations to the State, therefore, Voted: that the proposals contained in the before mentioned address, be made to *New-Hampshire*, viz.

1. To agree upon and settle a dividing line between New-Hampshire and the Grants, by committees from each party, or otherwise, as they may mutually agree.

Or, 2. That the Parties mutually agree in the appointment of a Court of Commissioners of disinterested, judicious men of the three other New-England States to hear and determine the dispute.

Or, 3. That the whole dispute with New-Hampshire be submitted to the decision of Congress in such way and manner as Congress in their wisdom shall prescribe.

Provided always: That the Grants be allowed equal privileges with the other party, in espousing and conducting their cause.

Or, 4. If the controversy cannot be settled on either of the foregoing articles, and in case we can agree with New-Hampshire upon a plan of government, inclusive of extent of territory, that we unite with them, and become with them one entire State, rejecting the arbitrary line drawn on the western bank of Connecticut river, by the King of Great Britain, in 1764.

4. Voted, That the inhabitants of those towns on the Grants, in the State of *Vermont*, who have not sent a representative to this Convention

and whose members joined with the majority of said Assembly, in passing the vote on account of which the protesting members withdrew, be requested to direct their respective members to rescind said votes, and join us in making said proposals to *New-Hampshire.*

5. That in case those towns, whose members continued to act with the Assembly of *Vermont,* still remain firm and stedfast in supporting and continuing said votes of Assembly, and neglect to join in carrying into execution said report of their committee, we will make overtures to join with *New-Hampshire* on the last article in said proposals.

6. That all the other towns in said Grants, be requested to join us in making proposals to *New-Hampshire* as before mentioned—and that those towns which agree to join therein, be requested to transmit copies of their votes relative thereto, to Governor *Marsh,* Mr. *Woodard,* Colonel *Morey,* Major *Child,* Colonel *Payne,* Colonel *Olcott,* or General *Bailey,* who are hereby appointed a committee for receiving them, and carrying the foregoing votes and proposals into execution, so soon as the towns on the Grants can have reasonable opportunity to join us therein.

7. Voted, That said Committee be impowered to call a Convention from the towns on the Grants, whenever any thing shall appear, which shall, in their opinion, render one necessary.

J. MARSH, *Chairman.*

Extracted from the votes of said Convention.

B. WOODARD, *Clerk.*'

See Volume VIII, Documents and Records, relating to State of New-Hampshire. Edited by Nathaniel Bouton, D. D. pages 817-18.

The people of Vermont, now began to see how they stood, and determined instead of continuing their union with the towns east of the Connecticut River, to take every measure to conciliate New-Hampshire which was in their power. They, therefore, determined on embracing the first opportunity that was presented for dissolving a connection which they felt never ought to have been formed, and the results of which had already caused them no little trouble. Accordingly on the second day of the following session, which was the 12th of February, 1779, the subject of the Union was resumed, and the instructions of the freemen of the state to their representatives were examined; on which it was found that there was a majority for receding from their connection with the sixteen towns. Whereupon, Mr. Ithamir Hib-

bert of Wells, and Mr. Hubbell Wells of Halifax were appointed a committee to join a committee from the Council, to prepare a draught relative to the dissolution under consideration; which committees, after suitable consultation, unanimously agreed on the following report.

"Whereas in consequence of a representation, made to the general Assembly of this state at their session at Windsor, in March, 1778, by a committee consisting of seven persons, inhabiting several towns, lying contiguous to the east side of the Connecticut River, that a number of inhabited towns, east of said river, were then unconnected with any state, in regard to their internal police; and on said committee's application to the general assembly that the said towns might be admitted into union with this state, orders were issued by the assembly to the representatives' constituents, for instructions in the premises,

And whereas, in consequence of such instructions, the representatives of said Constituents, when met at their adjourned session at Bennington on the 11th day of June last, did receive into union with said state sixteen towns, east of said Connecticut river, and grant leave for other towns to unite if they should Choose,

And whereas a dispute has arisen in respect to the right New-Hampshire has to exercise jurisdiction, over those sixteen towns, as claimed in a letter to his Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Esq., by Meshech Weare, Esq., President of the Honorable Council of the State of New-Hampshire, dated August 22nd, 1778,

And whereas, the General Assembly of this state, did at their session, at Windsor, in October, last, agree on certain methods (contained in the report of the grand committee of both houses) to settle and adjust the dispute with New-Hampshire; nevertheless the measures to be pursued to effect those methods were rendered impracticable by the members, east of said river, withdrawing themselves from the House in an unconstitutional manner, and forming a convention, in direct violation of the most solemn oaths and obligations, into which they had entered, declaring themselves discharged, from any and every former Confederation and association with this State:

And whereas your committee have just grounds to apprehend, that the said sixteen towns are of right included within the jurisdiction of New-Hampshire, they are therefore of the opinion that the said union ought to be considered as being null from the beginning.

JONAS FAY, *Chairman of Committee.*"

This report being read and accepted the house

"Resolved—That the said Union be and is hereby dissolved, and made totally void, null and extinct; and that his Excellency the Governor be and is hereby directed to communicate the foregoing draught, and resolve thereon, to the President of the Council of the State of New-Hampshire."

Ira Allen Esq., was appointed to transmit to New-Hampshire, the foregoing report and resolution, who presented them to the President and Council of that State, on the 20th, of the succeeding March.

This, so far as the State of Vermont was concerned, it might have been supposed would forever have put an end to all proceedings connected with the *acquisition* of new territory from other States. But affairs, in consequence of what they had already done, had arrived at a juncture at which they found difficulties awaiting them of a most perplexing character. The towns connected with them in the late union had not only become violently excited against them, but the State of New-Hampshire which had before been favorable to the admission of Vermont, to the union as a *separate* and independent State, had been induced to change her course, which had previously been friendly, to one of determined opposition. From representations which had been forwarded to Congress, that body too had begun to partake of the excitement, so that Vermont had need of no little wisdom in those who were appointed to direct her affairs, in order for them to decide, under the circumstances, on what would be the best course to pursue.

Mr. Allen, on arriving at Exeter, found affairs in a very unsatisfactory state. He had already been preceded by the committee, appointed by the Cornish Convention, consisting of General Jacob Bailey, and Davenport Phelps, who had presented the substance of the action of that convention in the following petition.

"To the Honorable, the President in Council, and the Representatives of the State of New-Hampshire in General Assembly convened, the subscribers hereto, beg leave to represent, that a large number of charters of incorporation of certain tracts of land, were formerly issued from their excellencies Benning Wentworth and John Wentworth Esq'rs., in the name of the King of Great Britain lying and being west of the Mason Grant, and east of a north line, drawn from the northwest corner of the now State of the Massachusetts Bay, to Lake Champlain and from thence to the latitude of forty five degrees; That in the year 1764, the aforesaid King of Great Britain, in violation of his contract with the Grantees, and in an arbitrary manner,

passed a decree that there should be a division of the aforesaid grants, between the then Province of New York and New Hampshire, to which decree the inhabitants of said Grants were then and have ever since been averse; as they were thereby deprived of privileges, which they of right claimed, and in their settlement reasonably expected within the jurisdiction of New Hampshire; that the inhabitants aforesaid, since the declaration of independence, view themselves at liberty to connect in one body politic, or unite with any other State; that they are now in general, desirous of a union with the State of New Hampshire; That the representatives of the people in assembly on the 20th of October last, voted, that a defence of the rights of the people, be stated by a committee appointed for that purpose, and that answers to some letters &c., be drafted by said committee. Also that offers be made to the State of New Hampshire, either to settle a boundary line between said New Hampshire and the Grants by a committee mutually chosen; or in such way as congress may point out; or to make an offer of the whole of said Grants to New Hampshire.

That on the 9th day of December, last, by a convention of committees delegated by the inhabitants of said Grants, it was voted, that proposals of an union with said New Hampshire, be made to the assembly of said State.

In consequence whereof, we the subscribers, being duly authorized for that purpose, do now propose to this Honorable Court, that the whole of said grants be connected and confederated with said State of New Hampshire; receiving and enjoying equal privileges and immunities with the good people of said State.

Dated at Newbury this 17th day of March 1779.

JACOB BAILEY,
DAVENPORT PHELPS."

The following are the proceedings of the legislature of New-Hampshire on the foregoing petition.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

"In the House of Representatives, April 2d, 1779.

The committee on the petition of General Bailey and Mr. Phelps relating to the New-Hampshire grants so called, reported that this State should lay claim to the jurisdiction of the whole of the New-Hampshire grants so called, lying to the westward of Connecticut river, setting forth the right this State has to the same; allowing and

conceding nevertheless, that if the honorable continental Congress shall allow the said grants to the westward of Connecticut river to be a separate state, as now claimed by some of the inhabitants thereof by the name of Vermont, that in such case the state of New-Hampshire will acquiesce therein—And that this state shall exercise jurisdiction as far west as the western bank of the Connecticut river, and no farther until the dispute is settled by Congress.

By order of the major part of the Committee.

[Signed.] JOSIAH BARTLETT, *Ck.*

Which report being read and considered, it was Voted, That it lie for further consideration until the next session of the General Assembly of this State.

Sent up for concurrence

JOHN LANGDON, *Speaker.*

In Council the same day read and concurred.

E. THOMSON, *Sec'ry.*

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the House of Representatives, June 24, 1779.

The House by vote took under consideration the report of the Committee of the second day of April last, which was at that session voted to lie for consideration until this session, relative to the New-Hampshire grants, &c. And the question being put whether the report of the said Committee be received and accepted or not? It passed in the affirmative.

Sent up for concurrence.

JOHN LANGDON, *Speaker.*

In Council, the 25th of June, 1779, read and concurred.

E. THOMSON, *Sec'ry.*"

Vermont was now in a situation of extreme embarrassment. New-Hampshire had put in a claim to jurisdiction over her entire territory, and not without great plausibility in her arguments to sustain it. The State of New-York was also pressing a similar claim. And, in addition to this, what added not a little to her embarrassment was that Massachusetts also laid claim to that portion of her territory of which she had been deprived by the decision of the King of Great Britain, in respect to the divisional line between that State and New-Hampshire in 1740. This decision had given to New-Hampshire a strip of territory forty miles in width, from the Merrimac River, westward through what is

now the whole extent of New-Hampshire and Vermont,—this width being fourteen miles greater than New-Hampshire had ever claimed. But what affected her more sensibly than these claims was, Congress, instead of becoming more favorable to her independence, seemed, in this difficult complication of circumstances to have wholly turned against her. On every side, even by many towns within her own limits, her right to self government was ignored. Congress looked upon her position, as one that not only portended no good to the best welfare of the nation, but even deemed it most prejudicial to that welfare in the great struggle which was going on. The controversy therefore did not seem to be beneath the attention of the general government, but rather appeared to demand some action on its part. It was a matter of the utmost moment that between the states there should be no jarring interests, and that every difficulty, which would have a tendency to lead to internal conflicts, should be harmoniously adjusted. Regarding the subject, therefore, in this light, and feeling earnestly solicitous to secure such a settlement of existing disputes, as would preserve or bring about the most kind and friendly feelings among the contestants, and thinking that that object could best be accomplished by themselves, Congress took the subject into consideration.

CHAPTER IX.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS ADVERSE TO THE INTERESTS OF VERMONT—GOVERNOR CHITTENDEN AND COUNCIL TAKE THE OFFENSIVE—CONGRESS FAILS TO MAKE ITS DECISION AND POSTPONES THE SUBJECT INDEFINITELY—NEW COMPLICATIONS—MOVEMENTS FOR A NEW STATE—CONVENTIONS AT WALPOLE AND CHARLESTOWN—CONVENTION FROM CHARLESTOWN ADJOURNED TO CORNISH—MATTERS TILL THE NEW UNION OF TOWNS EAST OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER WITH VERMONT.

CONGRESS, on taking up the controversy, sent a committee to the Grants for the purpose of enquiring into their condition, and ascertaining the state of the controversy. This committee returned and made their report, but, as this fact and nothing more is recorded in the Journal of Congress, we are left in total ignorance of what their investigations were, if any were made. But, as that body, on the 24th of September, 1779, took up the consideration of the subject again, we may infer that they were such as to lead them to anticipate, under their arbitration, a favorable result.

Having stated, as a ground of their action in respect to the subject, "That animosities had proceeded so far, and risen so high, as to endanger the internal peace of the United States, and it had, therefore, become indispensably necessary for Congress to interfere for the restoration of quiet and good order," that body proceeds with the following preamble and resolutions.

"Whereas, one of the great objects of the union of the United States of America, is the mutual protection and security of their respective rights; and whereas, it is of the last importance to the said union that all causes of jealousy and discontent between the said states should be removed; and, therefore, that their several boundaries and jurisdictions be ascertained and settled; and whereas, disputes at present subsist between the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, and New-York, on the one part, and the people of a district of Country called the New-Hampshire Grants, on the other; which people deny the jurisdiction of

each of the said states over the said district, and each of the said states claim the said district against each other, as well as against the said people as appertaining in the whole or in part to them respectively:

Resolved Unanimously, that it be, and hereby is most earnestly recommended to the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, and New-York, forthwith, to pass laws, expressly authorizing Congress to hear and determine all differences between them, relative to their respective boundaries, in the mode prescribed by the articles of confederation, so that Congress may proceed thereon by the first day of February next, at the farthest."

The resolutions then proceed, by several specifications, to recommend to these states, also, to pass laws, by which all existing difficulties, whether relating to jurisdictions, titles to lands, &c., or any other matter in controversy, should be referred to their arbitration; or, in other words, they were recommended to submit to Congress, unreservedly, every subject of dispute.

That body, moreover, in case the entire subject of the controversy was submitted to them, "Pledged their faith to carry into execution and support their decision and determinations, in the premises, in favor of whichsoever of the parties, the same might be; to the end that permanent concord and harmony might be established between them and all cause of uneasiness removed."

In another resolution, they designate the first of February following as the time in which they would consider the subjects proposed, and decide and determine the same according to equity—allowing the states particularly interested no vote in the decision.

Thus far the resolves of Congress had contained recommendations to the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay and New-York, without particular reference to the inhabitants of the disputed district. Indeed those inhabitants had not been alluded to, as having any legal rights whatever in the matter. Not even a supposition was made that the territory in dispute might, by any possibility, be rightfully under the jurisdiction of any other than one of those three states. The right to an independent and self-jurisdiction had not in any of their proceedings been entertained, but having passed all the resolutions that were essential, provided their advice was followed, to prepare the way for an ultimate decision, it appears to have occurred to them, that a small *modicum* of counsel might not be unwholesome for those who had the deepest interest in the matter. They therefore, without recognizing them as a party who were to receive any benefit from all they proposed to do; feeling it

to be as they say "for the interest of the whole confederacy that all intestine divisions be carefully avoided, and domestic peace and good order maintained," volunteer the following resolutions for the especial regulation of the freemen of Vermont:

Resolved Unanimously—That it is the duty of the people of the district aforesaid, who deny the jurisdiction of all the aforenamed states, to abstain in the meantime from exercising any power over any of the inhabitants of the said district, who profess themselves to be citizens of, or to owe allegience to any or other of the said states; but that none of the towns, either on the east or west side of Connecticut river, be considered as included within the said district, but such as have heretofore actually joined in denying the jurisdiction of either of the said states, and have assumed a separate jurisdiction which they call the State of Vermont. And, further, that in the opinion of Congress, the said three states aforenamed ought, in the meantime, to suspend executing their laws over any of the inhabitants of the said district, except such of them as shall profess allegiance to, and confess the jurisdiction of the same respectively. And further, that Congress will consider any violences committed against the tenor, true intent and meaning of this resolution, as a breach of the peace of this confederacy, which they are determined to keep and maintain. And to the end all such violences and breaches of the public peace may be the better avoided in said district, it is hereby recommended to all the inhabitants thereof to cultivate harmony and concord among themselves; to forbear vexing each other at law or otherwise, and to give as little occasion as possible to the interposition of magistrates.

Resolved Unanimously—That in the opinion of Congress no unappropriated lands or estates which are, or may be, adjudged forfeited or confiscated, lying in the said district, ought, until the final decision of Congress in the premises, to be granted or sold."

Copies of the resolutions of Congress, were forwarded by express to the States of New-York, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, and also to the people of the district in dispute, who were respectively exhorted to lose no time in appointing an agent or agents and in otherwise preparing for the proposed hearing.

Vermont was now literally maintaining a struggle for her existence, and, happily for her, she had men at the helm of her government that no difficulties could discourage, and no dangers intimidate; who were equal to any emergency, and who had taken steps forward in her independence which were not to be retraced—who perfectly understood the

grounds on which that independence rested, and who were unwilling to admit for a moment any principle that might compromise it. They, therefore, while they appointed agents to be present at the hearing in Congress, boldly denied the right of that body to pass the resolutions which they had passed; and, on the 10th of December, 1779, Governor Chittenden and Council, assuming the offensive, published an appeal against the action of Congress, to "The Candid and Impartial World;" in which they exhibited a manliness in their conduct, and an independence in their reasoning worthy of all admiration. In this they say "That they could not view themselves as holden, either in the sight of God or man, to submit to the execution of a plan, which they had reason to believe was commenced by neighboring states; that the liberties and privileges of the State of Vermont, by said resolutions, were to be suspended upon the arbitrament and final determination of Congress, when, in their opinion, they were too sacred ever to be arbitrated upon at all, and what they were bound to defend at every risk; that the Congress of the United States had no right to intermeddle with the internal police and government of Vermont; that the state existed independent of any of the Thirteen United States, and was not accountable to them, or to their representatives for liberty, the gift of a beneficent Creator; that the people of Vermont were not represented in Congress, and could not submit to resolutions passed without their consent, or even knowledge, and which put everything that was valuable to them at stake; that there appeared a manifest inequality, not to say predetermination, that Congress should request of their constituents power to judge and determine the cause, and never ask the consent of thousands whose all was at stake. It also declared that they were, and ever had been, ready to bear their proportion of the burden and expense of the war with Great Britain, from its first commencement, whenever they were admitted into the union with the other states; but that they were not so lost to all sense and honor, that after four years war with Britain, in which they had expended so much blood and treasure, that they should now give up every thing worth fighting for (the right of making their own laws and choosing their own form of government) to the arbitrament and determination of any man or body of men under heaven."

The first of February came, the time appointed by Congress for the proposed hearing and arbitration; but contrary to the expectation of all parties the subject was not moved. It was however taken up on the 21st of March, but as nine States, exclusive of the parties in question, were not represented in Congress, it was deemed advisable that

the hearing should be postponed. On the 2d of June, however, the consideration of the subject was again resumed; and, after a preamble showing that Vermont had still continued to act as an independent government, notwithstanding the injunctions in the resolutions of Congress, another resolution, recapitulating in still stronger terms, their previous one, was passed, severely censuring the course that the State had pursued, and requiring her to abstain from all acts of authority, whether civil or military, until the decisions and determinations of that body should be made known. The subject was again called up on the 9th of June, and the further consideration of it postponed to 2d Tuesday of the September following. In the meantime the resolutions and proceedings of Congress, having been communicated to Governor Chittenden, were laid before his council, and a reply agreed upon to the President of Congress. In this the right of that body to pursue the course they had was denied; and not only this, the injustice of their proceedings and proposals was very effectively presented. They were declared to be subversive of their natural rights to liberty and independence, as well as incompatible with the principles on which Congress grounded their own right to independence, and had a natural and direct tendency to endanger the liberties of the American people. Governor Chittenden declared, moreover, "That as they were not included in the thirteen United States, if necessitated to it, they were at liberty to offer and accept terms of cessation of hostilities with Great Britain, without the approbation of any other man, or body of men;" and they further declared "That if Congress and the neighboring States persisted in the course they were pursuing, they would have no motives to continue hostilities with Great Britain, and maintain an important frontier for the benefit of a country that treated them as slaves. Yet notwithstanding the injustice done them they were induced, by their attachment to the cause of liberty, once more to offer union with the United States, of which Congress was the legal representative body."

All parties now anxiously awaited the decision of Congress on the 2d Tuesday of September; and although Vermont denied its authority to determine the matter, she judged it prudent to employ Ira Allen and Stephen R. Bradley, as her agents, to attend the deliberations upon the subject. Accordingly when the subject of the controversy was taken up on the 19th of September, they were present; but were only allowed to be so, in a private capacity, and not as the agents of one of the parties. This situation they endured at first, that they might ob-

tain thereby a better knowledge of the designs of Congress, and of the intents of their *opponents*. But, convinced at length, by their observation of the manner in which the whole affair was conducted, that Congress was attempting to decide the dispute, as between New-Hampshire and New-York, irrespective of any interest that Vermont might have, as a party in the matter, they indignantly, on the 22d of September, withdrew their attendance, and transmitted to Congress, a remonstrance in which they declare that "They can no longer sit as idle spectators without betraying the trust reposed in them, and doing violence to their own feelings; that by the mode of trial adopted, the State of Vermont could have no hearing without denying her own existence; and it did not become them to take on themselves such humility and self-abasement as to lose their own political life in order to find it. They then express the willingness of Vermont to do her duty like any of the States already in the union, and to submit to the mediation of disinterested States, if that may be deemed a desirable mode of settling the question. They profess their willingness, also, that Congress, being possessed of sovereignty, should interpose, if necessary to prevent the effusion of blood; but they reprobated every idea that Congress could sit as a court of judicature, for the determination of their dispute, by virtue of authority given them by the act, or acts, of the state, or states, that make but one party.

On the 27th of September, Congress again resumed the subject of the controversy; but having heard the evidence on the part of New-Hampshire, it was resolved, "That all further consideration of the matter be postponed." And this was doubtless the wisest course of policy, which that body, *conditioned* as they were, could have pursued.

The war with Great Britain was still going on, and how it would be ultimately decided was not absolutely certain. The government, however, was not so convinced of a favorable result that they could afford to take any course that would be liable to render any State hostile to itself, or create, in any section, any feeling of indifference as to the termination of the struggle.

It is not improbable that Congress supposed that its indefinite postponement of the decision of the controversy would have a tendency to allay, at least in a measure, the excited feelings of the inhabitants of Vermont, as well as those of the citizens of New-York and New-Hampshire. But the matter had been carried too far to be permitted to die out so easily. From the time of the dissolution of the union between Vermont and the sixteen towns to the east of the Connecticut, notwith-

standing the exciting circumstances under which that union was dissolved, a large number of the inhabitants of the western part of New-Hampshire, had continued to be solicitous for annexation to that State. Others had a project in their minds for a new State, formed out of the eastern part of Vermont and the western part of New-Hampshire. Others still were desirous that New-Hampshire should exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the grants. While thus there was no well-considered plan on which all the inhabitants had settled down, there still seemed to be a general desire for change.

The inhabitants of the south-eastern part of Vermont were the first to move. They had been favorable to the New-York jurisdiction, and had been hopefully looking forward to the time when Congress should make a decision that would relieve them from the necessity of submitting to Vermont authority. But, whatever expectations had been excited by the resolutions and promises of Congress, they felt no longer any confidence in that body, after its indefinite postponement of the determination of the controversy, to afford them aid. "They resolved, therefore, if they could not be permitted to live under the jurisdiction of New-York, to make a bold attempt to better their condition, by forming a new State organization, with which they proposed to unite. To this end they called a convention of the New York committees of the several towns in that section of Vermont, the 31st day of October being appointed for the meeting. At this meeting a committee consisting of Luke Knowlton, Hilkiah Grout, Oliver Lovell, John Sargeant, Micah Townsend, Jonathan Hunt, Simon Stevens, Charles Phelps, Benjamin Henry, James Clay, Charles Cutler, Barzilla Rice and Elkanah Day were appointed to take into consideration, the feasibility of a new government; and to meet and consult with committees, or conventions of the inhabitants on both sides of the Connecticut river. The object proposed by this convention, was "To unite in one political body all the inhabitants from Mason's grant, on the east side of Connecticut River, to the heights of land on the west side." Mr. Knowlton, who had just returned from Philadelphia, where he had been to represent the Vermont friends of New York at the hearing before Congress, was chairman. He had returned full of determination to do something to relieve the New-York adherents from the difficulties of their situation. For the accomplishment of this object, some of the other members of the committee were also equally solicitous. Their first work was to get the subject of their movement before the people; and this they found not very difficult; for, everywhere, in the towns on both sides

of the Connecticut River, there was a large number of the inhabitants, who were favorable to some change. Definitely what that change should be of course could only be known by conventions of the people and comparison of views. As an initiatory movement, on the 8th of November, delegations from three counties met, by previous agreement, at Charlestown. Such was the encouragement which their project received at this meeting that another convention was agreed upon, to be held at Walpole, on the 15th of the same month; of the proceedings of which the following is a report.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION AT WALPOLE NOVEMBER 15 AND 16, 1780.

At a Convention of Delegates from the several towns in the County of Cheshire, in the State of New-Hampshire, held at Walpole, in said County, on the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty,

VOTED—That Dr. Page, Colonel Hunt, Captain Holmes, Daniel Jones, Esq., and Colonel Bellows, be a Committee to confer with gentlemen from any parts of the territory called the New-Hampshire Grants, concerning the jurisdiction of said Grants; and to consider what is proper to be done by the inhabitants thereof, relative to their jurisdiction; that the same may be ascertained and established. Which Committee after due inquiry and consideration, report as follows, viz.

The Committee appointed by the Convention held at Walpole, November 15th, 1780, do report, that we have conferred with the several gentlemen present, who were Committees from the different parts of the territory called the New-Hampshire Grants, viz. *Cumberland*, *Gloucester*, and *Grafton** Counties, and do find, that matters lately agitated, with respect to the jurisdiction of the New-Hampshire Grants render a union of that territory indispensably necessary. The said inhabitants received the grants of their lands from the same jurisdiction, and settled them while a union was extant: which was an implicit engagement of authority that it should be continued. But we were unjustly deprived of the advantages resulting from it, in the year 1764, by an arbitrary decree from Great Britain, to which we never acceded; which decree, however, cannot be esteemed efficacious, since the declaration of independence; it being one of those iniquitous measures, by which they were attempting to oppress the Colonies, and for which we have since thrown off subjection. This being the case, the

* New York names for the Counties.

union re-exists. And shall we throw it off ? God forbid. The situation of the territory aforesaid, by reason of their being a frontier, as well as many other matters, which are obvious, respecting commerce and transactions of a public nature, make it expedient that they be united in all their interests, in order to make their efforts, in that quarter, against the common enemy, more vigorous and efficacious. In respect to government, great disadvantages may arise by a division. In that case, delinquents may easily evade the operation of justice, by passing from one State to another, and thereby be induced more readily to practice iniquity in that part where the body of the inhabitants and the principal traffic centre. And we imagine that a union of public interests is the only means by which the contentions and animosities now subsisting among the inhabitants of the territory aforesaid can be brought to a happy issue; for, so long as the cause of justice is in different Channels, where people are so nearly allied, disturbances will arise. From authentic information, we cannot but apprehend that the State of New-Hampshire is greatly remiss, if not grossly negligent, (to call it by no harsher name), in trusting affairs of such great importance as the settlement of their western boundary to a committee some of whom we conceive would risk the loss of half the State, rather than New-Hampshire should extend their claim West of the Connecticut river. And from the best authority that can be obtained it appears that the agent of the State aforesaid, is endeavoring to confirm a division of the Grants, contrary to their true interests which has given the people on the Grants just occasion to rouse and exert themselves in support of a union of the whole. We, therefore, earnestly recommend, as the only means to obtain a union, preserve peace, harmony, and brotherly love, and the interest of the community in general, that a Convention be called from every town within the said grants, to be held at Charlestown, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at one of the clock, in the afternoon; and that one or more members be appointed from each town, with proper instructions, to unite in such measures as the majority shall judge most conducive to consolidate a union of the Grants, and effect a final settlement of the line of jurisdiction.

B. Bellows,
S. Hunt,
D. Jones,
L. Holmes,
W. Page.
} *Committee.*

In Convention at Walpole, November 16th, 1780.

The above report, being repeatedly read—Voted, That it be accepted and a sufficient number of copies be printed and transmitted to the several towns in the New-Hampshire Grants on both sides of Connecticut River, for their notice, to appoint one or more members to attend the said General Convention, which shall be deemed a sufficient notification.

By order of the Convention,

BENJAMIN BELLOWS, *Chairman.*

A true COPY, Attest.

DANIEL NEWCOMB, *Clerk.*

Two of the members of the foregoing Committee, Colonel Samuel Hunt, and Dr. William Page, were the delegates sent to the Convention from Charlestown. Benjamin Bellows was the distinguished *Colonel, afterwards General* Bellows of Walpole. Daniel Jones, Esq. was a citizen of Hinsdale, and was the first Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas appointed after the organization of Cheshire County, in 1771. The residence of Captain Holmes has not been ascertained. The Clerk, Daniel Newcomb, was of Keene; and was, subsequently, Judge Newcomb of the Superior Court. The Committee, then, were persons to exert an extensive influence; and it is not therefore a matter that needs to excite surprise, that when the Convention met at Charlestown, there was a very full attendance of delegates.

When it became known that there was to be a Convention at Charlestown, each of the different parties exerted themselves to the utmost to convince the people of the importance of adopting their favorite scheme. New-Hampshire, elated with expectation, on account of the report of the Convention at Walpole, was busy, through her agents, to gain every possible advantage to herself. The New-York adherents, who were in favor of a new State, that should comprehend the towns from the Masonian line to the ridge of the Green Mountains, were also busy in propagating their views. Vermont had also those in the field who to an indomitable energy added a vigilance that was not to be easily foiled.

Thus all the parties were fully aroused; and each was on the alert for the accomplishment of its favorite purpose. No instrumentality by any of them was omitted which, it might be supposed, would be adopted to exert an influence in their favor. The agents of New-Hampshire were noisy and violent; and, as they expected to have things all their own way, somewhat boastful of what they intended to do. Those

of Vermont, on the contrary, were men of indomitable energy, and thoroughly trained in *strategy*; who well knew how to make the best of every situation; who were accustomed to keep their own counsel, and who seldom disclosed their intentions till the time came for action; when, if they were not successful, they would try again. From the beginning, the project for a new state had little chance for success; yet its adherents did not seem to know it, and were, therefore, not less active. It was thus, after a very exciting and energetic political contest, that the parties, by their delegates, assembled at Charlestown on the day appointed for the convention.

Charlestown was represented at the convention by Colonel Samuel Hunt, Doctor William Page and Captain Samuel Wetherbe. Delegates to the convention were present from forty-three towns, situated on both sides of the Connecticut River.

CHARLESTOWN CONVENTION.

Journal of the Convention of Delegates from forty-three Towns of the New-Hampshire Grants, Jan. 16, 1781.

"At a Convention of Members from forty-three Towns on the New-Hampshire Grants, begun and held at Charlestown, Jan. 16, 1781.

The Honorable Samuel Chase, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and Bezaleel Woodard, Esq., Clerk.

Resolved, that General Bellows, Daniel Jones, Esq., Colonel Hunt, Mr. Woodard, Colonel Bedel, Colonel Paine, Colonel Olcott, Captain Curtiss, Mr. White, Colonel Wells, Mr. Knowlton and Mr. Townsend be a Committee to prepare matters necessary to be transacted by this Convention; and that they report the same with all convenient speed.

January 18th, 10 o'clock, A. M."

The Committee above named, made report, which, being read, is in the words following, viz.—Whereas, the Governor of New-Hampshire, before and after the close of the last war, did exercise jurisdiction over and grant the greatest part of the Lands within the territory commonly called the *New-Hampshire Grants*, on both sides of Connecticut River, to sundry companies of persons, principally inhabitants of New-England; who offered to undertake, and carry into effect, settlements thereon, subject to the jurisdiction of the Crown of Great Britain, in connection with the Colony of New-Hampshire.

And, Whereas, the said undertakers did undergo infinite hardships, trials and fatigues, in forming settlements in the several townships, on both sides of the river, agreeable to their engagement; induced by the

happiness in prospect for themselves and posterity, resulting, in great measure, from an happy union of their settlements on the two sides of the river, under the same jurisdiction ; the benefits of which had long been experienced in adjacent governments, and which were plighted to them by the circumstances and conditions under which they received and held their grants.

And, Whereas, the King of Great Britain did, in the year 1764, pass an arbitrary decree, that the said territory should be divided at Connecticut River: subjecting one part to the jurisdiction of his Governor of New-York and continuing the other part under the jurisdiction of his Governor of New-Hampshire, whereby the said territory was divided without the consent or knowledge of the owners and proprietors, in violation of the royal engagements, and contrary to the true interests of the inhabitants ; against which measure those most immediately affected, so soon as the matter came to their knowledge, did, in the most humble, earnest and affecting manner remonstrate, and petition ; sent agents to Great Britain, to state before the King their grievances, and humbly interceded for redress ; and at the same time took every prudent measure to obtain the interest of adjacent Colonies in their favor, especially that of New-Hampshire from connection with which they had been separated.

And, Whereas, the said connection rendered the government of New-Hampshire more extensive than the object of their first incorporation, viz.—the Mason Patent ; which extension has ever been a source of uneasiness and discontent to several persons of influence and importance in that government, and the Assembly of New-Hampshire therefore refused to use their influence in favor of a reunion of the Grants, after the division of them by the decree of 1764, when applied to for that purpose, in behalf of the owners, proprietors and inhabitants of the said territory.

And, Whereas, the obligations of the inhabitants of the said territory, as well as of all others in the United States, to allegiance and subordination to the Crown of Great Britain have ceased, on account of the series of unconstitutional and oppressive measures of that authority, towards the American plantations; and independence has therefore been declared by the inhabitants of the said Grants, with the United States, whereby all these connections have ceased, which resulted from, and were dependent on a subordination to Great Britain. And as the said territory was never annexed by Charter to any one or more of the American Colonies, nor otherwise connected than by an order of the King to his Governors, to exercise authority there in behalf of the

Crown, and by a grant of the feoffees to claim a right to be continued in union with one another in matters of Government; The jurisdiction was, of consequence, by the declaration of independence, transferred to the inhabitants; which they had good right to undertake and exercise, whenever they should see fit—Yet the said inhabitants, influenced by attachments to the different governments with which they had been connected (resulting from a habituated submission to despotic power) and not immediately attending to the singular circumstances, under which independence from the power of Great Britain left them, did many of them passively submit to, and act with those governments to which the King of Great Britain had last annexed them; While on the other hand, a considerable part of the inhabitants of the said territory, influenced by uneasiness with the measures of those governments and being early led to enquire into our peculiar situation (to which others were inattentive) did observe and publish to the world, their views in respect to our independence; and in conformity thereto broke off connection with the States of New-York and New-Hampshire, and of those on the west side of the river, who had withdrawn connection from the State of New-York, only viewing the operation of independence from Great Britain, in respect to themselves, and not attending that the whole of the Grants were thereby placed in similar situation, did associate together, and set up a new and independent government.

And Whereas, as the States of New-York and New-Hampshire, influenced by the refusal of a respectable number of inhabitants of those parts of the Grants, which they severally claimed, to submit to their respective jurisdictions, complained to the Congress of the United States, of measures taken by the said inhabitants in respect to their independency; and also, made known to Congress, that they had claims to the said territory: And as Congress, on the 24th of September, 1779, did resolve and publish that they would take upon themselves a final settlement of the disputes respecting the said Grants, provided the States concerned should agree thereto; (and, among other things, recommended that no State should exercise jurisdiction over any of the inhabitants of the said district, except such as should profess allegiance to, and confess the jurisdiction of the same) which was complied with by the States. And as sundry periods have elapsed, which Congress had appointed for a decision of the said matter in controversy, without any thing material being transacted on the subject, and as, notwithstanding the claim of New-Hampshire to the whole of the Grants, the

evident object of both States, by their agent at Congress, has of late been to establish a division at the river, contrary to the true interest of the inhabitants; as they would thereby be deprived of those advantages, in respect to commerce, and transactions of a public nature, which would naturally result from that union of the two sides of the river, which they had warrant to expect, and have right to demand, from the nature, tenor and circumstances of the Grants which they hold.

And Whereas, a considerable part of the inhabitants on the said territory, having disavowed connection with any State already formed, have subsisted for some time without any regular form of government, and have been destitute of civil regulations, for want of which they are reduced to lamentable circumstances; and as they are thereby prevented, in a great degree, from performing that part in the present contest with Great Britain, which might otherwise reasonably be expected, and which might be of essential service in the grand dispute; And as the contiguity of the said Grants to the Province of Canada, renders the inhabitants a frontier to the New-England States; and as the parliament of Great Britain have done what in them lies, towards annexing the greater part of the said territory to the Province of Canada, by the act commonly called the *Quebec Bill:* for the purpose of obtaining an establishment whereof, it is to be expected they will further employ their force, in attempting the reduction of the inhabitants, or destruction of them and their property. And as the British forces, in conjunction with their savage allies, have of late begun a new scene of devastation among us, by burning some of our towns, and carrying the peaceable inhabitants into captivity; and it is to be expected that great part of the said territory will be treated in the same manner, unless vigorous measures are taken to prevent them; And as there is no military force employed by the continent, or any of the States for our defense: which renders an union without delay absolutely necessary, or great numbers will immediately abandon their habitations, which will give such advantage to the cause of Britain, and so open and extend this frontier, that a much greater force will then be necessary for its defense. And as nothing considerable can be done by the inhabitants of the said territory, tending to their own defense, until they are firmly united for that purpose, and in measures of government.

This Convention Therefore, taking the aforesaid matters into their most serious consideration, and being duly authorized by their constituents, the inhabitants of the said territory, do hereby publish and

declare, that notwithstanding all the unjust measures which have been, or may be, taken to divide us, the right of union still remains to the inhabitants of the said territory, which we are determined to maintain and support: and bind ourselves *by the ties of virtue and honor* as we are already bound by the ties of interest, to unite in all such lawful measures as the majority of the representative body of the inhabitants of said territory, duly convened or such as they may appoint under them, shall agree upon, to maintain and support a union of the inhabitants on the whole of the said Grants; *holding ourselves in duty bound to abide the decisions of Congress on the subject, when the matter shall be properly stated before them, and their resolutions thereon be obtained.*

As the primary object of this Convention is, that an union of the whole of the Grants be formed and Consolidated upon principles that the majority think proper; and as a considerable part of the said Grants are represented in the State of Vermont,

Resolved—That a Committee be chosen to confer with the said Assembly, at their next session, on the subject of said union; and invite them to join in measures which may be most conducive to obtain the object proposed.

Resolved,—That the proceedings of this Convention be laid before the several towns on the Grants, for their approbation; recommending that those towns which concur in the measures, and have no representatives or delegates in this Convention, appoint members for that purpose; and that each and every town impower their members to join with the representatives of other towns on the Grants, who shall agree to unite together, in all such measures as shall be necessary for our internal regulations and defense.

Which declarations and resolutions having been repeatedly read, and maturely considered, the question was put whether this Convention do agree with their Committee in their said report? which was carried in the affirmative.

Whereupon *Resolved*—That Dr. William Page, Daniel Jones Esq., and Mr. Elijah Frink of the County of Cheshire; Luke Knowlton, Micah Townsend, and John Bridgman Esqrs. of the County of Cumberland; Colonel Peter Olcott, Noah White, Esq., and Captain John Strong, of the County of Gloucester; and Colonel Paine, Bezaleel Woodard, Esq, and Mr. Davenport Phelps of the County of Grafton, be a Committee to confer with the Assembly of Vermont ageeable to the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this Convention be printed and one copy thereof transmitted to each town on the Grants; and that Major Day, Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Lovell be a Committee for that purpose.

Resolved—That this convention do adjourn to meet at the meeting House in Cornish on the first Wednesday in February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

[Protest of a Minority of the Delegates.]

"In Convention at Charlestown, January 18, 1781.

We the subscribers, delegates from the several towns to which our names are affixed, wishing for and endeavoring to form a Union of the New-Hampshire Grants on both sides of Connecticut River, and contented that they be annexed to New-Hampshire, or be a separate state, as Congress may judge proper; but thinking ourselves not authorized by our Constituents to unite with the said Grants, in the method resolved by the said Convention; and being of opinion that their proceedings have a tendency to weaken the reins of government—to retard the exertions of those who are engaged to oppose the public enemy—to introduce irregularity and disorder in the County of Cheshire, and not conducive to the end proposed; think it our duty to protest against the proceedings of said Convention."

Winchester	Samuel Ashley, Reuben Alexander,
Walpole,	Benjamin Bellows,
Charlestown,	Samuel Hunt.
Richmond,	Oliver Capron.
Keene,	Timothy Ellis, Daniel Newcomb.
Alstead,	Nathaniel S. Prentice.
Claremont,	Oliver Ashley, Matthias Stone.
Newport,	Benjamin Giles.

Extract from Minutes. Beza Woodward, *Clerk.*

The secret history of the above report in favor of union with Vermont is thus given by Colonel Ira Allen.

"The Governor and Council appointed Colonel Ira Allen to repair to Charlestown to meet that Convention and to take such measures as his prudence should dictate and which might be conducive to the in-

terest of the state. Mr. Allen took credentials from Sunderland as a member to meet the Convention from that town agreeable to invitation; before he arrived, the Convention had been in session two days and had appointed a committee to state the business of their meeting. Forty-three towns were represented in the Convention: twelve of those representatives were members of the Council and Assembly of New-Hampshire. Mr. Allen did not take a seat as a member of the Convention nor produce his credentials. At length the Committee reported to unite all the New-Hampshire Grants to New-Hampshire, which was adopted by a great majority and went, in fact, to annihilate the state of Vermont. Mr. Allen informed some confidential persons that the Governor, Council, and some other leading characters on the west side of the Green Mountains were for extending their claim of jurisdiction to the Mason line; and that, if the Convention would take proper measures, the Legislature of Vermont would extend their claim at their adjourned term in February 1781; and that he was authorized to give such assurance.

A motion was made and carried to consider the report and recommit it to the Committee to be corrected and fitted for the press as it would be a matter of public notoriety and lay it again before the Convention next morning. The friends of New-Hampshire were much pleased with their success, and well enjoyed the night; but the scene changed the next morning, and the committee reversed their report and reported to unite all the territory of New-Hampshire west of Mason's line extending to the Connecticut River with the State of Vermont; and which report was accepted by a great majority of the Convention, it being principally opposed by twelve members of the Council and Assembly of New-Hampshire, who thereupon withdrew to remonstrate against the proceeding."

This bare-faced conduct of the members of the Legislature disclosed their intentions at once, and furnished Vermont with fair pretensions to extend her jurisdiction on grounds of similar policy and self-preservation. (See Vermont Historical Soc. Coll. Volume I. pp 413-14 and Vol. II. Records of the Governor and Council of the State of Vermont, by Hon. E. P. Walton.)

The Committee appointed by the Charlestown Convention made application, on the 10th of February, to the Assembly of Vermont, for a union of the towns west of Mason's Grant with that state. The following is the application of the Committee which was signed by the Chairman.

"To the Hon'ble the Gen'l Assembly of the State of Vermont, now sitting in Windsor."

"The Committee appointed by the Convention, holden the 16th of January, to confer with the Assembly of said State, beg leave to inform that the Convention are desirous of being united with the State before mentioned in one separate independent government upon such principles as shall be mutually thought the most equitable and beneficial for the whole, desiring an answer as soon as may be.

By order of the Committee ELISHA PAYNE.

Windsor Feb. 10th, 1781."

About the same time a petition was presented by inhabitants, living to the west of Vermont, for a like union with that state of the territory lying to the eastward of Hudson River. In this the petitioners prayed for protection against their enemies in Canada, and avowed that New-York had left them in such an exposed situation that, unless Vermont would receive them, they should be obliged to remove, with their families and effects, into the interior parts of the country, for safety.

"The propriety of complying with these two applications, was discussed in a joint committee of the whole Council and Assembly, and the views of the Committee were embodied in a report, in which a concise history of the origin and progress of the hostile proceedings of the people and governments of 'New-Hampshire and New-York,' was given, tending to show that the extension of the jurisdiction of the state to the east, and west, as asked for, had become a necessary measure of self-defense against the unjust claims of those states which were striving, by every possible means, to increase their territories and power, by the extinguishment and annihilation of Vermont. Such extensions of jurisdiction were, also, declared to be just to those who asked for them, and necessary to the adoption of proper means for the defense of the frontiers, against the common enemy." (See Early His. of Vt., by H. Hall, page 339.)

The report was very able, and may be found in full, in Slade's "Vermont State Papers," commencing on the 128th page. It recapitulates, very clearly, the facts in the controversy, and shows, from the Vermont stand-point, the injustice of the course pursued, both by New-Hampshire and New-York; exhibiting New-Hampshire's double dealing and New-York's art and cunning, in the promotion of her selfish schemes, in no very favorable light. It finally concludes, with the following recom-

mendations;—"That the legislature of the state, do lay a jurisdictional claim to all the lands, situated east of Connecticut river, north of Massachusetts and south of latitude forty-five; and that they do not exercise jurisdiction, for the time being." It was also recommended, that a like jurisdictional claim be made to all the land "situate north of the line of the State of Massachusetts, and extending the same to Hudson's river, the east of the centre of the deepest channel of said river, to the head thereof; from thence, east of a north line, being extended to latitude forty-five, and south of the same line, including all the lands and waters, to the place where this State now exercises jurisdiction, and not to exercise jurisdiction for the time being."

In accordance with the resolution relating to the eastern union, negotiations were immediately entered upon, with the Cornish Convention, for settling the terms upon which the union should be consummated. These, without difficulty, were mutually agreed upon in the course of a few days. "They were, in substance, that the Constitution of the State of Vermont, should remain unchanged, until it should be altered in the mode therein pointed out. That, as soon as circumstances would permit, the legislature of the state, should apply to Congress, to be admitted into the Confederation; and that, after such admission, Congress might determine questions of disputed boundaries; that the expenses and losses of the several towns on both sides of the Connecticut, occasioned by the war, should thereafter be equitably adjusted; and that a general act of amnesty and oblivion, should be passed by the legislature for all offences and acts of trespass, committed against the authority of the state, by persons under a claim of being subjects of New-York; and all suits, prosecutions and judgments against them, should be discharged, and annulled. Other provisions, of less importance, were made, and it was agreed that the question of forming the union on such terms, should be submitted to the several towns, in the State of Vermont, and to the towns, to about twenty miles east of the Connecticut river; and that, if two-thirds of the towns, on each side of the river approved of the union, it should be considered as ratified, and completed. The Assembly then adjourned, to meet again, at Windsor, on the first Wednesday of the ensuing April."

The Assembly met, according to adjournment, when it was found that the necessary majority of the towns had given in their votes for the consummation of the union. The following towns, east of the Connecticut River, made returns acceding to the union with the State of Vermont, viz.—Hinsdale, Walpole, Surry, Gilsum, Alstead, Charlestown, Acworth,

Lempster, *Saville*, Claremont, Newport, Cornish, Croydon, Plainfield, Grantham, Marlow, Lebanon, Grafton, *Dresden*, Hanover, *Cardigan*, Lyme, Dorchester, Haverhill, Landaff, *Gunthwaite*, Lancaster, Piermont, Richmond, Chesterfield, Westmoreland, Bath, Lyman, Morristown alias Franconia, and Lincoln. No return from any town dissenting from the union was received.

The union was also acceded to by the votes of the following towns in Vermont, viz.—Shaftsbury, Arlington, Sandgate, Sunderland, Dorset, Rupert, Pawlet, Poultney, Castleton, Danby, Tinmouth, Rutland, Pittsford, Bethel, Pomfret, Peacham, Fairlee, Guilford, Moretown, Whitingham, Marlborough, Newfane, Wilmington, Putney, Westminster, Athens, Chester, Windsor, Reading, Thetford, Strafford, Barnard, Royalton, Sharon, Norwich, and Hinsdale, now Vernon.

The following towns disapproved of the union; viz.—Bennington, Manchester, Clarendon, Dummerston, Londonderry, Woodstock, and Hertford, now Hartland.

And the following sent in no opinion, viz.—Wells, Wallingford, Townsend, Weathersfield, Cavendish and Hartford.

The union was thus consummated; and Colonel Ebenezer Walbridge, of Bennington, Matthew Lyon, of Arlington, and Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminister, were appointed, on the part of the legislature, to wait on the Convention, and inform them of the result: and that they would be received by the Assembly to take their seats, on the next morning, at nine o'clock.

Accordingly, the following persons, representing towns east of the Connecticut River, took their seats in the Vermont Assembly, at the time appointed, except those whose names are marked with an asterisk*, who took their seats afterwards, during the session.

Acworth, John Duncan; *Alstead*, Nathaniel S. Prentice, Esq.; *Cardigan*, Sawyer Bullock; *Charlestown*, Dr. Wm. Page, Capt. Samuel Wetherbe; *Chesterfield*, Capt. Samuel King, Dea. Silas Thomson; *Claremont*, Dea. Matthias Stone, Capt. Oliver Ashley; *Cornish*, William Ripley, Esq.; *Croydon*, Moses Whipple; *Dresden*, Bezaleel Woodward, Esq.; *Enfield*, Bela Turner; *Gilsum*, Ebenezer Dewey;* *Grafton*, Russel Mason; *Gunthwaite*, John Young; *Hanover*, Jonathan Freeman, Esq., Col. Jno. House; *Haverhill*, Timothy Bedel, Esq., Maj. Joshua Howard; *Hinsdale*, Daniel Jones, Esq.; *Landaff*, Absalom Peters; *Lebanon*, Col. Elisha Payne, Lieut. Elihu Hyde; *Lempster*, Elijah Frink; *Lyman*, Nathan Hodges; *Lyme*, Jonathan Child, Walter Fairfield; *Marlow*, Samuel Canfield; *Morristown and Bath*, Col. Timothy

Bedel; *New Grantham*, Capt. Abel Stevens; *Newport*, Benjamin Giles, Esq.; *New-Stamford*, Israel Mead;* *Orford*, Davenport Phelps, Eben Fairfield; *Piermont*, Thomas Russell, Esq.; *Plainfield*, Lieut. John Stevens, Capt. Josiah Russell; *Richmond*, Silas Gaskill, Daniel Cass; *Saville*, Moses True; *Surrey*, Wolston Brockway; *Walpole*, Lieut. John Graves;* *Westmoreland*, Jonathan Cole.*

CHAPTER X.

LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR THE TOWNS EAST OF THE RIVER—SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY AT CHARLESTOWN—REJECTION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, OF THE SEVENTH AND TWENTIETH OF AUGUST—VARIOUS MATTERS TO THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

THE union of the towns east of the Connecticut with the State of Vermont being thus completed, and their representatives admitted to the Assembly, it became a subject demanding their immediate attention, what provision it would be necessary to make for them, in order that they might receive the benefit of the laws and the protection of the State. At the time of the admission of the sixteen towns, the whole State was divided into only two counties: Bennington on the west of the mountains and Cumberland on the east. But at the session of the Assembly, in February, 1781, a new division had been made. Bennington had been reduced to its present limits, and the towns to the north of it had been organized into the County of Rutland. Of Cumberland County, on the east of the mountains, there had been still greater divisions; three counties instead of two had been formed out of it. These were Windham, Windsor and Orange; the two former having about their present extent; the latter including all the territory to the north of Windsor. On mature consideration, the Assembly, with great unanimity, agreed on the division exhibited in the following Act, as that which would afford the best county accommodations to the newly annexed towns to the east of the river:—

"An act in addition to an act entitled 'an act for the division of the counties within this State.' (Slade's "State Papers," page 427, &c..)

Be it enacted, &c., that all the lands within this state on the east side of the Connecticut river, lying and being opposite the County of Orange, be and hereby are, for the time being, annexed to the said County of Orange.

"Be it further enacted that all the lands lying and being within this state, on the east side of the Connecticut river, opposite to the County

of Windsor, and northward of the northerly lines of the towns of Claremont, Newport, Unity and Wendel, be and hereby are, for the time being annexed to the County of Windsor.

And be it further enacted, that all the lands within this state, on the east side of the Connecticut river, southward of the northerly lines of the towns of Claremont, Newport, Unity and Wendel, be and hereby are, for the time being, erected into one entire and distinct County by the name of Washington County."

By a similar act, the towns on the east side of the Connecticut were divided, during this session, into four Probate districts, viz.—the districts of Haverhill, Dresden, Claremont and Keene.

The change in the jurisdiction of the townships east of the river also necessitated further legislation. There were many cases still pending and awaiting decision in the New-Hampshire courts. Justice required that, under the circumstances, there should a way be prepared for the transfer of these to the Vermont courts. This was seen by the Assembly, and provided for by the following Act:—

"An act to impower the Courts, hereafter to be appointed, in the Counties of Washington and Orange, to take up all actions and suits, both civil and criminal, pending in said counties, and pursue them to final judgment and execution.

Whereas, there have been divers actions and suits, both civil and criminal, commenced in the Counties of Cheshire and Grafton, while under the jurisdiction of New-Hampshire, many of which are now pending and undetermined; Therefore, to prevent injustice to the public, or expense to individuals, respecting the same,

Be it enacted, &c., that all suits, actions, and processes, of whatever name or nature, now pending in any inferior Court of Common Pleas, or Court of General Sessions of the Peace, within either of the said Counties, be transferred to, *taken up*, tried and determined by the County Courts hereafter respectively appointed in the Counties of Washington and Orange, and that no fees be demanded by the said Courts for entering any actions which have been already entered in either of the said Counties of Cheshire and Grafton; and, that all suits now pending in the Superior Court, in either of said Counties, be, in like manner, taken up, and transferred to the Superior Courts of the State of Vermont, to be by them determined; and that the said suits and actions be tried and adjudged, and cost taxed, and appeals allowed, agreeable to the rules, laws, and customs of the State of New-Hampshire; and that all attachments heretofore made, and all bail hereto-

fore taken, be allowed and held good; and that all executions, writs, and warrants now in the hands of any or either of the Sheriffs or officers, in the Counties aforesaid, be levied, served, and returned by the said officers, to the Superior, or County Courts respectively, as they issued from the superior, or inferior Courts, in said Counties; and, that alias and pluries executions be issued and levied, until the said judgments be satisfied; and, that the said Courts, hereafter to be appointed in said Counties, be, and they are hereby impowered, to hear and determine all suits and actions now pending in either of said Counties, for the trial of the title to any tract or tracts of land whatever, in either of said Counties; and, that all appeals, heretofore made from any judgment recovered in any inferior Court in either of said Counties to a Superior Court, and not yet entered, be entered and tried at the Superior Court of the State of Vermont, at their next session in said Counties.

And be it further enacted, that all actions, and suits, pending in the Superior or County Courts, in said County of Cheshire, be transferred to the Superior and County Courts, respectively, that shall first be held in the County of Washington; and all actions and suits pending in the County of Grafton be, in like manner, transferred to the Superior and County Courts, to be holden in the County of Orange."

An act was also passed at this session, directing the County Courts in their office and duty; and when it was deemed that all business had been accomplished, which was essential to the perfecting of the eastern union and to meet the demands of the public welfare, the Assembly adjourned, to meet at Bennington, on the 13th of the following June.

At the session of the Assembly, at Bennington, against much opposition of the towns *on* and especially *east* of the Connecticut River, the following towns, west of Vermont and in the State of New-York, were admitted to the union, viz.—Black Creek, Cambridge, Hoosick, Greenfield, Granville, Little Hoosick, North Granville, South Granville, Skeensboro, Schaghticoke and Saratoga. These towns were admitted by 53 yeas to 24 nays, and their representatives took seats in the Assembly.

The Assembly, on the 28th of June, resolved to hold its next session at Charlestown, on the 11th of the October following.

At this session, Rev. Bulkley Olcott, the Congregational minister of Charlestown, preached the election sermon. He was also, on the organization of the Assembly, appointed its Chaplain.

I have been able to obtain no certified list of the representatives from the New-Hampshire towns at this session. Hon. Hiland Hall, in his Early History of Vermont, says: "The Assembly consisted of one hundred

and thirty-seven members, from one hundred and two towns." Of these, ninety-one were from Vermont, or towns west of the Connecticut River, and forty-six from towns that had united with that State from New-Hampshire. The following roll of the New-Hampshire members is given, as the best that has been obtained.

REPRESENTATIVE FROMS

Acworth, Peleg Sprague; *Alstead*, Nathaniel S. Prentice; *Bath*, Elisha Cleaveland; *Canaan*, Thomas Baldwin; *Cardigan*, Sawyer Bullock; *Charlestown*, Dr. William Page, Capt. Samuel Wetherbe; *Chesterfield*, Samuel King, Silas Thomson; *Claremont*, Benjamin Sumner, Matthias Stone; *Cornish*, William Ripley; *Croydon*, Moses Whipple; *Dresden*, Bezaleel Woodward; *Enfield*, Bela Turner; *Gilsum*, Ebenezer Dewey; *Grafton*, Russell Mason; *Gunthwaite*, John Young; *Hanover*, Jonathan Wright, Jonathan Freeman; *Haverhill*, Timothy Bedel, Esq., Joshua Howard; *Hinsdale*, Daniel Jones; *Keene*, Isaac Wyman, Ezra Stiles; *Landaff*, Absalom Peters; *Lebanon*, Elisha Payne, Elihu Hyde; *Lempster*, Elijah Frink; *Lyman*, Nathan Hodges; *Lyme*, Jonathan Child, Ebenezer Green; *Marlow*, Samuel Canfield; *New Grantham*, Abel Stevens; *Newport*, Benjamin Giles; *New Stamford*, Israel Mead; *Orford*, Davenport Phelps, Eben Fairfield; *Piermont*, Thomas Russell; *Plainfield*, Francis Smith; *Richmond*, Silas Gaskill: *Saville*, Moses True; *Surry*, Wolston Brockway; *Walpole*, John Graves, Jonathan Hall; *Westmoreland*, Jonathan Cole, Archelaus Temple.

The town of Keene, at a meeting held March 26th, 1781, voted not to unite with the Grants on the west side of the Connecticut River. It still was represented by the venerable Captain Isaac Wyman, one of its most trustworthy and respectable citizens, and by Ezra Stiles, Esq, who was of importance enough to be chosen by the Assembly one of the nine Commissioners of Vermont, to meet with a similar number chosen by New-Hampshire, to adjust the jurisdictional boundary line of the two states.

Charlestown, undoubtedly, exerted its share of influence in bringing about the union of the New-Hampshire towns with Vermont. If we review the early history of the town, from its settlement to 1760, we shall find little in the course pursued by New-Hampshire which would be adapted to attach the inhabitants to her jurisdiction. The township was not originally chartered by New-Hampshire, and its settlers were disappointed on ascertaining that they were within its limits; and petitioned the King, to be set back again to Massachusetts, to which State they had always supposed they belonged. The Old Bay State had been

their main source of reliance. It was from thence that had come their defense in every time of trouble. Every important military detachment that had come to their aid, for sixteen years, was from that state. New-Hampshire was petitioned and petitioned, both before and after the township was chartered by that state, and in not one instance was a favorable answer returned. It can hardly be deemed remarkable, then, under such circumstances, that the inhabitants of Charlestown, at that time, should not be very strongly attached to the New-Hampshire government; and that, when the opportunity came to them to place themselves under another jurisdiction, they were not reluctant to make the change.

Some of the historians of Vermont have represented the inhabitants on the east side of the Connecticut as influenced, in pursuing the course they did, by a desire to bring the capital of the state to that river. This motive, it is true, was put forth by John Wheelock, whose aspirations were to have the seat of government at Hanover Plain. But a large majority of the people, it is believed, acted from other considerations. Such was their situation, that they believed that they should be greatly benefitted by coming under the jurisdiction of Vermont; and that they had a right to change their relations, if they chose to do so; and that their choice, under all the circumstances, was to go with the Grants, can be hardly a matter to surprise us. Their charters had emanated from the same source. Their customs and habits of life, also, rendered the connection closer between them than with the inhabitants of eastern New-Hampshire. These things, together with the long neglect of Charlestown by the New-Hampshire government, would appear to be sufficient to account for their desire for change, without the petty motives of ambition, which have been so frequently charged upon them.

The laws passed at this session of the assembly may be found in Slade's Vermont State Papers, commencing page 439.

On the meeting of the assembly at Charlestown, it was found that Congress, by resolutions passed on the 7th and the 20th of the previous August, had placed before the people of Vermont very high inducement to give up her eastern and western unions, which she had but so recently formed. Those who had been opposed to the admission of Vermont into the Federal Union had become more and more convinced that her admission, however long deferred, would be ultimately necessary. The increasing conviction that this would be the final result is shown by the following letter of James Madison, afterwards President Madison, to his friend Edmund Pendleton.

"Philadelphia, Aug. 14th, 1781.

Dear Sir:

The controversy relating to the district called Vermont, the inhabitants of which have, for several years, claimed and exercised the jurisdiction of an independent State, is, at length, put into a train of speedy decision. Notwithstanding the objections to such an event, there is no question but they will be established into a separate and federal State. A relinquishment made by Massachusetts of her claims; a despair of finally obtaining theirs, on the part of New-York and New-Hampshire, the other claimants, on whom these enterprising adventurers were making fresh encroachments; the latent support afforded them by the leading people of the New-England States in general, from which they emigrated; the just ground of apprehension, that their rulers were engaging in clandestine negotiations with the enemy; and lastly, perhaps, the jealous policy of some of the little States, which hope that such a precedent may engender a division of some of the large ones, are the circumstances which will determine Congress in the affair."

By the controversy's being "put into a train of speedy decision," Mr. Madison had reference to the resolutions of Congress, on the 7th of August, already referred to, which were as follows:

"*Resolved*—That a committee of five be appointed to confer with such person or persons as may be appointed by the people residing on the New-Hampshire Grants, on the west side of the Connecticut river, or by their representative body, respecting their claim to be an independent State; and on what terms it may be proper to admit them into the Federal Union of these States, in case the United States, in Congress assembled, shall determine to recognize their independence, and thereof make report.

And it is hereby recommended to the people of the territory aforesaid, or their representative body, to appoint an agent or agents to repair immediately to Philadelphia, with full powers and instructions to confer with the said committee on matters aforesaid, and, on behalf of the said people to agree upon and ratify terms and articles of union and confederation with the United States of America, in case they shall be admitted into the union; and the said committee are hereby instructed to give notice to the agents of the States of New-Hampshire and New-York to be present at the conference aforesaid.

Resolved—That, in case Congress shall recognize the independence of the said people of Vermont, they will consider all the lands belong-

ing to New-Hampshire and New-York, respectively, without the limits of Vermont aforesaid, as coming within the mutual guarantee of territory contained in the articles of confederation; and that the United States will, accordingly, guarantee such lands, and the jurisdiction over the same, against any claims or encroachments from the inhabitants of Vermont aforesaid."

The committee chosen under the foregoing resolutions were Mr. Boudinot of New Jersey, Mr. Vandyke of Delaware, Mr. Carroll of Maryland, Mr. Montgomery of Pensylvania, and Mr. Randolph of Virginia. Mr. Madison was on the committee who had drafted the resolutions.

About the middle of August, after these resolutions had been considered and passed by Congress, Messrs. Jonas Fay and Ira Allen, representing Vermont west of the Connecticut river, and Bezaleel Woodward of Dresden, representing the towns of the eastern union, who, on the 22d of June immediately after the formation of the western union, had been appointed agents to apply to Congress for the admission of Vermont into the federal union, arrived in Philadelphia to gain their first knowledge, there, of what had been going on. They immediately submitted their credentials to the committee of Congress, who had been appointed under the above resolutions; but, it appearing that they had been chosen to represent Vermont as enlarged by its eastern and western unions, and not the people on the New-Hampshire Grants only, the committee of Congress did not feel authorized to confer with them. The matter was therefore referred to Congress, who directed that the conference should proceed.

The conference took place on the 18th of August, and was carried on by questions from the committee, to which the agents made answer. These questions related to the condition and purposes of Vermont, the particulars of which it is unnecessary to state here, except to give briefly the terms on which they represented that Vermont desired admission to the union; which were, "That the State, according to its original limits to the westward of Connecticut River, should be admitted a member of the confederation; that delegates from it should be allowed to take their seats in Congress, as soon as the union should be completed; that the claims of New-Hampshire, and New-York to the eastern and western unions, should be determined by a Court of commissioners, constituted in the mode prescribed by the articles of confederation; and that Vermont should have the same right as any other State, on application to Congress, to be heard in the settlement of the controversy."

These proposals, on being presented by the agents of Vermont, failed to meet the approval of the committee; the particulars *wherein* may be understood by the following resolution, which, on the 20th of August, they reported and recommended to the adoption of Congress; and which was adopted by that body.

"*Resolved*—That it be an indispensable preliminary to the recognition of the independence of the people inhabiting the territory called Vermont, and their admission into the federal union, that they explicitly relinquish all demands of lands, or jurisdiction, on the east side of the west bank of Connecticut River, and on the west side of a line, beginning at the northwest corner of the State of Massachusetts, thence running twenty miles east of Hudson's river, so far as the river runs northeasterly in its general course; then by the west bounds of the townships granted by the late government of New-Hampshire to the river running from South Bay to Lake Champlain; thence along the said river to Lake Champlain, thence along the waters of Lake Champlain to the latitude of 45 degrees north, excepting a neck of land between Massiskoy bay and the waters of Lake Champlain."

"The resolution was understood and treated as a virtual engagement, on the part of Congress, to acknowledge the independence of Vermont, and admit her a member of the federal union, whenever she should consent to restrict her boundaries to the limits therein prescribed; which were in substantial accordance with her original claim of territory. On the question of agreeing to the resolution, the yeas and nays were taken, when twelve States, being all except New-York, voted in the affirmative."

Such was the lure which had been thrown out by Congress to induce Vermont to reconsider her action, and take steps backward; but, as it will be seen, it was not quite sufficient, at that time, to accomplish the object.

On the assembling of the Legislature at Charlestown, it was found that Thomas Chittenden had been re-elected Governor, but that there was no choice of Lieutenant Governor. It, therefore, became the duty of the Legislature to elect this officer. Their choice fell upon Elisha Payne, who, on the union of the sixteen towns with Vermont, had represented Cardigan; but at the time of his election to the Lieutenant Governorship, was a resident of Lebanon. Bezaleel Woodward, Esq., of Dresden (Hanover), was also one of the counsellors. Two of the important officers of the State were, therefore, from towns on the New-Hampshire side of the river. These same individuals were also

among the Judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont for the year 1781. In the distribution of officers, it will thus be seen, the New-Hampshire towns which had gone over to Vermont, were not neglected.

On the 16th of October, the assembly of Vermont, in a committee of the whole, met for the consideration of the Congressional resolutions of the 7th and 20th of August. These resolutions were considered all that day, and also through the 17th and 18th till the 19th, when on this last day the following action was taken.

"*Resolved*—That this committee recommend to the Legislature of this State to remain firm in the principles on which the State of Vermont first assumed government; and to hold the articles of union which connect each part of the State with the other inviolate." They then proceeded to affirm, for the satisfaction and information of the Honorable Congress, that they would not submit the question of their independence to the arbitrament of any power whatever; but they were willing, at present, to refer the question of their jurisdictional boundary to commissioners mutually chosen, and when the State should be admitted into the American union, they would submit any such disputes to Congress.

The Legislature went further, and elected nine commissioners, on their part, to meet with similar commissioners from New-York and New-Hampshire, for the mutual adjustment of their jurisdictional claims. Three of these, Jonas Fay of Bennington, Peter Olcott of Norwich and Ira Allen of Colchester represented Vermont proper; Three, the Eastern union, viz., Elisha Payne of Lebanon, Daniel Jones, of Hinsdale, and Ezra Stiles of Keene; The remaining three, viz., Joseph Caldwell and Phineas Whiteside of Cambridge, and Gideon Warren of Greenfield, represented the towns which had united with Vermont from New-York. Thus Vermont, notwithstanding the tempting lure of Congress to abandon her unions east and west, remained true to her new friends, and rejected an offer which she would have gladly accepted, could she have done it without sacrificing her honor by the violation of the pledges she had made.

We now turn to the consideration of matters in New-Hampshire, while the preceding occurrences were taking place.

When the Government of New-Hampshire learned that the Vermont Legislature was to hold its session at Charlestown, though great excitement prevailed, no public action was taken; and if any measures were discussed in the Council of Safety, relating to the prevention of the session, they were kept a profound secret. But as, under the

feeling that existed, it was natural to suppose that something would be done, the people both of New-Hampshire and Vermont were in a state of feverish curiosity to accertain what it would be. And when, a few days previous to the time appointed for the meeting of the Legislature, a regiment of New-Hampshire troops marched into Charlestown, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Reynolds, the supposition was that the movement was intended as a *threat* to the Vermont Legislature, to prevent their assembling. And when, a few days later, three hundred weight of powder, and six hundred weight of balls, and a thousand flints were received by Colonel Samuel Hunt, for the purpose of supplying the troops, the inference from the whole affair was that it meant trouble for the Vermont Assembly. Nothing daunted, however, by this military demonstration, they appeared at their posts, in good time, without any of the delay that was usual in their attendance; when some of the principal members waited on Colonel Reynolds, to advise him, that, if he had been sent to Charlestown, with any hostile intent, for the sake of humanity, it would be best, that he should remain quiet. They moreover, informed him, that his force was insufficient to avail, in case of any demonstration on his part. No demonstration was made. If he had received any private instructions, therefore, from New-Hampshire, relative to the Vermont Legislature, he kept them to himself. But, we have no good reason to believe that he had received any; for his force, without any reference to Charlestown, was enlisted under a requisition of General Washington for reinforcing the continental army; and it was only the circumstances of the situation which led the people to entertain the supposition that the regiment was ordered to Charlestown, for a different purpose.

The double game, which Vermont had been playing, just before this time, is familiar to all who are acquainted with her history. At the same time, she was true to liberty and the interests of the American Union. Some of her principal men had been engaged in secret negotiations with the enemy in Canada; and had had the tact to make the agents of the British government believe that the people of Vermont were anxious, at a suitable time, to return again to loyalty.

Under such an impression an arrangement had been entered into, for a cessation of hostilities between the British army and the forces of Vermont, which was made known to the commanding officers, on both sides, but was kept a profound secret from the people. In order, therefore to keep the people quiet and satisfied, it was necessary occa-

sionally to make a show of hostilities, while anything like a collision or engagement was to be carefully avoided.

In this state of things General St. Leger, at the head of the British army from Canada, ascended Lake Champlain, and rested at Ticonderoga, while General Enos had the command of the troops of Vermont, on the frontiers, with his head quarters at Castleton. For the purpose of keeping up appearances, frequent scouts by the commanders, who were in the secret, were sent out from both armies, under the pretence of watching the movements of the enemy. Two of these, contrary to the intention of the commanding officers, coming into collision one day, shots were exchanged, and Sergeant Tupper, the leader of the Vermont scout, was killed; when his men immediately retreated. "The body of the Sergeant was decently interred; and General St. Leger sent all his clothes, with an open letter to General Enos, informing him of his regret, for the fate of the Sergeant; and made an apology for his death. The despatch and apparel both being publicly delivered to General Enos, the matter excited no little feeling and caused no little discussion among the troops.

General Enos and Colonels Fletcher and Walbridge wrote letters, and sent immediately an express to Governor Chittenden, at Charlestown, announcing the arrival at Ticonderoga, of the British army; wherein, they blended public matters, and private negotiation. Mr. Hathaway the messenger, not being in the secret, failed not to proclaim the extraordinary message of General St. Leger, through the streets of Charlestown, till he came to the Governor (which happened in the recess of the legislature) which occasioned crowds of people to follow to hear the news.

The Governor and others were sitting in a large room among whom were some persons who were eager to learn the negotiations that were surmised to be carried on between the British in Canada and the government of Vermont, for the purpose of using their knowledge to the detriment of those who were engaged in the matter. The Governor opened one of the letters, but thought prudent to peruse it himself, before he allowed it to be publicly read. Others were, also, opened at the same time by Messrs Brownson and Fassett, who were seated near the Governor, and were in the secret. Finding that the letters contained, both public and private information, the Governor, as soon as he had read his letter, exchanged with the others; while all of them, taken by surprise, were at a loss as to the course which it would be prudent to pursue. At this confused moment, Colonel Reynolds, who

had heard the news, as it had been proclaimed by Mr. Hathaway, entered the room and approaching Colonel Allen, inquired of him, "What was the reason that General St. Leger was sorry, that Sergeant Tupper was killed?" Mr. Allen said "he could not tell." Colonel Reynolds repeated the question, when Allen replied, "that good men were sorry when good men were killed, or met with misfortune, which might be the case with General St. Leger." This answer enraged Reynolds; and he again loudly inquired "what reason could possibly induce a British General to be sorry when his enemy was killed, and to send his clothes to the widow?" Allen, excited in turn, told Reynolds to go at the head of his regiment, and demand the reason of his sorrow, and not stay there asking impertinent questions, eating up the country's provisions and doing nothing, when the frontier was invaded. After this, very high words passed between them, till at length Colonel Reynolds left the room.

The excitement caused by this encounter drew away all attention which had previously been drawn towards the letters; and thus afforded the Governor time to decide on what it was best to do. It seemed, on the whole, best that the board of war should be convened; all the members of which were in the secret. This was done as soon as possible, in the Governor's Chamber; while Mr. Hathaway was left to detail the news to the populace. At this meeting, *new* letters were made out, *purporting* to be from General Enos and Colonels Fletcher and Walbridge, which were read for the originals, for the information and satisfaction of the public. Everything was embraced in them, which the original letters contained, except what related to the secret negotiations, which both prudence and policy required them to omit.

The session of the legislature passed without any interference on the part of New-Hampshire; and probably none was comtemplated from the beginning. And, during its session, nothing further of importance occurred, with the exception of the announcement on the last day, "That on the 19th instant, the proud Cornwallis had unconditionally surrendered, with his whole army, to the illustrious Washington;" at the proclamation of which news all hearts mutually united in a general rejoicing.

The legislature adjourned to meet at Bennington, on the 31st of January, 1782.

CHAPTER XI.

Collision of authorities, and proceedings of New-Hampshire and Vermont growing out of it.

ALTHOUGH there had as yet occurred no collisions between the legal authorities of Vermont and New-Hampshire, it was scarcely probable that a much longer period could elapse without them. Matters were growing daily more complicated, and a conflict which would involve serious consequences more imminent. As Dr. Belknap in his history of New-Hampshire says, "The majorities in towns attempted to control the minorities, and these were disposed not to submit, but to seek protection of the government with which they had been connected. At the same time and in the same place, justices, Sheriffs, and Constables, appointed by the authority of both states, were exercising jurisdiction over the same persons—High words, party rage and deep resentment were the effects of these clashing interests." Of course it was scarcely possible that such a state of things should for a long time continue.

Washington County was wholly embraced in the territory covered by Cheshire. But each county held its courts under different judges, though not at the same time. And each individual, according to his adherence to New-Hampshire or Vermont, sought justice at the tribunal of what he considered his own State. This, as long as the decisions of the courts were not enforced, occasioned no open or violent rupture. But such a state of things, in the very nature of the case, could not long exist. And when either party, by the actual exercise of authority, should assert its jurisdiction, there would, of necessity, be a conflict.

Such was the condition of things when this conflict was precipitated by the following circumstances. The town of Chesterfield, the old No. 1, of the towns on the east side of the Connecticut River, having for some time been destitute of any officers, either civil or military, who would act under the authority of New-Hampshire, some of the

principal persons in the county, advised the adherents of that State, to nominate one or two persons, as justices of the peace, and return their names to the Assembly, to be commissioned, if it should be thought proper. A few persons, therefore, on the evening of the sixth of November, 1781, assembled at the house of Nathaniel Bingham for that purpose. About eight o'clock in the evening, Samuel Davis, who had been legally elected and sworn into office of constable for the town of Chesterfield, but who had, subsequently, accepted the office of constable, under the State of Vermont, under whose authority alone he would act, entered the room, with five others; and after some conversation, took a book from under his coat, containing the laws of Vermont; and said "He would be glad to read a paragraph in it." Mr. Bingham told him, he did not choose to hear him read any of the acts or laws of Vermont, in his house; and requested him to withdraw, for he interrupted them in the transaction of their business. Some one of the company also spoke very contemptuously of the laws of Vermont, from which he had been reading or attempting to read. On this, further conversation followed, when Mr. Davis put up his book, and said that he had a precept against one of the company; but Mr. Bingham, forbidding him to read any precept under Vermont, in his house, he and his attendants, after some further altercation and threats on the part of Mr. Bingham, concluded to retire.

But Davis was not a man to be resisted under such circumstances with impunity. He, therefore, on the 12th of November, obtained a warrant signed by Moses Smith of Chesterfield, a justice under Vermont, directed to the sheriff of the county of Washington, on which Mr. Bingham was arrested, and carried before the said justice and sentenced, as was set forth in the Mittimus, for resistance to a regularly constituted officer of that State. He was kept in close confinement, until the afternoon of the thirteenth, then conveyed to the north part of Walpole, and the next day to Charlestown, where he was committed to jail. John Grundy, jr., who had been one of the company with Bingham, was, by a warrant from Colonel Samuel King, also, committed to the same jail, at the same time.

But the prisoners were not quite willing to be deprived of their liberty, in so summary a manner. They, therefore, drew up a petition and forwarded it to the Assembly of New-Hampshire for relief, which, on the 28th of November, was acted upon with the following result.

"An act of New-Hampshire for the enforcement of its authority in Cheshire and Grafton Counties.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty one.

An Act.

For empowering the Sheriff of the County of Cheshire to release from Prison sundry of the good Subjects of this State, imprisoned by certain evil minded Persons, assuming Authority for so doing under the People inhabiting a Territory commonly called Vermont; and for the apprehending of Persons so offending.

Whereas the People inhabiting a Tract of Country on the West Side of Connecticut River, originally granted by this State, and afterwards claimed by the State of New-York, have erected themselves into a separate and independent Jurisdiction, by the Name of the State of Vermont; and Whereas sundry Persons have by Color of Authority under said pretended State of Vermont, acted as civil Officers, passed Judgment, and committed to Prison sundry of the good Subjects of this State; and have seduced many of the inhabitants of the Counties of Cheshire and Grafton to submit to the Jurisdiction of said pretended State of Vermont, by Means whereof the proper Officers of the said Counties may be unable to release the good Subjects of this State from such Illegal Imprisonment, and to apprehend the Persons so offending without the special Aid of this Assembly; and inasmuch as an impartial Trial of the said Offenders cannot probably be had within the said Counties, where the Offenses have or may be committed;—

Be it Therefore enacted by The Council and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, and by the Authority of the same, it is hereby enacted; That the Committee of Safety be and hereby is impowered and authorized to issue their Order to the Sheriff of the County of Cheshire to release from Prison all Persons, confined, or who may hereafter be confined, in either of the said Counties, by Order, Process or Authority of any pretended Court, Magistrate, Officer or other Persons claiming Authority from the said pretended State of Vermont, and to apprehend the Persons who heretofore have exercised or hereafter shall attempt to exercise any Office, Power, or Authority within said Counties of Cheshire or Grafton from, by, or under the said pretended Authority of Vermont, and to convey said Offenders to the common Gaol in the County of Rockingham or such other County in this State as the said Committee may order, there to remain until released by order of the General Assembly, the Committee, or by due course of Law.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Committee of Safety be and hereby are empowered to authorize the Sheriff of the said County of Cheshire to call upon the Sheriffs of any, or either of the other Counties in this State, to raise the Body of their respective Counties, to aid and assist him in executing the Order of the Committee of Safety, either to release the Persons imprisoned as aforesaid or to apprehend the Person or Persons imprisoning them and to convey the said Offenders to any Prison within this State, and also to command the Aid of any Officer or Officers of the Militia or Troops of this State which may at the Time be within the limits thereof and commanded by any officer commissioned by this State and all officers and other subjects of this State shall yield due Obedience to such command.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several and respective Courts of Judicature in the County or Counties, where the said Offender may be confined, be, and they are hereby respectively impowered to hear, try and determine any Process or Processes against the said Offenders, and to give Judgment and award Execution thereon in the same manner as though the offence had been committed within the Body of the County where such Trial is had; any Law, Usage or Custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

State of New-Hampshire } In the House of Representatives November 27, 1781

The foregoing Bill having been read a third Time Voted that it pass to be enacted.

Sent up for concurrence,

WM. WHIPPLE, Speaker, P. T.

In Council Nov. 28th, 1781.

This was read a third Time and Voted that the same be enacted.

M. WEARE, President.

Copy examined by Joseph Pearson D. Sec'ry."

Armed with the above authority, in obedience to the injunction of the New-Hampshire Assembly, Col. Hale, the Sheriff of Cheshire County repaired to Charlestown for the release of the prisoners there confined. But being refused admission to the jail, for that object, relying upon the power conferred upon him, he made a violent attempt, with such implements as he had at hand to break it open. But in this attempt the jail and jail-keeper, Mr. Isaac H. Ely, were too much

for him, and he did not succeed, but the next day was arrested, for his attempt, on the following warrant, and committed to jail himself.

"State of Vermont } Whereas Enoch
Washington ss., } Hale, Esq., hath this day been brought before us, Benjamin Giles, Nathaniel S. Prentice, Elijah Bingham, Esq'rs., three of the Justices of the Peace for said County, on a Complaint exhibited against him by Isaac H. Ely for attempting to break the Common Gaol in said Charlestown, in said County, with an intent to release Nathan'l Bingham and John Grundy, jr., their Prisoners in said Gaol, which fact being fully proved by the oaths of the said Isaac H. Ely and Isaac Griswold, the said Hale was ordered to recognize for his appearance at the next County Court in said County, in the sum of five hundred pounds, with sufficient surety or stand committed; and the said Enoch Hale refusing to Recognize, these are therefore, in the name and by the authority of the free men of the State of Vermont, to command the Sheriff of the said County of Washington, his Deputy or Gaol-Keeper to receive the Body of the said Enoch Hale, and him detain in the Common Gaol in Charlestown in said County, until he shall be discharged according to Law, for which this shall be your warrant. Given under our hands at Charlestown, this 29 day of Nov. A. D. 1781.

Attest a true copy BENJ'A GILES,

ISAAC H. ELY, } NATHANIEL S. PRENTICE
Gaol-Keeper. } ELIJAH BINGHAM.

A true copy of a copy attested by said Ely.

Attest ENOCH HALE.

According to the within Mittimus I have committed the within Enoch Hale to the Gaol in Charlestown,

Charlestown, Nov. 29, 1781.

ISAAC GRISWOLD,
Dep'ty Sheriff.

A true copy,"

On being committed, Colonel Hale immediately applied to Dr. William Page, the Sheriff of Washington County, for a release on Parole, for the purpose of consulting General Benjamin Bellows, at Walpole, and calling on him to raise the militia, according to the order of the New-Hampshire Assembly; which application was very courteously granted. The General, on being consulted, did not deem it advisable to call out the militia of Cheshire County, and the Colonel, after having

arranged with him to forward by express the state of affairs to the New-Hampshire Assembly, returned again to Charlestown, where being allowed the liberty of the yard, he established himself to await the turn of fortune in his favor.

The result of the attempt by Colonel Hale to release the prisoners, Bingham and Grundy, was thus communicated to President Weare:

General Bellows to President Weare.

"WALPOLE, November 29th, 1781.

SIR, The methods taken by the General Assembly for Liberating Messrs Bingham and Grundy, are so far from being Effectual for that Purpose, that the Authority of Vermont have imprisoned the Sheriff of the County of Cheshire, who was sent here for the purpose aforesaid. The Authority of the said Vermont are Determined to keep the Gaol and their Prisoners, and also to withstand and oppose (by Force of arms) all the Sheriffs and their Posses who may be employed by New-Hampshire to Counteract any of their Purposes or Designs. It is said that they can raise by their account Six Hundred men at the shortest notice, who will resolutely dispute the ground Inch by Inch. That the Posse should be raised to carry the orders of this State into Execution now, is absolutely necessary. Something effectual must be done; dallying will not answer, and unless some force can be obtained from without the County of Cheshire, it will not be advisable to dispute the Ground any Longer. You can't but be sensible of the ill Consequences of such an attempt from within ourselves, within this County, and Especially within the Grants; for should the friends of New-Hampshire Generally exert themselves at this time, it would universally alarm the Vermonters; and many who would not otherwise arm in this Quarrel would Exert themselves to the utmost to oppose the orders of the Assembly, and all the New-Hampshire Authority. I should think that if New-Hampshire are Determined to Support and Protect their friends in this Quarter, and to maintain their Jurisdiction, it will be absolutely Necessary, that a Sufficient force should be collected without the Grants be sure, if not from without the County of Cheshire. You will put yourself in our Circumstances and Especially in those of the Sheriff and the other prisoners, and I think you can't Hesitate a moment respecting what is necessary to be done and how it is to be done.

I am with Esteem Your Honor's

Most Ob'd't Humble Serv't

Hon'ble M. Weare. BENJAMIN BELLOWS."

December 4th, 1781. The Committee of Safety having met (being summoned by his Honor the President) took into consideration the foregoing communication from Honorable Benjamin Bellows; but not being fully prepared to act upon it, their meeting was adjourned till the following day. The next day the Committee gave directions to the Sheriff of the County of Cheshire inclosing two warrants. They moreover issued orders to Brigadier General Moses Nichols of Amherst, and to Brigadier General Benjamin Bellows to furnish troops from their command, for the release of Colonel Hale, and the other prisoners. They also ordered Francis Blood Esq., of Temple, to supply the troops with provisions for the expedition.

Before any action on the part of the Committee of Safety, Dr. William Page the Sheriff of Vermont, for Washington County, taking counsel from the letter of General Bellows to President Weare of the 29th of November, of the contents of which he was well informed, deeming a force would immediately be despatched by New-Hampshire for the liberation of Colonel Hale, in order to be in readiness on his part against any attempted release of his prisoners, addressed the following to Colonel Samuel King.

"State of Vermont, } Charlestown, Dec. 1st.
County of Washington } A. D. 1781.

SIR:

Two men belonging to Chesterfield have been taken by the Authority of this State and Committed in the Gaol in Charlestown for opposing the Constable of said Chesterfield in the execution of his office. Intelligence of which has been sent to the General Court of New-Hampshire who did Resolve that Colonel Hale Proceed to said Gaol and Release the Prisoners; and in case of Resistance to call on the Civil and Military Authority of the State of New-Hampshire, to support him, meaning the County of Cheshire. Colonel Hale arrived here on the 28th of November last, and Demanded the Prisoners. They being Refused he attempted to break Gaol in order to Release them. for which he was taken and Committed to Prison. Was released on his Parole for the Purpose of Consulting General Bellows, and calling on him to Raise the Militia, agreeable to the order of said Court, but the General Refused to do it. The Colonel is Returned and is now under confinement having the liberty of the yard. On the Evening of the 29th, General Bellows Sent an Express to the General Court of New-Hampshire now Sitting, Excusing himself for not Raising the

Militia, and informing them, that if the Militia are to be Raised it would be best to Raise them without the Limits of this County for the Relief of Colonel Hale. Doubtless there will be a force sent to Relieve him. In which case I shall call on you for assistance to withstand any Force that may be sent to Relieve him if I am advised to by proper Authority as the Law directs. I wish your Regiment might be notified Without Loss of time to be in Readiness—properly Provided with Provisions, arms and ammunition, to march on the Shortest Notice Should I be under the Disagreeable necessity of Calling for your assistance. I have sent Similar Letters to Colonels Heywood's, Chase's and Child's Regiments—have only to add that if the People that Elected me into office will not turn out at so critical a Juncture to Defend me and the Honor of the State and its Laws, I shall be under the Disagreeable Necessity of giving up a Cause which I under Took for my own and their good.

I am, Sir your most obed't and Humble servant.

WILLIAM PAGE, *Sheriff.*

To Colonel Samuel King.

A copy of the above, Colonel King addressed to Colonel Chamberlain and the Captains in his Regiment as follows.

"Therefore Sir, I would Desire you to Favor the Captains in your Towns with a Copy of this or with this, and Exert yourself that the men may all be ready to march at the Shortest notice, and Doubt not your nor the Captains Exertions on Such an Important matter, and critical time as I view this to be and wish they may universally turn out in Defense of so Just a cause.

So I Remain your most Obedient Servant,

SAMUEL KING, *Colonel.*

Dec. 3rd, 1781.

To Colonel Chamberlain, Captain Franklin, Captain Cole and Captain Butterfield.

P. S. I have sent this Day to other Towns in the Regiment, Similar Letters to this."

Col. William Heywood of Charlestown on receiving the same Notification from Dr. Page immediately forwarded it to Capt. Phineas Hutchins of Walpole accompanied by the following note.

"Sir:

I should be glad if you would show this to Captain Hooper and Lieut. Bundy and assist them in Notifying all that are friendly to the

New State to be in readiness with their arms and ammunition Complete with two or three days provision Each to march to Charlestown on the shortest Notice.

I am your Humble Servant
WM. HEYWOOD, Colonel.

Capt. Hutchins."

This was superscribed,

"On public service
Capt. Phineas Hutchins
Walpole."

On the 5th of December Gen. Bellows was notified of the foregoing call for military aid by the following letter.

"Sir:

I beg the Leave to inform your Honor that the pretended Col. King has Sent out By order as I am informed from Dr. Page, to Raise his Regiment to oppose New-Hampshire; and that he Called the Militia of this Town together yesterday to see who would fight against New-Hampshire, and that as I am Credibly informed, there were about sixty turned out as Volunteers for that purpose; and that the said King urged them in the Strongest terms to Stand By one another and by their officers for their Rights against the State of New-Hampshire, assuring them that if they Stood firm New-Hampshire would not fight. It is also reported that he sent over to Col. Sargeant at Brattleborough to assist, But what return unknown. Sir: I thought Proper to inform you of these movements and I Pray Heaven to give both you and the State of New-Hampshire wisdom to Conduct matters wisely at such a Critical day and juncture. This from your

Most Ob't Humble Serv't
MICHAEL CRESSEY.

Chesterfield, Dec. 5th, 1781.

To General Bellows."

Sheriff Page having notified the Militia of the county to be in readiness against any demand for their services, in case of an attempted release of Colonel Hale, forwarded to Governor Chittenden by express, by Captain Samuel Wetherbe, a report of the steps he had taken and what he had done; which had the effect to draw forth from the Governor the following letter to Major General Elisha Payne.

"ARLINGTON, 14th Dec. 1781.

SIR:

I have received dispatches from William Page Esq., Sheriff of Washington County, which give me to understand that there is a high probability that the Government of New-Hampshire are about taking Coercive measures to compel the peaceable citizens of this State to submit to the laws and authority of New-Hampshire. The Sheriff further desires my special orders in matters relating to the premises and as my Remote situation renders it impracticable that I should have the Knowledge of the particular occurrences which may take place, should such an attempt be made by New-Hampshire, therefore I can only give you general orders in the matter, viz. Provided that New-Hampshire reject the proposals of the Legislature of this State and insist upon hostile measures, you are directed to call on such of the members of the Council, and the Generals Fletcher and Olcott and such of the field officers of the Militia on the East side of the Mountains as you may think proper, and after having consulted matters if need be, you are directed to call on any and all the Militia in this State to the Eastward of the Range of the Green Mountains to your assistance and to assist the Sheriff in carrying into execution the laws of this State, and to defend its citizens against any insult; and provided New-Hampshire makes an attack with an armed force, you are hereby ordered to Repel force by force; and in the mean time you will use every means in your power consistent with the peace, happiness or Dignity of this State to prevent the Effusion of human blood, which at this time might be more or less injurious to the common Cause of America, as well as attended with many other serious considerations, and which I pray God may never take place.

I am Sir your Ob't and Humble Serv't

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Captain General,

Elisha Payne Esq., Major General.

N. B. Provided a force from New-Hampshire precipitate an invasion you must act with that expedition which their manœuvres may Require with such counsel as you can in haste Collect.

T. C.

A True Copy Attest William Page Sheriff."

The Governor having written the foregoing letter to General Payne, addressed, in answer to his despatches, the following note to Dr. Page:

Arlington, December 14, 1781.

Sir:

I received your despatches of the 9th and 12th Instants, last evening, by Capt. Wetherbe, have Considered the same; and do approve of your Conduct in every particular.

I have wrote Major Gen. Payne, in which I have given him particular orders, with the advice of certain Gentlemen therein named to give you such assistance as shall be necessary for the support of Government in your quarter.

I am Sir with respect Your Humble Serv't

Thomas Chittenden.

The foregoing orders of Governor Chittenden, and his letter to Dr. Page, were put into the hands of Colonel Ira Allen, whom, owing to the threatening aspect of affairs, the Governor and Council had thought fit to appoint and instruct to repair immediately to the General Court of New-Hampshire, then in session at Exeter, with full powers to concert measures for an amicable adjustment of all disputes with that State. Colonel Allen made no delay in reaching Charlestown, where, on seeking an interview with Dr. Page, he found the prospect of a collision imminent, owing to the determination of New-Hampshire to release Colonel Hale and the other persons claiming the protection of that State, who were confined in Charlestown gaol. On making himself familiar with the circumstances of the situation, Colonel Allen lost no time in making out several copies of the orders of Governor Chittenden to General Payne, which he distributed among the friends of the eastern union, ostensibly to encourage them to remain firm to Vermont, but secretly contrived to have one copy fall into the hands of a staunch friend of New-Hampshire, who eagerly seized the prize and sent it by express, day and night, to President Weare. He then proceeded on his way to Exeter, only to find such an excitement against Vermont among the people, that a very little added stimulus could scarcely fail to result in a civil war, which it was both his duty and inclination, if possible, to prevent. On his arrival, finding everybody suspicious of him, and even his old and familiar aquaintances so reticent that they were little inclined to impart information, he almost despaired of gaining a knowledge of the true state of affairs. In these circumstances, he found means to obtain an interview, privately, with Major General Folsom, with whom he was acquainted, and who was commandant of all the

Militia of the State, and who, he knew, had been friendly to Vermont. From him he learned that, two days before, the General Court had determined to raise a military force to assist the civil power to carry into effect the laws of the State on the Connecticut river; but that, the day before, a copy of Governor Chittenden's orders to Lieutenant Governor Payne having been delivered to President Weare, in which he was directed to "repel force by force," a delay in issuing the orders had been occasioned. For if the Militia to the west of Connecticut River were to cross and oppose the authority of New-Hampshire, it would provoke a civil war. Under these circumstances, what further action would be taken was undetermined. This interview was agreed to be kept a profound secret, till all disputes were settled between the contending states.

Lieutenant Governor Payne, having received the orders contained in the letter of Governor Chittenden, desiring, if possible, to avoid a collision between the forces of the two states, which in the circumstances appeared probable, addressed the following letter, enclosing a copy of his orders, to President Weare:

CHARLESTOWN, December 21st, 1781.

SIR:

I herewith transmit to your Honor a copy of orders received from the Commander-in-Chief of the State of Vermont, issued in consequence of coercive measures, pursuing by New-Hampshire; from which you will learn my situation.

Inclination and duty conspire to induce my compliance with any measures which reason and justice may point out to avert threatening hostilities, pregnant not only with the horrors of civil war, but also the greatest injury to the United States, whose interest it is our desire, as well as yours, to support —have therefore, by advice of sundry members of the Council of this State, and other Gentlemen of influence and consideration, now present, appointed Brigadier General (Roger) Enos, and William Page, Esq., in Conjunction with Colonel Ira Allen, (already appointed by the Governor to wait on your Assembly) to state before the said Assembly, the reasonableness of the late proposals of the legislature of Vermont, transmitted to your Honor by a Committee appointed by said Legislature for that purpose, for the settlement of disputes between New-Hampshire and Vermont.

You must be sensible it has ever been our idea to have justice and equity take place in the decision; and therefore, by the advice afore-

said (I) renew proposals, that the controversy in respect to the territory, the jurisdiction of which is in dispute between the said States, be decided by an impartial tribunal, on principles of right and equity, in the mode Congress has pointed out by articles of Confederation of the United States, in cases where disputes arise beeween two or more states in respect to boundary, jurisdiction, &c.,—Vermont being allowed equal privileges as the other party in support of their claim—and that hostilities between the said states be suspended till such trial can be had.

We doubt not a compliance, on the part of Vermont, with the above proposals, which appear to us equitable and just; and are persuaded that New-Hampshire are so possessed of principles of justice and equity, as shall induce a compliance, on their part, and hope for a favorable answer, to lay before the Assembly of Vermont, for their Concurrence at their meeting on the last Thursday in January next.

In case New-Hampshire refuses compliance with equitable terms, (as we view the foregoing) and are determined on hostilities, previous to attempts for an amicable adjustment (I) shall find myself under the disagreeable necessity to execute the orders I have received in raising the force of Vermont, to repel encroachments on its jurisdiction exercised by consent of the people, and which I doubt not their most spirited exertions to support till the dispute is decided; confident that New-Hampshire, in case they commence hostilities, must be accountable for the consequences.

I have the honor to be with esteem and respect
Your Honor's most obedient and humble servant

ELISHA PAYNE, Lieut. Gov.

His Honor Meshech Weare, Esq.,
President of the Council of New-Hampshire.

On receiving the orders of Governor Chittenden, General Payne had forwarded them to General Samuel Fletcher, and officially notified him to have his forces in readiness, in case of any threatened invasion, to march immediately to Charlestown. To this official notice of General Payne, General Fletcher replied, on the 21st of December, that his orders had been attended to, and that he had issued directions to the proper officers under his command, to call out all the Militia east of the mountains, and to see that each man was suitably supplied with arms and ammunition and several days provision, so as to be prepared at a moment's warning to march for the defense of the Eastern Union.

December 21st, General Enos and Dr. Page received their *commission from Lieutenant Governor Payne at Charlestown, and on the 22nd, set out on their journey to Exeter. By Dr. Page, Colonel Hale wrote to President Weare, commending the attempt which was about to be made to obtain an honorable settlement between the two states. The following is a copy of his letter, which, owing to the prominence of his name in connection with the difficulties to be settled, can scarcely fail to be of interest:—

"CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 22nd, 1781.

Much Respected Sir,

I have this moment an opportunity, by Doct. Page, of Paying my Respects To the General assembly, but the Small Entilegence I have Received since my Confinement Puts me under some disadvantage in Righting. The surspention of opperation on the Part of New-Hampshire in Support of there Jurisdiction is to me unknown and I perceive that a further Surspention will be Requested on the Part of the People on the New-Hampshire Grants, which I could not object to in Case that might be Productive of an honorable settlement and the Prevention of human blud.

I have urged the Necessity of Jurisdiction on the Part of New-Hampshire, at least, that it should not be arrested out of our hands without any Trial or Consent—you will now see by the dispatches on there Part, that a Trial is Proposed (Though in the mean time they choose to hold the Key) and in Case the General assembly of New-Hampshire shall Consent to such a Trial to com in for the same in Two Seperate bodies in the line Proscribed by Consideration for settling boundary lines, I should Expect a surspention of those matters and Govern myself as the wisdom of the General assembly may direct—

* The Commission was as follows:

STATE OF VERMONT.

To Brigadier General Roger Enos and William Page, Esq.,

GENTLEMEN:

By advice of Sundry Members of the Council of this State, You are hereby appointed and impowered to repair forthwith to the Assembly of New-Hampshire, and in conjunction with Colonel Ira Allen (already there by appointment of the Governor) use your endeavor that said Assembly consider and concur in the proposals made to them for settlement of the dispute between the two States, relative to jurisdiction, and agree on measures to prevent hostilities, till equitable and impartial determination of the said disputes can be obtained.

Charlestown, Dec. 21st, A. D., 1781. ELISHA PAYNE, Lieut. Gov.

but in Case the proposals on there Part should appear to the General assembly of New-Hampshire To be inadmissable, and no Proposals made by our assembly should be complied with, in such case, I should Humbly conceive that a surspention of opperations would be attended with bad consequences; as sending out orders and counter orders to the Militia would be Productive of a Sperit of slumber in them, and weaken the hands of Government. The wisdom of the General assembly will direct them—have only to ad that I have been used well as a Prisoner—have had the liberty of the yard and they Now begin to desire me to depart out of there Course.

I am sir your Honor's most
obedient Humble Serv't,

The Hon'ble President. ENOCH HALE."

By the word "Course", in the last sentence of the letter, it has been suggested, that the Colonel probably meant Coasts; but his meaning will not be likely to be misunderstood.

On the arrival of the Commissioners at Exeter Dr. Page was almost immediately brought before a Committee of the House of Representatives for examination, which resulted in the following action:

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

"In the House of Representatives, Dec. 27th, 1781.

The Committee to Consider what is to be done respecting Mr. William Page reported that they have examined the said William Page, and the evidence respecting his conduct, and it plainly appearing that he has accepted the Office of Sheriff, under the usurped authority of Vermont, and exercised the same for a considerable time within the County of Cheshire, and are of Opinion, that the said William Page should be committed to Gaol, at Exeter, on a Mittimus from some Magistrate within the County of Rockingham, to take his trial at the next Superior Court, to be holden within the County of Rockingham.

[Signed] W. J. LANGDON, for the Committee.

Which report being read and Considered— Voted, that the same be received and accepted.

Sent up for concurrence.

JOHN LANGDON, *Speaker.*

In Council the same day read and Concurred.

E. THOMSON, *Sec'y.*"

The subject of bail coming up, a Committee of the House was appointed to consider it. The following is the result:—

"State of New-Hampshire, } In the House of Representatives, Dec. 27th, 1781.

The Committee to consider of the propriety of admitting William Page to bail reported as their opinion, that the said Page be not at present liberated; which is submitted.

[Signed.] Nich'l Gilman for the Committee.

Which report being read and Concurred—Voted, that it be received and accepted.

Sent up for Concurrence.

JOHN LANGDON, *Speaker.*

In Council the same day read and Concurred.

E. THOMSON, *Sec'y.*"

On the 4th of January, 1782, a committee was appointed in the House of Representatives "to consider of the propriety of the Justices of the Superior Court or the Chief Justice, admitting William Page to bail, who reported, as their opinion, that they could not consider the matter referred to them without having the said Page before them, with all papers relative to his commitment, together with an examination into various circumstances, which they conceive to be without the line of their department. They, therefore, further report, that the said Page apply to the Superior Court for his liberation from Prison, before whom, only, the Committee conceive such matters to be cognizable."

On the same day that William Page was committed to Gaol, at Exeter, warrants were issued, signed by Josiah Bartlett, Chairman of the Committee of Safety, for the apprehension of Colonel Samuel King, Moses Smith, Isaac Griswold and Nathaniel S. Prentice, Esq., on account of the part they had acted, under Vermont, in connection with the prisoners confined in Charlestown Gaol. The warrant was directed to Robert Smith, Special Sheriff, who, if they could be found within the limits of New-Hampshire, was ordered to bring them, with all possible despatch before the Committee of Safety to be examined in relation to matters alleged against them, that they might be dealt with as justice and equity might require; and the Special Sheriff was impowered, in the warrant, to call on all officers, civil and military, and other subjects of the state, to aid and assist him.

Mr. Prentice was taken, and brought before the Committee of Safety on the 7th of January, 1782, and it appearing, upon examination, that

he had acted within the State of New-Hampshire, as an officer of Vermont, he was committed to Gaol.

Colonel King was also arrested; but the fact exciting the indignation of the people, Captains Fairbanks, Davis, Pratt, Pomroy and Harvey, of Chesterfield, and Captain Carlisle, of Westmoreland, with such arms and numbers as they could speedily gather, followed the Sheriff and his posse to Keene, where, by a sudden attack he was arrested out of their hands. Moses Smith and Isaac Griswold, named in the warrant, could not be found. On the rescue of Colonel King, Special Sheriff Smith offered four hundred silver dollars reward to any person or persons who should "bring Samuel King, of Chesterfield, to Exeter, New-Hampshire and there confine him in Gaol; or have him, the said King, before the Committee of Safety of said State."

The excitement attending these transactions will be best described by the following letters, written at the time, to President Weare:—

Honored Sir:

This moment two men from Chesterfield, who made their escape from the mob, who, after they had rescued Samuel King from the officer, returned to Chesterfield and apprehended Lieutenant Roberson, and two others, whom they seemed determined to treat according to the Custom of Vermont; that is by whipping them. Whether they will really venture upon this business is very uncertain to me. But they have actually driven many of the good subjects of the State from their homes in this cold night. Mr. Bingham's son is one of the men that have come to my house for shelter, who I have this account from, who expected to have found his father here with another man who made their escape. They have not been here and I am some concerned for them. The triumphs of the Vermonters are great, and say that New-Hampshire dare not come like men in the day-time, but like a thief, and steal a man or two away. Your honor cannot be insensible of our situation. I would not wish to dictate, but pray that something may be done that shall be for the relief of the good subjects of this part of the State, and for the good of the State. I thought it my duty to inform your honor, as it is not likely that any other person will be informed that will write to your honor by the post.

I am sir your honor's most obedient and humble servant,

Joseph Burt.

Westmoreland, Jan. 1st, 1782, at 12 o'clock at night.

Hon. President Weare, Esq.

N. B. You will excuse the writing; being called out of bed in a cold night."

Benjamin Bellows to President Weare.

"WALPOLE, Jan. 2nd, 1782.

SIR: I have often troubled you with a narrative of our distresses and difficulties in this part of the State. Notwithstanding, I presume you, and the rest of honorable committee of safety, will exercise your wonted indulgence, while I give account of some new difficulties arising upon the officers attempting to convey one Samuel King, of Chesterfield, to Exeter, which rescue you will have an account of before this reaches you. Upon the return of the mob, after proper refreshment at said King's they sought for all those persons who were any way concerned in assisting the aforesaid officer; some of whom they got into their hands, and have abused in a shameful and barbarous manner, by striking kicking and all the indignities which such a hellish pack can be guilty of; obliging them to promise and engage never to appear against the new State again, and that is not all; they swear they will extirpate all the adherents of New-Hampshire, threatening to kill, burn and destroy the persons and property of all who oppose them; that the friends to this State cannot continue at said Chesterfield with their families, but are obliged to seek an asylum in other towns among the Hampshire people. I have two respectable inhabitants of said Chesterfield now sheltering themselves under my roof, who, I have the greatest reason to think, would be treated by them in a barbarous manner were they in their power, as they have stove in doors and broke up houses in search of them. I am credibly informed that there is in said Chesterfield about one hundred persons who support said King. * * * and say they (New-Hampshire) can do nothing only in a mean and underhanded way; in short, they defy all the authority and force of the State, and are determined to support and maintain their usurped authority, maugre all attempts, that have or shall be made to curb or restrain their usurpations. The wrath of man and the raging of the sea are in Scripture put together, and it is He alone, who can rule the latter and restrain the former. I hope and trust the Author of Wisdom will direct the honorable Committee to such measures as will ultimately tend to the peace and happiness of this part of the State, and more especially those adherents of New-Hampshire who are in a sense suffering for righteousness' sake.

I am with all esteem and respect

Your most obedient humble Servant,

BENJAMIN BELLOWS."

On the 5th of December orders had been issued by the Committee of Safety to General Moses Nichols of Amherst and General Benjamin Bellows to furnish troops from their commands for the liberation of Colonel Hale. That troops were raised for this purpose is quite certain, but that they were despatched on their intended expedition, there is no evidence, since, on Friday Dec. 21st 1781, we find a "vote for a Committee to join a Committee of the Board to consider what is necessary to be done respecting the liberating Colonel Hale and others from Charlestown Gaol," and the next day Dec. 22nd, we find a "resolve directing Major General Folsom to put into immediate execution the late order of the Committee of Safety for liberating Colonel Enoch Hale and others out of Charlestown Gaol." On the 27th again the assembly "voted to postpone the sending the orders to Colonel Moses Keille (Kelley) for raising the Militia to liberate Colonel Hale." And as within a few days of this time Colonel Hale was set at liberty by the Vermont Authorities there could of course be no need of a military expedition for that purpose.*

General Roger Enos and Colonel Ira Allen, notwithstanding the imprisonment of their colleague Dr. Page determined still, if possible, to secure the object of their mission. They therefore addressed the following note to Hon. Josiah Bartlett Esq., President &c.

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* I have not been able to ascertain the exact date of the release of Colonel Hale; but his liberation, probably, took place between the 27th and 30th of December 1781. I find that Colonel Hale in his capacity of Sheriff, took Benjamin Giles Esq., into custody by order from the Committee of Safety of New-Hampshire on the 10th of January, 1782; and that he was rescued from him by the adherents of Vermont. (See Hale's letter). This was the second time he had been taken by the Colonel; the first time according to Colonel Bellows having been about ten days before. He must have been liberated then at least by the first of January. Another item of evidence corroborating this is, that Colonel Hale on the 22d of January 1782, has the following bill against him on the account book of Colonel Abel Walker, who kept at that time the principal house of entertainment in Charlestown:

Col. Hale Dr. December 1781			
to mug of flip and glass of rum	0	1	3
27th to mug of flip	0	1	0
January 22d 1782 to twenty-two days			
board and horse keeping four nights	10	6	0
to mug of flip	0	1	0

If he went to board with Colonel Walker as he probably did immediately on his release it would bring his liberation on the last of December or first of January.

Exeter, Dec. 29th 1781.

"Sir:

You will herewith receive a duplicate of our commission to attend the General Court (of) New-Hampshire and (we) have to add, that notwithstanding one of our Colleges (colleagues) Mr. William Page Esq., being confined in Gaol contrary as we conceive to the laws of states or nations, we are so desirous of an accommodation (that we) are ready to enter on the business of our mission.

We are with sentiments
Of esteem your
Humble Serv'ts
Roger Enos,
Ira Allen.

The Hon'ble Elisha (Josiah) Bartlett Esq., President &c."

This note produced no effect and no negotiation could be entered into by the united exertions of the agents of Vermont, nor could they learn what determination the court had or would probably come to; all was a profound secret.

"In this situation Colonel Allen engaged a lady to gain for him the requisite information, which she effected, and informed him of the time when the business would finally be discussed and determined in the General Court by both houses in grand committee."

When the court convened on this subject, Colonel Allen went into the lobby and began to write a memorial to the Legislature of New-Hampshire. In the mean time he heard the debates and that the court determined on appointing an agent to take the advice of Congress previous to any hostile measures. On this Colonel Allen took his leave of General Enos and Dr. Page, and on his return wrote to Lieutenant Governor Payne and the members of the council on the east side of the mountain requesting them to attend in council at Arlington, on the 10th of January 1782, to take such further steps as might be thought proper.*

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* The following is the report of the Committee of both houses Jan. 8th, 1782, for sending an armed force to support the civil officers in the county of Cheshire.

To wit; that an armed force be immediately raised and sent into the western part of this State for the defence and protection of the inhabitants there and to enable the civil officers to exercise their authority in that quarter; that the said armed force consist of one thousand men including officers; that a proclamation be issued and forwarded to the several towns and places in the western parts of

On the 8th of January, 1782, Dr. Page wrote to Lieutenant Governor Payne that he had requested liberty to return home; but whether he should be able to obtain it, was uncertain. He deplored the difficulties existing, and declared, that no man wished to prevent them more than he did; and commented unfavorably on the course of New-Hampshire in preparing to send a military force, of which he had received an exaggerated account, for the subjugation of the inhabitants in the western part of the State. He asserted, that the adoption of such a measure would prove equally distressing to both parties, and that the contentions arising out of it, would ruin society. He says, "I have mentioned to some of the Assembly, that if the matter could be put off until a final determination of Congress could be obtained, the difficulties might subside, as the resolution New-Hampshire depends on is not final nor sufficient to dissolve the engagements we are under to Vermont. * * I wish that feelings of humanity, and as much condescension as can be consistent with honor, might take place on both sides. I am sorry to find that all our conduct is misconstrued, and our proceedings misrepresented. Who would have thought, that after we, by our delegates, had informed Congress, that our situation was such, that we could not dissolve the union with Vermont, and desired Congress to recognize the old limits of Vermont, and have the lines settled between the two states, agreeable to the mode prescribed by the articles of Confederation, for the settlements of disputes, of this nature,—I say, who could have thought, after all this, that it would have been said, we had renounced the Authority of Congress? And why Congress took up the matter and left it undetermined, and ordered the people to do what was not in their power is unaccountable."

General Enos, on his return from Exeter, informed General Bellows, that it was probable that Dr. Page would be allowed to return in a short time; and, further, he recommended to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, sitting at Charlestown, to write the Honorable Assembly, or Committee of Safety, and advise them to allow it so to be; supposing it would have a good effect in allaying the existing disturbances. General Bellows was of a different opinion, and so wrote to President Weare.

His letter was dated at Walpole, January 10th, 1782, and did not reach Exeter till after Dr. Page was released, so that it produced no effect, as it possibly might otherwise have done, in deciding that transaction.

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this State, setting forth the reasons for raising said armed force; and that Woodbury Langdon Esq., or some other delegate be immediately sent on to Congress to make a true representation of our present proceedings.

General Bellows disclaimed all unfriendly feeling to the Doctor, and based his advice on his opinion, that stringent measures, at that time, would be likely to produce the most desirable result. In this letter he states, that "Esq. Giles had been taken by Colonel Hale about ten days before, but was rescued, and that he was that day in pursuit of him again;" in which connection the following unique and graphic letter of Colonel Hale can scarcely fail to be of interest:

Colonel Hale to President Weare.

WALPOLE, January ye 11th, 1782.

SIR:

I once more venture to trouble your Hon'r with a few lines, as I think it my duty to give the Earliest Intilligence in my Power of the Conduct of the People in our unhappy County. Sir, as General Bellows has Rote I shall Omit many things that I should otherwise have mentioned. Could only wish to mention the perticular circumstances of Esq. Giles being Resqued from me a second time—and to give the True Character of the Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown, where we are under the disagreeable necessity of Holding Two Courts in a year without the least help from them or any Town in that Quarter, Respecting juriors, &c.,—and have to undergo the further mortification of well know Combinations Consulting the over-through of our Courts and the Imprisonment of the officers of the same—but any further on that head I forbear.

Sir, I have had great opportunity of hearing the People in that Part of the County finding fault with Every movement of our General Assembly—when they thought the Militia was coming up, they said, why should the People all suffer for the Rash Conduct of some of there Civil officers, and seamed to condem the measure they had taken—but when the Assembly seamed to comply with their own wishes, they must still find fault and said, why do they make night work of it—let them com like men by day light and they would not met any difficulty—but still I find that what don't sute the will Can Never sute there hand— it happened on the Tenth instant that I took Esquire Giles about Twelve miles up the River, and Brought him down to Charlestown in open day light and on my arrival, just at Evening, the People Collected and arrested him out of my hands in a most Extroydinary manner, and all deaf to my Commands for assistance, Notwithstanding many were Present that had been our pretended friends—they soon after held a Consultation for taking me and carrying me to Bennington, but fearing that would not so well sute they sent there Judas to advise me, as a friend, to make my

escape immediately, to avoid going to Bennington. I gave for answer, that if that was there intention I would Tarry all Night, But in the morning I had a second message, that they would be ready for me in half an hower. I gave for answer that that would be time enough for me to take breakfast which I then called for, and after breakfast I had a third message, that if I did not make my Escape they would Catch me before I got three miles, for which he should be very sorry. I gave for answer, that I should have the Less way to com back—but if I was not molested I meant to set out for home soon—but finding that all these strategies would not Prevent my Taking breakfast and leaving Town in an open and Public manner, they then Rallied all there force that was Near at hand to the amount of about forty men and a Pretended Dep'ty Sheriff at there head, but for a front Gard they Raised some of there most abelest women and sent forward with some men dressed in woman's appareil, which had the Good luck to Take me Prisoner—Put me aboard one of there Slays and filled the same with some of ther Principal women and drove off nine miles to Willan Tavern, in Walpole; the main body following after with acclimations of Joy, where they Regailed themselves and then set me at liberty, nothing doubting but that they had intirely subdued New-Hampshire.

Sir, you Pardon me for Righting this Extroydinary letter. I should not have don it, had I not been desirous that Plain facts of there Conduct might be known. Som go in fear, and all Good subjects of New-Hampshire Grone under ther burthen—it has become a serious matter and a Remedy much wanted—and in full belief that the wisdom of the General assembly will be sufficient to direct them I Rest assured and Remain your Honors most Obedient and most Humble Servant,

ENOCH HALE.

Hon'ble Mesech Weare, Esq'r.

After writing the above extraordinary letter, the Colonel, it appears, pursued his way from Walpole to Marlborough, from which place he again wrote to President Weare.

MARLBOROUGH, January ye 12th, 1782.

SIR:

I am now returning home to see my family which I have not seen since the 26th of Nov'r. I may Not Expect to Tarry long with them, as the outrages in our unhapy County increase with so much rapidity. I am willing, however, to spend the remaining Part of the winter in the Servis of my Country, if I might be able in any degree to Relieve the

distressed among us. Sir, I had forgott in my letter of the 11th instant to inform your Hon'r that I never received any order from the Hon'ble Committee of Safety, as mentioned in the acts of the General assembly of the Twenty Eighth of November, last Past, which has been a great hindrance in my progress; for after outrages had been committed I might have secured several of the Perpitrators of the same had all our good subjects been fully Convinced that my authority had been suffi cient, which I think would had a very great Tendency to check those that have been so son of Resque in Prisoners.

I am sir, with much Respect
your Honour's most obed't Humble Servant,
ENOCH HALE.

Hon'ble Meshech Weare, Esq'r.

Colonel Hale had informed the people of Charlestown, as he tells us, in his letter of the 11th of January "That if he was not molested he intended to start for home soon." His return to his family was not therefore the result of any agreement with those who had given him his involuntary ride from Charlestown to Wellan Tavern, but was only the carrying out of a plan previously formed. It does not appear that he made any arrangement, as a purchase of his release, from those who "had the luck to take him prisoner," compromising in any degree his future action. Nor is there reason to believe that any promise was sought from him by his captors which would bind him from discharging subsequently the full duties of his office. He would probably have made no such promise and it was not asked of him.

On the 5th of January the committee of both houses in the New-Hampshire Assembly appointed to take into consideration what should be done for the support of the civil authority in the county of Cheshire made the following report which was accepted.

"That an armed force be immediately raised and sent into the western part of this State for the defense and protection of the inhabitants there, and to enable the civil officers to exercise their authority in that quarter. That the said armed force consist of one thousand men including officers. That a proclamation be issued and forwarded to the several towns and places in the western parts of this State, setting forth the reasons for raising said armed force, and that Woodbury Langdon or some other delegate be immediately sent on to Congress to make a true representation of our present proceedings."

On the 10th of January the following report of the committee on

proportioning the men to be sent to the western part of the State was accepted.

"That the men already voted for that service shall be raised by draught or otherwise out of the following regiments, (viz.) Colonel Wentworth's, Colonel Evan's, Colonel Moulton's, Colonel Gilman's, Colonel Gale's, Colonel Mc Clary's Colonel Stickney's, Colonel John Webster's, Colonel Bell's, Colonel Lovewell's, Colonel Kelley's, Colonel Enoch Hale's, to be apportioned, by the Major General of the Militia, according to the numbers in each Regiment, including the alarm list; that they be formed into two Regiments, each Regiment to be commanded by two Field officers (viz.,) one Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel and one Major; that each Regiment consist of six companies to be commanded by one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Ensign, and a suitable proportion of non-commissioned officers; that the whole be commanded by a General officer; that a suitable person be appointed to purchase or collect provisions for the supply of the troops, and that those towns in the westerly part of the (State) that shall supply any provisions, shall be allowed for the same out of their out-standing taxes, or the tax for the current year; that the pay and rations be the same as are allowed the officers and soldiers in the service of the United States.

Signed JOHN MC CLARY."

On the 11th of January these Regiments were officered as follows; John Sullivan, General; Thomas Bartlett, Colonel; David Reynolds, Colonel; Samuel Mc Connel, Major; George Gains, Major.

The following action of the New-Hampshire Assembly, on the 17th of January, doubtless had reference to the state of affairs in Cheshire county.

"Voted to accept the report of the committee that Colonel Samuel Hunt of Charlestown be directed to call upon those persons that have received fire-arms belonging to this State to return the same without delay, into the State Store under the care of said Colonel Hunt; and that he be further directed to make a return into the Secretary's office of this State, of the names of person or persons, that shall neglect to return the same; and that Samuel Caldwell be directed to return the Gun belonging to this State, now in his possession, to the Board of War, or to Colonel Samuel Hunt, the first convenient opportunity, taking their receipt therefor.

On the 17th of January the whole matter of raising the Militia to

be sent to the western part of the State, was referred by a vote of the Assembly to the Committee of Safety, who were empowered to raise and march them at such time as they should think proper.

In addition to the raising of a military force on the part of New-Hampshire, the form of a proclamation to be printed and dispersed in the counties of Grafton and Cheshire, was presented to the Assembly on the 12th of January. This proclamation is not now to be found in the records of the State. Of the fact that it was printed and circulated there is abundant evidence. In the Records of the committee of Safety under date of 16th of February, 1782, we find the following. "Wrote to Brigadier General Benjamin Bellows, desiring him to give this committee the best information he is able of the number of persons and their names, who have accepted the proposals offered in a proclamation, and sent to the western parts of said State (New-Hampshire) after the expiration of the term of time allowed in said proclamation." The time allowed was forty days and the terms appear to have been that the adherents of Vermont should either leave the State or subscribe before some Magistrate a declaration that they acknowledged the jurisdiction of New-Hampshire to extend to the Connecticut River and that they would demean themselves peaceably as good citizens of that State.

CHAPTER XII.

New Developements in the Controversy—Governor Chittenden writes to General Washington—General Washington's reply—Session of The Vermont Assembly at Bennington—Various Documents laid before them by Governor Chittenden—Meeting of the Assembly with the Governor and Council in joint Committee—Resolves—Acts of the Assembly—Dissolution of the Union and results.

IN order to a clear understanding of further developments in this controversy which had a very important bearing on its final issue, reference must be now made to a correspondence which took place between his Excellency, Governor Chittenden, and General Washington. Governor Chittenden feeling that the course pursued by Vermont was regarded by Congress with suspicion, and that affairs were in such a condition, as would scarcely admit of a full disclosure to that body, determined, as the best thing he could do, to open his heart to General Washington, in a letter of confidence, in which he would communicate, without reserve the true position of Vermont, and the reasons of the course which the State had pursued. This letter was dated at Arlington, December 14th, 1781. In this he stated with great manliness the services of Vermont to the United States against the common enemy; and defended her right to independence against those states which claimed jurisdiction over her territory; and showed why the cabinet of Vermont projected the extension of their claim of jurisdiction upon the states of New-Hampshire and New-York; that it was in consequence of the difficult juncture of affairs, into which the course adopted by them in opposition to her interest and the interests of the country had brought her, and was, as well to quiet some of her own internal divisions occasioned by the machinations of those two governments, as to make them experience the evils of intestine broils, and strengthen Vermont against insult. In this letter he also disclosed the true reasons of the negotiation of the

State with the enemy which had created in the country not only suspicion but alarm.

To this letter General Washington replied as follows.

General Washington to Thomas Chittenden.

Philadelphia, 1st January, 1782.

Sir:

I received your favor of the 14th of November, by Mr. Brownson. You cannot be at a loss to know why I have not heretofore, and why I cannot now, address you in your public character or answer you in mine: But the confidence which you have been pleased to repose in me, gives me an opportunity of offering you my sentiments, as an individual wishing most ardently to see the peace and union of his country preserved, and the just rights of the people of every part of it fully and firmly established.

It is not my business, neither do I think it necessary now, to discuss the origin of the right of a number of inhabitants to that tract of country formerly distinguished by the name of the New-Hampshire Grants, and now known by that of Vermont. I will take it for granted that their right was good, because Congress, by their resolve of the 7th of August, imply it; and by that of the 21st, are willing fully to confirm it, provided the new State is confined to certain described bounds. It appears, therefore, to me, that the dispute of boundary is the only one that exists, and that that being removed, all further difficulties would be removed also, and the matter terminated to the satisfaction of all parties. Now I would ask you candidly, whether the claim of the people of Vermont, was not, for a long time, confined solely, or very nearly, to that tract of country which is described in the resolve of Congress of the 21st of August last; and whether agreeable to the tenor of your own letter to me, the late extension of your claim upon New-Hampshire and New-York was not more a political manœuvre than one in which you conceived yourselves justifiable. If my first question be answered in the affirmative, it certainly bars your new claim, and if my second be well founded, your end is answered and you have nothing to do but withdraw your jurisdiction to the confines of your old limits and obtain an acknowledgement of independence and sovereignty, under the resolve of the 21st of August, for so much territory as does not interfere with the ancient established bounds of New-York, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts. I persuade myself

you will see and acquiesce in the reason, the justice, and indeed the necessity of such a decision.

You must consider, sir, that the point now in dispute is of the utmost political importance to the future union and peace of this great country. The State of Vermont, if acknowledged, will be the first new one admitted into the confederacy; and if suffered to encroach upon the ancient established boundaries of the adjacent ones, will serve as a precedent for others, which it may hereafter be expedient to set off, to make the same unjustifiable demands. Thus, in my private opinion, while it behoves the delegates of the States now confederated to do ample justice to a body of people sufficiently respectable by their numbers, and entitled by other claims to be admitted into that confederation, it becomes them also to attend to the interests of their constituents, and see that under the appearance of justice to one they do not materially injure the rights of others. I am apt to think this is the prevailing opinion of Congress and that your late extension of claim has, upon the principle I have above mentioned, rather diminished than increased your friends; and that if such extension should be persisted in, it will be made a common cause, and not considered as only affecting the rights of those States immediately interested in the loss of territory; a loss of too serious a nature not to claim the attention of any people. There is no calamity within the compass of my foresight, which is more to be dreaded than a necessity of *coercion* on the part of Congress; and consequently every endeavor should be used to prevent the execution of so disagreeable a measure. It must involve the ruin of that State against which the resentment of the others is pointed.

I will only add a few words upon the subject of the negotiations which have been carried on between you and the enemy in Canada and in New-York. I will take it for granted as you assert it, that they were so far innocent that there never was any serious intention of joining Great Britain in their attempts to subjugate your country; but it has this certain bad tendency; it has served to give some ground to that delusive opinion of the enemy upon which they, in a great measure found their hopes of success. They have numerous friends among us who only want a proper opportunity to show themselves openly and that internal disputes and feuds will soon break us in pieces; at the same time the seeds of distrust and jealousy are scattered among ourselves by a conduct of this kind. If you are sincere in your professions there will be additional motives for accepting the terms which have been offered and which appear to me equitable and thereby con-

vincing the common enemy that all their expectations of disunion are vain, and that they have been worsted in the use of their own weapon—deception.

As you unbosomed yourself to me I thought I had a greater right of speaking my sentiments openly and candidly to you. I have done so and if they should produce the effects which I sincerely wish, that of an honorable and amicable adjustment of a matter which if carried to hostile length may destroy the future happiness of my country, I shall have attained my end while the enemy will be defeated in theirs.

Believe me to be with great respect Sir, &c.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Jan. 8th 1782, Washington wrote as follows to General Schuyler requesting him carefully to transmit the above letter to Chittenden.

"This letter I have shown to a number of my friends, members of Congress and others and they have advised me to write to Mr. Chittenden in my private character—give him my opinion upon the unjustifiableness of the extension of their claim and advise them to accept the terms offered by the resolve of last August. This I have done fully and forcibly and perhaps it may have some effect upon Mr. Chittenden and the leaders in Vermont. I would wish you to keep the purport of this to yourself as I do not wish to have my sentiments publicly known."

This letter not only convinced Governor Chittenden, but, on its contents being imparted to them, the most influential political leaders of Vermont, that that State could not be admitted into the American Union, while she should continue to maintain her unions on the east and west. It also induced them to believe that, on their complying with the conditions set forth in the Resolutions of Congress on the 7th and 20th of August, there could be no doubt that Vermont would be immediately received to the sisterhood of states. This produced a great change in their minds, and very soon made them as anxious to be rid of their newly acquired territories as they had been, previously, to retain them. But the Governor, and those whom he saw fit to admit into his confidence, kept their own counsel and waited for the assembling of the Legislature, which had adjourned from Charlestown to meet at Bennington the last week in January; which time they considered would be most opportune for the agitation and consideration of the subject. Meantime Lieutenant-Governor Payne, Bezaleel

Woodward, Ethan Allen, John Fassett, jr., and Matthew Lyon were appointed, Jan. 11th, by a resolution of the Governor and Council, "To make a draft of the political affairs of this State (Vermont) to be published;" and presented the results of their labors in a pamphlet with the following title:

"The present State of the Controversy between the State of New-York on the one part, and the State of Vermont on the other." See Gov. and Council Records, Vt., vol. 11, p. 355.

In this able pamphlet, in some portions of which the position of Vermont is presented as one to be excused rather than defended on strictly moral grounds, occurs the following passage:

"The written express condition, upon which Vermont admitted these unions, was that, provided Vermont should be admitted into the federal Union with the United States, Congress should determine the boundaries (alias its unions) agreeable to the mode prescribed by the Articles of Confederation of the United States.

On the 22d of August last, Congress proposed that Vermont should exclude or nullify their said unions, and then be admitted into the Federal Union of the United States. But why did not the Legislature of Vermont, at their sessions in October last, dissolve their said unions and end the controversy, as Congress proposed? It was not in their power to do it; the previous conditions of dissolving the union were impossible, as the inhabitants of those Unions were, in the most solemn manner, admitted to all and singular of the privileges and protections of government, in common with those other citizens who first erected it. The faith of government was pledged for their security, and they became incorporated into the same political body, and composed a respectable part of its Legislature. Previous to the forming of these unions, had Congress proposed a union of Vermont with the United States, bonfires and public rejoicings would have been displayed as testimonies of their gratitude to Congress, and its legislative body would have unitedly complied with it. Notwithstanding the good intentions of Congress, had Vermont abandoned their unions to the vindictive rage of New-York, and New-Hampshire, had it been in their power (it) would have been to their indelible and eternal reproach. Had the legislature of Vermont attempted a dissolution of their union, it would have flung them, and consequently the whole State, into such intestine broils, that they would have fell an easy prey to their watchful competitors, viz.—New-York and New-Hampshire, and not only be damned and tantalized over by them, but spurned and derided by the

New-England States, to whom they have granted a large quantity of land, and incorporated it into townships." [Vol. II, Records of Governor and Council, page 359].

The Vermont Legislature met according to adjournment, at Bennington; but no business, relating either to the east or west union before the 11th of February, 1782, was brought before it for consideration. But on that day, His Excellency, the Governor, laid before the House the letter from General Washington, dated, Philadelphia, January 1st, 1782, and such other letters, relating to the public business of the State, as had been received subsequent to the adjournment of the legislature, in October; among which were all that had any particular bearing on the proceedings in the east and west unions during that time. Here the matter rested till the 18th, when the House ordered, that Major Thomas Chandler, jr. be requested to wait on his Excellency, the Governor, and desire him to lay before the House, a Copy of the letter that produced the one from General Washington, that had already been laid before them—Likewise the original letter from General Washington, with the resolution of Congress, of the 21st of August, 1781; most often called the resolution of the 20th of August. By a resolution, the Governor and Council were also requested to join the House in a committee of the whole, at two o'clock that afternoon, to take into consideration the above mentioned letters and resolution, and, also a letter of General Wolcott, having particular reference to the subject matters of the resolution. On the reception of this request, the Hon. Moses Robinson, Esq. informed the House, that it was the desire of the Governor and Council, that the meeting of the committee of the whole should be deferred until the following morning, which was accordingly done.

On the 19th of February, agreeable to the order of the day, the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives, formed themselves into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the resolution of Congress of the 21st (or 20th) of August; also, the letters from Generals Washington and Wolcott, &c.; and continued on that business, from day to day, until February 21st, when the committee of the whole, having dissolved, the House once more formed, and the speaker resumed the chair.

On the 20th of February, while in a committee of the whole, a motion was made by Mr. Chandler, "That the sense of the Committee be taken upon the following question, viz.—Whether Congress, in their Resolutions of the 7th and 21st of August last, in guaranteeing to the respective States of New-York and New-Hampshire, all territory without cer-

tain limits, therein expressed, has not eventually determined the boundaries of this State?

Which question being put, was carried in the affirmative; whereupon

Resolved—that in the opinion of this Committee, Congress, in their resolutions of the 7th and 21st of August last, in guaranteeing to the respective States of New-York and New-Hampshire, all territory without certain limits, therein expressed, have eventually determined the boundaries of this State.

And, whereas, it appears to this Committee, consistent with the spirit, true intent and meaning of the articles of the union, entered into by this State with the inhabitants of a certain district of Country on the east side of the west bank of the Connecticut River, and on the west side of a line twenty miles east of Hudson's River (which articles of union were executed, on the 23d day of February and the 15th day of June, last past,) that Congress should consider and determine the boundary lines of this State, Therefore, this Committee recommend to the assembly of this State, to pass resolutions, declaring their acquiescence in, and accession to the determination made by Congress, of said boundary lines, between the States of New-Hampshire and New-York, respectively, and this State, as they are in said resolutions defined and described, and, also, expressly relinquishing all claim to, and jurisdiction of, and over the said Districts of territory without said boundary lines, and the inhabitants thereon residing.

Confiding in the faith and wisdom of Congress, that they will immediately enter on measures to carry into effect the other matters in said resolutions contained, and settle on equitable terms whereby this State may be received into, and have and enjoy all the protection, rights and advantages of the federal union with the United States of America, as a free, independent and sovereign state, as is held forth to us in and by said resolutions. And this committee do further recommend to the Assembly that they cause official information of their resolutions, to be immediately, transmitted to the Congress of the United States, and the states of New-York and New-Hampshire."

The report of the committee of the whole (of which this is a portion) was then read and was accepted and adopted.

Two committees were then appointed, one to bring in a bill or bills according to the report above made; the other to point out some mode of redress, relative to the injuries the people of the eastern and western unions had sustained in consequence of their alliance.

On motion of Mr. (Ezra) Stiles it was then resolved "that this House do judge the Articles of Union completely dissolved."

The clerk was then directed to make up the debenture of the members belonging to the late union, and to lay the same before the House the next day. On the 22d this debenture was read, and passed the House, and the treasurer ordered to pay the same.

On the same day the committee to whom was referred the mode for redressing the people, in the eastern and western unions, brought in the following report, "Viz., that it is the opinion of your committee, that some proper persons be immediately sent to those officers, who are now arresting and making prisoners, every person they can find, who have heretofore been active in joining this State, requesting and entreating them, to suspend the execution of the law, until the aforementioned persons can have time to petition the Assembly of New-York to be restored and showing their willingness to return to their allegiance to said state—provided the Legislature should pass an act of peace, and also that a petition be presented by our agents to the Congress of the United States, praying them to interpose by recommending to the states of New-Hampshire and New-York to pass acts of oblivion in their behalf.

JOSEPH BOWKER, for Committee."

The above report was accepted so far as it related to the western union, and it was ordered that a bill be brought in accordingly. The people of the eastern union were therefore of course left to look out for themselves.

On the 23d of February, the committee appointed to prepare a bill or bills agreeable to the report of the committee of the whole, brought in the following Resolutions, which were read and passed into Resolutions in the House: viz.,

"Resolved that the same be complied with."

"And thereupon it was Resolved That the west bank of the Connecticut River, and a line beginning at the northwest corner of the Massachusetts State from thence northward twenty miles east of Hudson's River, as specified in the Resolutions of August last, shall be considered as the east and west boundaries of this state; and that this Assembly do hereby relinquish all claim and demand to and right of jurisdiction in and over any and every district of territory without said boundary lines; and that authenticated copies of this Resolution be forthwith officially transmitted to Congress and the States of New-Hampshire and New-York respectively."

Thus by the act of the Vermont Assembly the unions east and west were dissolved, under circumstances which prohibited the prospect of their being again renewed.

It is represented by Belknap in his History of New-Hampshire, that the Assembly of Vermont secured the dissolution of its eastern and western unions by taking advantage of the absence or non-arrival of the members from the New-Hampshire towns. And he states that "When the members from the eastern side of the Connecticut River arrived (that is after the dissolution) they found themselves excluded from a seat in the Assembly and took their leave with some expressions of bitterness." Belknap is usually excellent authority. But we are not without reasons for believing that many of those in the New-Hampshire towns who had exerted their influence in forming the union, had from a fuller knowledge of the facts and circumstances of the whole project, become as solicitous for its dissolution as the Assembly or people of Vermont. (See Dr. Page's letter of January 8th.) Therefore though there were some members of the eastern union present at the time in the Assembly, the resolution to dissolve the union was passed without a division.

On the dissolution of the union, most of the towns in Cheshire county passed quietly back under the jurisdiction of New-Hampshire. Charlestown immediately acknowledged its allegiance to New-Hampshire and its town-meeting for March 1782, was warned in the usual form. On the 21st of May, following, John Hubbard who had been one of the adherents of Vermont, was elected representative, and on the succeeding June was appointed on a committee of the House to consider and report on "What was necessary to be done respecting such civil and military officers in the counties of Cheshire and Grafton, as had acted under the authority of Vermont." As no report is recorded, it is presumable, that it was not found necessary that anything should be done. Previously, March 22d, Benjamin Giles, Esq., and Nathaniel S. Prentice, had been struck from the list of the civil officers of the state. But this was before the feeling of excitement, which had run very high, had had sufficient opportunity to abate; and important positions under the government of the State, were held both by Mr. Prentice and Mr. Giles afterwards, and by many others who had been active in promoting the plan of union. For sixteen years after the dissolution of the union all the representatives from Charlestown with the exception of one, had, at the time of the union, taken the oath of allegiance to Vermont; and Charlestown afterwards

had its full share of the public officers of the state; so that no resentments appear to have been cherished.

Charlestown first became connected with the union movement, by sending a delegate to the Cornish Convention. The town was, subsequently, represented at the conventions holden at Walpole and at Charlestown. In respect to this movement the town records afford us the following interesting facts:

At a legally warned town meeting, held on the 8th day of December, 1780, Colonel Samuel Hunt being Moderator, it was

Voted—That Benjamin West be the person to represent said Charlestown, in the General assembly to be holden at Exeter, on the third Wednesday of this instant, (December.)

Voted—that Messrs Samuel Stevens, Dr. (William) Page, Dr. (David) Taylor, William Heywood and Captain (Samuel) Wetherbe, be a Committee to make out instructions, and make a report on this meeting.

Voted—that this meeting be adjourned to Friday, the fifteenth instant, at three o'clock, afternoon; then to meet at this place.

Friday, December 15th, 1780; 3 o'clock afternoon, met according to adjournment.

The Committee chosen to make out instructions, reported; whereupon,

Voted—that the representative be desired not to attend the General Court their first sessions.

In the town warrant, dated, at Charlestown, January 29th, 1781, the following was inserted as the 3d article:

3d. To see if the inhabitants will agree to the proposed union of the Grants, on both sides of the Connecticut River, independent of New-Hampshire; and what instructions they will give the members of the Convention to be holden at Cornish, the 7th day of February next.

The article was not acted upon.

In the town warrant, called March 19th, 1781, the following were the 2nd and 3d articles:

2nd. To see if the inhabitants will agree to the proposed union of the Grants on both sides of Connecticut River.

3d. To choose one or more persons to represent them in General Assembly to be holden at Windsor, in the State of Vermont, the first week in April ensuing, on Condition the articles of union shall be agreed to.

March 23d, 1781, the town acted on the above articles as follows:—

Voted, on the 2nd article, that the proposed union of the Grants on both sides of the Connecticut River be adopted.

Voted, on the 3d article, that there be two persons chosen to represent

said Charlestown in the General assembly, to be holden at Windsor, on Wednesday of the present week, in case the union takes place.

Voted—That Dr. William Page and Captain Samuel Wetherbe be the persons to represent said Charlestown in the General assembly to be holden at Windsor, on Wednesday of the present week.

Voted—that this meeting be adjourned to the sixteenth day of this instant, April, at 3 o'clock, P. M., then to meet at this place.

Met according to adjournment, on the 16th day of April, 1781 and

Voted, on the 4th article, that, whereas, this town has since the Commencement of the present year been sundry times called upon for *beef money, &c.* by the State of New-Hampshire, therefore

Voted—that this town will not pay any of said articles to the State of New-Hampshire.

From the Town Records.

From the Town Records, Charlestown, May 3d, 1781, a list of the persons who have taken the Freeman's oath, required by the State of Vermont:

Joseph Farwell, Samuel Wetherbe, Wm. Heywood, David Hubbard Solon Grout, Simeon Olcott, Jotham White, Samuel Stevens, Thomas Adams, Jno. Rose, Jas. King, Richard Glidden, Wm. Page, Jona. Hubbard, Jona. Pierce, Jonas Gould, Constant Hart, Seth Walker, James Farnsworth, Timothy Putnam, Elijah Grout, Thomas Brainard, Noah Porter, Moses Wheeler, Seth Putnam, Phinehas Kimball, Jacob Stuart, Peter Labaree, jr., Amasa Grout, Richard Holden, Elijah Parker, Moses Wheeler, Ebenezer Ferry, Paul Cushman, Oliver Corey, John Hubbard, Jos. Spencer, Thomas Putnam, John Willard, Ebenezer Putnam, Eben'r Farnsworth.

On the 11th of May, 1781, the first town meeting under the authority of Vermont, was notified by Thomas Putnam, Justice of the Peace.

The warrant commenced as follows:

"State of Vermont

Washington County, ss.

To the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Charlestown,

In the name, and by the authority of the State of Vermont, you are hereby notified and required to assemble and meet at the school house in this town on Monday, the 11th day of June next, at one o'clock, after-

noon, and being qualified to vote in town meetings, to vote and act on the following articles, &c."

Six town meetings were held, notified in the same form, under Vermont—the last on the 3d day of January, 1782. This was adjourned to the 7th instant, then to the 14th, then to the 17th and dismissed.

The next town meeting was notified under the authority of New-Hampshire, and was the regular meeting on the second Tuesday in March.

This shows that Charlestown, at that time, considered its connection with Vermont at an end.

I have heretofore spoken of the part acted by the citizens of Charlestown, during the Revolutionary struggle. And I may here add, that during the Controversy just described, both the inhabitants of Vermont and of the towns east of the River, who had been connected with it, continued to retain and exercise the same ardent attachment to the General Goverment which they had done previously, and therefore the close of the war found them prepared both to enjoy and happily to reap the fruits of the liberty which the nation had achieved.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, Charlestown had been settled forty-three years; and for nearly twenty-seven years of that time had been a military post. During fifteen of those years, it had been subject to the attacks of the French and their blood-thirsty Indian allies. The forces of the Provinces had also passed and repassed it, as they marched to and returned from Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and Quebec. It had been made the place of rendezvous for the Soldiers of Stark, and the store house of supply for various other portions of our armies, as they were on their way to fight the battles of the nation. The negotiation of a permanent peace, therefore, produced a great change in the circumstances of its inhabitants, who, it may be supposed had seen enough of war, and doubtless were, in consequence, heartily disposed to comply with the recommendation of Congress to unite with the rest of the nation in the observance of a day of General Thanksgiving.

Business at the conclusion of the war soon returned to the channels, in which it ordinarily moves in times of peace. The Courts which had held no sessions from 1774 to 1778, and which during the time of the union of the town with Vermont, had been able to accomplish very little, were put in a condition to hold their regular terms, and the lawyers began to gather in a golden harvest, the reaping of which had been long delayed. Mercantile and other kinds of business also pros-

pered, and the town soon become a centre of trade; and for half a century exerted a more extensive influence than any other place in the region.

Of the number of voters in the town at the close of the war no certified list has been discovered. The following are the votes for two Senators for the County of Cheshire at a legal town meeting held in the Court Chamber in Charlestown, Tuesday the second day of March 1784.

Daniel Jones Esq.,	58.	Benjamin Hall,	1.
Simeon Olcott Esq.,	59.	Samuel Hunt,	1.
Samuel Ashley Esq.,	8.	John Hubbard,	1.
Mayor John Bellows,	10.	General Bellows,	2.
Benjamin Giles,	1.	Colonel Hale,	1.
Thomas Sparhawk,	2.		

Previous to this meeting the number of votes cast at any election was not recorded. From this time the number of votes for State and county officers is found in the records, but not for the officers of the town. It is shown by the above vote, that Charlestown certainly had seventy-two voters, March 2nd, 1784; and we are left to conjecture how many more.

At the session of the legislature held from December 13, 1786, to January 18th, 1787, a portion of the town of Charlestown was set off and incorporated into the town of Langdon. The act of incorporation was passed January 11th, 1787. By this act Charlestown was deprived of quite a number of its population; but the exact number that went to form the new township has not been ascertained.

It appears that Jonas Fairbanks, Samuel Prouty, and others had prepared a petition to the Assembly of New-Hampshire for the incorporation of a township out of portions of Charlestown and Walpole. This petition the Town of Charlestown at a legal meeting, held in the Court Chamber August 28th, 1786, voted not to oppose. They moreover voted "That there be a Committee to instruct their representative respecting the above petition." This Committee consisted of Dr. (William) Page, Elijah Grout, Jonas Fairbanks, Samuel Prouty, and William Heywood, who reported as follows.

"The Report of the above committee for instructing their representatives.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being appointed by the freeholders and the inhabitants of the town of Charlestown, legally assembled, August 28, 1786, to agree upon and adjust matters necess-

ary to be ascertained, previous to a division of the town, agreeable to the petition of Jonas Fairbanks and others, to the General Court of this State, do actually agree, that the petitioners and people, inhabiting the proposed district, shall be considered as belonging to said Charlestown in the choice of a representative to the General Court; that they pay their proportion of all town debts or taxes now due, voted or assessed, or that may become due, voted or assessed, between this and the time of the aforesaid division's taking place; that they pay their proportion according to the list of 1786 for the support and maintenance of John and Philip Harriman, as long as they shall be supported by the town; that they forever relinquish all right and title to the donations of Mr. Thomas Swan, and John Church, to the town for the support of a school and the town's poor.

N. B. Whereas, the salary of the Rev. Bulkley Olcott becomes due in the month of February, it is therefore understood, and agreed, that the said petitioners shall pay their proportion of said salary due for the year in which they shall be set off.

		Wm. Page	In behalf
Jonas Fairbanks,	For the	Elijah Grout,	of
Samuel Prouty,	petitioners	Wm. Heywood.	the town.

Charlestown and Langdon continued to have the same representative till 1804; in which year each town elected its own. * Langdon was named from Hon. John Langdon.

In 1787, the Legislature of New-Hampshire held three sessions, the 2d of which from September 12th to September 29th was held in Charlestown. Governor John Sullivan was present during the session, and was entertained at the Inn of Colonel Abel Walker, (see Walker). The fact, that Sullivan received a majority of thirty-one votes in the town, discloses very clearly the political opinions of the inhabitants at the time. No acts having any particular bearing on the interest of Charlestown were passed at this meeting of the Assembly. The other sessions of the Assembly, during the year, were at Portsmouth and Concord. The history of Charlestown from this time is like that of most other towns, principally interesting on account of its institutions and families, and cannot well be given in a connected narration. I therefore close the historical *narative* here.

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* Langdon in 1790 contained 244 inhabitants.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER XIII.

IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY BY MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE—PROVISION FOR SETTLING A MINISTER IN THEIR CHARTERS—MONEY RAISED AND COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR SECURING PREACHING, AND VARIOUS MATTERS TO 1754. CALL GIVEN JOHN DENNIS—COUNCIL FOR HIS ORDINATION AT NORTHFIELD MASS. MINISTRY SHORT—TERMINATES IN A YEAR AND A LITTLE OVER FOUR MONTHS.

THE importance attached by the governments of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire to the Christian ministry may be inferred from the provisions for its establishment in all their charters. A township, without the preaching of the gospel and its accompaning influences, was not with them an idea to be entertained. Thus in the act of Massachusetts under which No. 4 was granted, we find among other conditions the following—"That the grantees do, within the space of three years from the time of their being admitted, build and finish a convenient meeting-house for the public worship of God, and settle a learned, orthodox minister." By the same act the township was to be given to sixty grantees, but there were sixty-three house lots to be laid out; one of which lots was to be for the first settled minister; one for the second settled minister; and one for a school; to each of which an equal proportion of land was to accrue in all subsequent divisions.

The charters of New-Hampshire contained a clause reserving one whole share for the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; one whole share for the first settled minister of the gospel in the town; and one share for a glebe for the Church of England, as by law established; and usually a share for the benefit of schools.

Such was the provision of the governments of these States for a settled ministry in all their towns; the effect of which was to establish the preaching of the gospel in them at the earliest date that the circumstances of the times would allow.

The religious history of Charlestown has commonly been regarded as commencing at the settlement of Rev. John Dennis over the Church, Dec. 4th, 1754. But from what follows it will be seen that the inhabitants, previous to that time, had enjoyed the occasional ministrations of the gospel. At a legal meeting of the proprietors held at the Block House above Northfield, Sept. 1st, 1742, the following vote was passed, viz. "That Messrs John Hastings, Isaac Parker and Obadiah Sawtle (Sartwell) be a Committee to provide an Orthodox and Learned Preacher to preach to the inhabitants the winter coming."

To meet the expenses of providing preaching, £60 were raised.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors, held Oct, 12th, 1743, at the house of John Spafford, Jun., in No. 4, a vote similar to the above to provide preaching was also passed; and Messrs. John Spafford, Phineas Stevens, Isaac Parker, Obadiah Sartwell and Moses Willard were appointed a Committee "To provide and contract with some learned and Orthodox preacher to preach to the inhabitants of the township." A vote to the same effect was passed at a legal Proprietors' meeting at the fort, Nov. 30, 1745, in which the matter of employing a minister, instead of being entrusted to a committee of five, was committed to Lieut. Moses Willard; and the sum of 90 pounds old tenor was voted to be raised and assessed on the proprietors, viz. thirty shillings on each proprietor's right, to pay for preaching past, and to hire preaching for the time to come.

After the commencement of the war, the times becoming troublous and affairs very much disturbed, we find no further record of the appointment of Committees for hiring "a learned and Orthodox preacher" till the 4th of April, 1750, when Captain Phineas Stevens and Lieutenant Moses Willard were appointed for that purpose. The next year Nov. 28th, 1751, "Lieut. Obadiah Dickinson and Captain John Spafford were appointed a Committee to provide preaching for the inhabitants of the township for the summer next coming" and the sum of four pounds was voted to be raised and assessed on each proprietor's right; that is 240 pounds old tenor; a portion of which was to be appropriated to pay their indebtedness for the past, and the remainder was to be devoted to supplying their wants for the future. Up to this time while we are thus informed that the inhabitants of No. 4 occasionally had

preaching which, either from the requirement of their charter, or the promptings of their religious feelings, they particularly desired should be learned and Orthodox, yet the name of not one who proclaimed to them the gospel in the first years of their settlement is found on the record. But from other sources we learn that two of these ministers were Rev. Andrew Gardner and Rev. Ebenezer Hinsdell: the former of whom was, for a number of years, Chaplain at Fort Dummer: the latter the well known Colonel Hinsdell of Hinsdell's fort. They were both men, who, if occasion demanded, could handle a musket as well as preach.

On the 30th of April, 1752, we find Lieut. Moses Willard bringing in a bill of 25 pounds for keeping Mr. Brown, and also the following vote, viz. "That Captain Stevens' accompt for what he paid Mr. Brown for preaching and writing for the proprietors be accepted and allowed." This bill amounted to £97 4s 0. A charge of £20 is also made for bringing Mr. Brown from Lancaster.

This was Rev. Cotton Brown who in February, 1748, received a call to Lancaster which it appears he did not accept. He had probably ministered to the people of the settlement in the summer of 1751, in the latter part of which year he died. Little is known of him, except that he was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts; graduated at Harvard College in 1743, and was the Pastor of the Church in Brookline near Boston, and that he was cut off at an age when, had life and health been continued, he might have been most useful.

On the 25th of November, 1752, the proprietors voted to build a meeting-house which was to have the following dimensions. It was to be 45 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 22 feet stud. The house was to be erected and enclosed, though not finished any further than the laying of the under floor, before or by the first of the September following. At the same meeting Mr. Caleb Wright was empowered "To provide some suitable, learned and orthodox person," to minister to them till that time.

In voting to build their meeting-house the Proprietors had omitted to act on one matter of indispensable importance. They had decided on no spot for its location. This defect in their proceedings was remedied at a meeting legally held on the 7th of March, 1753, when it was voted, "That the meeting house be set up and stand on the meeting house hill, so called, in the street between the lots, No. 48 or 49 on the west side and the house lots No. 26 or 27 on the east side of the street in the most convenient place."

On the 6th of June, 1753, Captain Phineas Stevens was chosen and appointed to provide a preacher, "Orthodox and learned," which were the indispensable qualifications, from which we may infer that Mr. Wright had not been successful in securing a supply, and that the proposed meeting house was not erected, is moreover shown from the fact, that, on the 14th of August, 1753, the proprietors voted "That Lieut. Isaac Parker, Captain John Spafford and Mr. Seth Walker be a committee chosen and empowered to provide a convenient place to meet for the public worship of God;" and also "voted that the sum of fifty pounds in bills of the last emission of this province be raised and assessed on the proprietors of this town to pay for preaching past and to come."

Now when we take into consideration the situation of No. 4, and the difficulties with which the early inhabitants had to contend, must we not be satisfied that, though they did not secure for themselves the continuous preaching of the gospel, they accomplished all which, in the circumstances in which they were placed, could have been expected of them. They were neither neglectful of, nor indifferent to their spiritual interests; but were evidently sound hearted and earnest Christian men who desired the ministrations of the gospel for themselves and their children. Their records do not furnish us with many particulars, but as many on this subject as on any other; for they were not men who in the transaction of their business multiplied words, or who made their records with the expectation that they were to answer any purpose beyond their own time.

John Dennis.

The first minister, installed over a church in Charlestown, was Rev. John Dennis, of whom the principal facts, which are known, are the following:—He was of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard College, in 1730. Of his life from that time to 1737, we have no information; but, in September of that year, he was appointed a Chaplain in the army; in which capacity he served the government till March, 1749. While chaplain he also acted as surgeon and physician. Nothing has been ascertained concerning him from the time he left the army till he is brought to our notice by his call to Charlestown.

Action of the Town.

At a legal meeting, held May 13th, 1754, one of the clock, afternoon, it was

"*Voted*—1st, that they will apply to Mr. John Dennis to settle in the work of the gospel ministry in this town; and for the encouragement of the said Mr. Dennis to settle in this town, in the work of the gospel ministry, as aforesaid,

Voted—That the town will build for the said Mr. Dennis, a log-house of hewn timber, of the following dimensions; viz.—the house to be thirty-six feet in length, and nineteen feet in width, and sixteen feet, stud; and to be jutted at the chamber in the common manner; and also to build, and set up a stack of brick chimneys, and a good convenient cellar; and also to lay the lower floors, and find boards for the upper floors, and set up the partitions and doors to the lower rooms; and also to board and shingle the roof of said house.

Voted—That the town will clear up a three acre lot, No. 14, in the great meadow, fit for mowing; and that they will plough, fit and sow with wheat four acres of a five acre lot, No. 59, lying in the great meadow.

Voted—That the town will pay to Mr. Dennis the sum of fifty pounds, annually, lawful money, to be paid equal to silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce, if he shall see cause in the work of the gospel ministry in the town, and also to provide his firewood, brought to his house and cut cord-wood length.

Voted—That there be five men chosen to carry and offer the proposals of the town to Mr. John Dennis, and to receive his answer, and make return thereof to this meeting.

Voted—That John Hastings, Phineas Stevens, Esq., Mr. Andrew Gardner, Lieutenant Isaac Parker, and Ensign David Farnsworth, be a committee to carry the proposals of the town to Mr. Dennis, and receive his answer as aforesaid."

At an adjourned meeting, held May 22nd, 1754, the following was added:

"*Voted*—That the town will raise the sum of eight pounds, lawful money of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, to defray the charge of transporting Mr. Dennis' family to this town, if the said Dennis shall accept the proposals the town has made; and shall see cause to come and settle in the work of the gospel ministry among us."

On the 15th of July, following, a meeting of the town was called to act on the following articles:

"1st, to choose a Moderator.

2nd, to receive the answer of Mr. John Dennis to the proposals made

him by the town for his encouragement to settle in the gospel ministry among us.

3d, to see if the town will agree to make any addition to the yearly salary which they have already voted to give to the said Mr. Dennis."

At this meeting, Captain Phineas Stevens being chosen Moderator, the committee, appointed at a previous meeting, gave in Mr. Dennis' answer, which was as follows:

"HONORED AND BELOVED:—The very hearty, and unanimous invitation, which you have given me, to settle in the work of the gospel ministry among you, I esteem as a call in Providence for my compliance. I would, therefore, in the fear of God, intimate my acceptance of this, your invitation, earnestly requesting your prayers for me, that I may be found faithful unto death, and in the end receive a crown of life.

I also accept of your offers of encouragement, and in many respects esteem them generous, and handsome; only in the article of salary, considering my family is large, and will require an annual demand not less than almost any of yours, and yours are ordinarily supported with that sum: and as you are a growing people, and will have the assistance of the non-residents; and the sum of three pounds, six shillings and eight pence, when divided among many, will be no great additional burthen, I hope you will be willing to divide the honor of giving, with the annual comfort of receiving that sum, in way of augmentation between us, which is all at present.

Yours to serve in the faith and fellowship of the gospel,

JOHN DENNIS.

Charlestown, New-Hampshire, July the 15th, 1754."

The meeting then

"*Voted*, that the town will allow, as an addition to the annual salary they have already voted to Mr. John Dennis, at their last meeting, the sum of three pounds six shillings and eight pence, silver money, at six shillings and eight pence per ounce, as is requested by him, in his answer to the proposals made him by the town."

This vote was carried to Mr. Dennis, from the town, and Mr. Dennis was pleased to return the following answer, in writing, viz.—

"HONORED AND BELOVED:—Your further addition to my salary according to your vote in answer to my request in that behalf, confirms my sentiments of your regard. Accordingly, I accept this, as a

renewed instance, with all suitable gratitude, and thankfulness; which is all at present.

From yours,

to serve you in the faith and fellowship of the gospel,

JOHN DENNIS.

Charlestown, N. H., July 15th, 1754."

In addition to the above proceedings of the town, found on the 9th, 10, 11th, 12th and 13th pages of the first book of the town records, we find the proprietors in a series of legally notified meetings, taking the following concurrent action:

At a legal meeting of the proprietors held August 15th, 1754, we find them passing the following votes.

"*Voted*, that the Proprietors will be at the charge of settling Mr. John Dennis in the work of the ministry amongst us.

Voted, that the sum of 350 pounds old Tenor, equal to Spanish dollars at 45 shillings, per dollar, be raised and assessed on the proprietors for building Mr. Dennis a house, and for fitting and sowing his land.

Voted, that Peter Labaree, Mr. Seth Walker, and Ebenezer Putnam, be a committee, to see that the house voted to be built for Mr. Dennis, be forwarded and perfected; viz., the body of the house set up, and the roof covered by the last day of September next.

Voted, that the sum of 16s old Tenor, be allowed to common laboring men per day, and that a carpenter be allowed 25s. per day.

Voted, that any man, who shall provide boards, shingles, or other materials needful for said building, shall be allowed the common price for the same; and that the committee be directed to receive of any person or persons, as aforesaid, so far as they may be needful for said building, provided he does not provide more than to pay his or their rates.

Voted, that the Proprietors will be at the charge of providing for the ministers, and delegates that are sent for to assist in the ordination of Mr. Dennis.

Voted, that John Hastings, Ensign David Farnsworth, and Lieutenant John Sawyer, be a committee to agree with some suitable person to provide for the ministers and delegates aforesaid.

Voted, that Peter Labaree, John Hastings, and Thomas Adams, be assessors to make the rates above voted.

Voted, that Peter Labaree be a collector to collect the same."

This was on the 4th of August, 1754. On the 30th Peter Labaree, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, &c., were taken prisoners by the Indians, (see James Johnson). Another collector was therefore required in his place; and at a legal meeting held at the Fort, January 8th, 1755, Benjamin Allen was appointed to this office ; and instead of the former Committee of assessors Thomas Adams, Ebenezer Putnam, and William Heywood were substituted.

It was contemplated at the time the call was given to Mr. Dennis, that his ordination should take place at Charlestown, but danger being apprehended from the Indians, it was ultimately thought best that the council should be held at Northfield, Massachusetts, and Captain Samuel Hunt of Northfield, father of the distinguished Colonel Samuel Hunt, subsequently of Charlestown, was engaged to entertain the ministers and delegates who should attend.

The Council met at Northfield, Mass., December 4th, 1754, where a church was organized of persons belonging to Charlestown, who had previously subscribed to a covenant, which the Council approved ; and the following was forwarded by the scribe, to be inserted in the town Records.

"To Mr. John Hastings, Clerk of Charlestown in New-Hampshire, Sir: Please to insert the following certificate in your records.

These may certify that Mr. John Dennis, was ordained a minister of the gospel, and had charge of the church of Charlestown in New-Hampshire committed to him on the 4th of December, 1754, by Elders of the Churches of Swanzey, Sunderland, Deerfield, Hatfield and Northfield.

Attest, JONATHAN ASHLEY, Scribe."

The ministry of Mr. Dennis thus auspiciously begun, was brought to a termination in a year, and a little less than four months; as he was dismissed March, 31st, 1756. Through imprudences on his part, dissatisfaction very soon arose, which resulted in difficulties which rendered it best that the pastoral relation should be dissolved. This was done by an ecclesiastical council, mutually invited by Mr. Dennis and the town, consisting of the following Pastors, viz., Rev. Ezra Carpenter, of Keene and Swanzey ; Rev. Joseph Ashley of Sunderland ; Rev. Jonathan Ashley of Hatfield ; Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Deerfield ; and Rev. John Hubbard of Northfield.

Both the conduct and course pursued by Mr. Dennis, were severely censured by the Council, who went so far as to say to the people of

the town, that "They thought it a favorable Providence that he had left them."

According to previous agreement, Mr. Dennis gave the following discharge to the Town of Charlestown.

"Mr. Dennis' Discharge.

To all persons to whom these presents may come. These are to certify, that I, the subscriber, John Dennis, who was lately ordained, and set apart to the work of the gospel ministry among the people of Charlestown, on Connecticut River, in the Province of New-Hampshire, do hereby relinquish, remise and re-convey to the inhabitants, and Proprietors of said Charlestown, or Number Four, in the Province of New-Hampshire, all right or title to any lands that might accrue to me, in said town, either by an act of the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, or any vote or votes of the inhabitants and Proprietors of said Charlestown, or any other way whatever, on account of my being ordained a minister of the gospel to said people. And I do hereby forever acquit and discharge said people from all obligations to me, by virtue of any votes respecting a settlement among them as a minister of the gospel, as witness my hand and seal, this 20th day of April Anno Domini 1756.

John Dennis.

Signed, and sealed at Deerfield
In presence of

Thomas Williams.
Isaac Williams.

Hampshire ss, Deerfield, April, 20, 1756.

Then Mr. John Dennis, subscriber to the foregoing instrument, acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.

Before me, Isaac Williams, Justice of the Peace."

(See page 17 First B. T. Records).

After leaving Charlestown Mr. Dennis became pastor of the South Precinct of Harwich, Mass., where he continued till 1760, when he resigned his pastorate and brought an action in Court for the stipend which the Precinct had promised him, but which he alleged had not been paid; after which, nothing is known of him save that he died September 2nd, in 1773, having nearly completed his 65th year, but at what place has not been ascertained.

In his acceptance of his call to Charlestown, Mr. Dennis makes al-

lusion to his large family. His children, by his wife Ruth, were as follows:

I. John; II. William; III. Nathan; IV. Moses; V. Martha, who married Abraham Safford. VI. Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Griffin; VII. Lucy, who married William Roberts.

After the dismission of Mr. Dennis, the times, on account of the war, were very much disturbed and the citizens of the town did not for some time attempt again to secure the ministrations of the gospel. That they had preaching occasionally, for a Sabbath or two, by *the neighboring* ministers, is probable, but no stated or regular supply before the advent of Mr. Olcott.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

CHAPTER XIV.

ANCESTORS OF MR. OLCOTT AND THE OLCOTT FAMILY—BULKLEY OLCOTT—HIS EDUCATION—SETTLEMENT IN CHARLESTOWN—CHURCH RE-ORGANIZED AT THE TIME OF HIS SETTLEMENT—HIS USEFULNESS—HONORS CONFERRED UPON HIM—HIS FAMILY—ACCOUNT OF HIS DEATH—DAN FOSTER AND THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH TILL THE INCORPORATION OF SOUTH PARISH.

REV. Bulkley Olcott, the 2nd settled minister of Charlestown, was descended from Thomas Olcott, who emigrated from England, about the year 1635, and became one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut where he died in 1654, at the age of about 45 years. He had five children; from Thomas, Jr., the eldest of whom, the line of descent of the subject of this memoir, is traced as follows: Thomas Olcott, son of Thomas Olcott, Jr., married a lady whose Christian name was Mary, and, like his father, settled in Hartford. There were six children by this marriage; of whom Timothy, the youngest, was born in 1677. Timothy married and settled first in Coventry Connecticut, but afterwards, removed to Bolton, in the same state, where he became an officer in the Church. He died greatly respected, April 5th, 1754.

The eldest son of Deacon Timothy Olcott, Timothy Olcott, Jr., born in 1703, married, Nov. 31st, 1732, Eunice White, of Hatfield, Massachusetts and died January 5th, 1746, at the age of 43. By this marriage there were seven children; Bulkley, born October 28th, 1733; Simeon, born October 1st, 1735; Eunice, born, May 15th, 1737; Sarah, born in 1739; Timothy, in 1741; Elias, born February 28th, 1744; Hannah (posthumous) born April 19th, 1747. Four of the above, Bulkley, Simeon, (see Honorable Simeon Olcott,) Sarah, and

Hannah, ultimately settled in Charlestown, of whom Bulkley and Simeon were for many years, among the most prominent men and useful citizens.

Bulkley Olcott graduated at Yale College, in 1758; at which time he was about 25 years of age. With whom he studied for the ministry has not been ascertained. The following is the first account which we have of him in connection with his ministry in Charlestown.

"At a legal meeting of the town, held at the Old Fort, on the 11th day of August, 1760, it was voted, that the town will choose a Committee to go and discourse with Mr. Olcott, and see whether he will be prevailed upon to stay and preach with us a longer time; and that Lieutenant Isaac Parker, John Hastings, Seth Walker, Lieutenant John Sawyer, Mr. Seth Putnam, Captain John Spafford, Peter Labaree, (and) William Heywood, be a committee to discourse with Mr. Olcott on the premises."

It appears that at this time he had preached only a few sabbaths; but that, in accordance with the wishes of the people, he readily consented to remain with them longer; and that he still continued to make a favorable impression may be inferred from the fact that, on the 14th of November following, the town extended to him a regular call for settlement. The salary offered was the whole of the right of land commonly called the ministerial right, which Mr. Dennis had relinquished, and one hundred pounds lawful money of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. But this salary was not satisfactory; and in addition to the ministerial right, in the place of the one hundred pounds, the following votes were substituted. "Voted, that the town give Mr. Olcott the sum of forty-five pounds sterling or silver or gold equivalent thereto, for the first year; after the first year the town will add to his salary the sum of thirty shillings per annum, until his salary shall amount to the sum of sixty pounds sterling, or silver or gold equivalent; which sum to be his stated or standing salary during the time he shall continue to be our minister; the one half of the above mentioned salary to be paid him at the end of half a year after he shall accept of our proposals; the other half at the year's end and so yearly, the time he shall continue our minister."

In addition to the above it was "voted that the town will give or provide Mr. Olcott thirty cords of wood, annually brought to his door, during the time he shall continue to be our minister: to begin to provide him his wood, as above-said at the time he shall keep house by himself."

Messrs. Ebenezer Putnam, Joel Matthews, and Lieutenant Parker, were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Olcott with these votes, which they did, and received his answer as follows.

"Charlestown in New-Hampshire, Feb. 17, 1761.

The church and congregation in this town having given me a call to labor with them in the work of the ministry, and this being the day proposed to give them an answer, I have therefore determined in the fear of God, and having my reliance upon Christ, the great head of the church, to accept of their call, and settle with them in the work of the ministry, if nothing shall appear, betwixt this and the time of my ordination, to set my duty in a different light.

BULKLEY OLCOTT."

On this, another meeting of the town was called on the 20th of April, 1761; and the following persons were appointed a committee to consult with Mr. Olcott in reference to his ordination; viz., Mr. Seth Walker, John Hastings, Captain Spafford, Lieutenant Parker, and Ebenezer Putnam. This committee was also authorized to agree with some suitable person, or persons to provide entertainment for the ministers and delegates, who should be invited to assist at the ordination.

The ordination took place on the 28th of May, 1761; but who composed the council or took part in the service, owing to the loss of the Church records in the burning of the house of Rev. Dr. Crosby, cannot now be ascertained; but very probably most of the churches were represented in the council, which had been represented previously in the ordination of Mr. Dennis.

Such had been the changes in Charlestown, owing to the war and the circumstances of the dismission of Mr. Dennis, that it was deemed best, at the ordination and installation of Mr. Olcott, that a new Church should be organized, which was accordingly done. This consisted, so far as males were concerned, of Mr. Olcott and ten others; viz. Isaac Parker, Seth Walker, Seth Putnam, Stephen Farnsworth, Ebenezer Putnam, Thomas Putnam, Joel Matthews, William Heywood, and John Spafford. Of this Church Ebenezer Putnam was installed the first Deacon. The female members owing to the loss of the Church records cannot now be ascertained.

On the 11th of August, 1760, before the settlement of Mr. Olcott, the town voted to build a log house for public worship, of the following dimensions, viz.: 34 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 8 feet between joints;

and to place it on meeting house hill. They voted also twenty pounds lawful money to be levied on the inhabitants for building the house, provided so much should be needed. A committee was appointed to see to, and forward the building, with directions that it should be completed by the last day of the following September. On the 17th day of the following October, the town voted, to raise the further sum of ten pounds lawful money for the purpose of "finishing the house so far as to build seats, glaze the house, finish the pulpit, so far as needful, make window shutters, and *calk* the said house."

On the restoration of peace in 1763, when the long continued fears of the people had at length become fully quieted, they instituted preparations for the erection of a building, more suitable to their growing condition and the circumstances of the times. It was to be forty-eight feet long, thirty-eight wide, and twenty-five between posts. For this purpose they raised the sum of sixty pounds. "Of the progress of the work for more than two years and a half from its commencement," says Dr. Crosby in his Annals, "we have merely the information that a preparation of materials and the selection of a site for the building were the only results of their exertions. In August, 1765, some unexpected occurrences, probably deficiencies in means, so weakened the hands of the builders, that the work ceased till October, 1767. At this period they resumed the work, and again obtained a vote, to raise the sum of sixty pounds. In December of the same year, a committee was appointed to superintend the erection and covering of the frame. By gradual progression, it became a place of worship in 1768." Dr. Crosby then adds, "thirty and five years was this temple in building; for accessions and renovations continued till 1798, when it received its last repairs and last additions."

At the time of the settlement of Mr. Olcott, the nearest ministers were at Northfield, and at Swanzey and Keene; and though Charlestown had been settled over twenty years, these places, even then, could not be easily reached. The little church, over which he was ordained, was really, then, without the use of a figure, a church in the wilderness, though it was not destined to be so long; for very soon, under the changes that resulted from the reduction and conquest of the Canadas, the settlements, both north and west, began very rapidly to multiply and increase; and such was the desire of the people for the privileges of the gospel, that wherever in a township a few families were gathered, measures were early taken for the employment and settlement of a minister; and Mr. Olcott was the man to whom all the surrounding

communities looked for counsel and advice. On the 10th of June following the ordination of Mr. Olcott, a church was formed at Walpole, and Rev. Jonathan Leavitt was ordained over it. In 1763, a church was formed in Hinsdale, and Rev. Bunker Gay, a graduate of Harvard college in 1760 was made its pastor. In 1764 November 7th, a church was organized in Westmoreland, and Rev. William Goddard, a graduate of Harvard in 1761, was settled the same day.

In 1768, a church was also formed at Cornish, under Rev. James Wellman, who had previously been pastor in Sutton, Massachusetts, where many of his parishioners had originally lived, and who called him to be their minister on that account. Thus the church at Charlestown was not long a solitary church on the Connecticut River in New-Hampshire, but was permitted to rejoice in the fellowship of others of the same communion. As the earliest settled minister in the region, Mr. Olcott usually had a very important part to perform in the organization of all the new churches. Nor did he cease to exercise a wide and beneficent influence in establishing churches, and introducing ministers into the new settlements, till at the close of nearly thirty-three years of active ministerial life he was called to rest from his labors.

By the settlement of Mr. Dennis, great injury undoubtedly accrued. The example and life of Mr. Olcott, on the contrary, greatly contributed both to the spiritual good and temporal prosperity of the place. He was an able and faithful minister, whose mind never lost the equilibrium of good sense, and whose counsels, therefore, were so judicious that they were always acceptable, whether they related to the interests of the church or the affairs of the town. No important matter, therefore, could come up for consideration, or be undertaken in the community, in relation to which his opinion and advice had not previously been sought. This confidence of the people reposed in him greatly enlarged his usefulness among them, and gave him frequent opportunities of benefiting them in matters not usually considered as lying within the sphere of ministerial duties. It was no unmerited praise, then, which was bestowed, when it was said of him, that "During his whole ministry his solicitude for the happiness of his parishioners was conspicuous in the benefits which he conferred."

The ability of Mr. Olcott was duly acknowledged, not only by his own immediate people, but in all the country around. When in the second union with Vermont, of the towns lying east of the Connecticut River, the Vermont Legislature met at Charlestown, October 11th

1781, Mr. Olcott was appointed to preach the election sermon, and was also made chaplain of the assembly for the session. In 1786, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth college, which was the highest degree conferred for many years after the establishment of that institution. At the meeting of the New-Hampshire Legislature at Charlestown, in 1787, Mr. Olcott was honored with the chaplaincy as he had been previously by Vermont. In 1788, he was appointed a trustee of Dartmouth college, in which office he continued till his decease. He was moreover honored by the courts with an invitation to open their daily sessions with religious exercises whenever they met in Charlestown.

It is the habit of some persons, because the early inhabitants of our townships were not blest with the privileges which *they* enjoy, to assume that they were ignorant and characterized by a want of refinement. Such an assumption, so far as Charlestown is concerned, would be neither just, nor in accordance with facts. For whoever knows anything of the character of its early inhabitants, or the state of its society, during a considerable portion of Mr. Olcott's ministry, must, at least, be convinced that there was in his congregation a class of persons who possessed a degree of mental cultivation, refinement, and dignity of manners, which has not since been surpassed. When we consider that Mr. Olcott was constantly called to preach to such men as Honorable Simeon Olcott, Honorable Benjamin West, Honorable Samuel Stevens, Honorable John Hubbard, Dr. William Page, Dr. Samuel Crosby, and Colonels Samuel Hunt and William Heywood, we shall understand that the ability which could give satisfaction to an audience of which they were members, from year to year, could not have been inconsiderable. Yet we have reason to believe that satisfaction was not only given, but a profound respect for his talents and services inspired.

As has already been intimated, Mr. Olcott became an efficient agent in helping forward the prosperity of the place. Under the influence of his guiding and directing mind, the church prospered, education made progress, and society became both more cultivated and orderly; and he did much in every respect by his instrumentality for laying that foundation of prosperity and respectability, which the town for a long series of years, so abundantly enjoyed.

As Mr. Olcott was established in Charlestown anterior to the settlement of the townships, on the north and west, he was often called upon, before they obtained pastors, to attend weddings and funerals at

a great distance. In such cases, guides were usually despatched to conduct him to the places where his services were required; and when the services were over, to accompany him back again. This became necessary, inasmuch as the roads were only bridle paths, and there was danger, without such guidance, of his getting lost in the intricacies of the forest. It is a tradition, that he was thus conducted to solemnize the first marriage which ever took place in Claremont Moses Spafford had built a log house, and had brought to it his *intended*, who was desirous of seeing the place where she was to live, before the nuptial ceremony was performed. It was a very rude structure, with a stationary pine-board table, and no furniture but such as Moses had made, and the utensils for house keeping were not many, nor elegant. Yet with the superadded idea that Moses would be her constant companion, all was pronounced very good; and it was agreed between them that Moses should go to Charlestown and bring up Mr. Olcott to perform the marriage service. When he was about starting, the lady reminded him that they had nothing to *drink* in the house, and that as Mr. Olcott might be faint on his arrival, it might be well for him to take a bottle and get a *pint* at Charlestown. This was accordingly done; and Mr. Olcott, on his arrival, was treated to a generous glass of Blackstrap. He then solemnized the marriage, and after partaking of some refreshments was re-conducted to his home in Charlestown in the same way that he had come. The earliest issue by this marriage, was the first white child born in Claremont, to whom the parents gave the good old name of Elijah.

Rev. Bulkley Olcott, married Martha Pomeroy, daughter of Colonel Seth Pomeroy of Northampton, Massachusetts. His children by this marriage were,

I. Theodosia, who married Honorable Lewis R. Morris of Springfield, Vermont; who was from May 15th, 1797, to March 3d, 1803, representative in Congress from that State. II. Martha, who married Jacob Smith, a respectable lawyer of Royalton, Vermont. Mr. Smith graduated at Dartmouth college in 1790, and died in 1814, aged forty-four. III. Theophilus, who graduated at Dartmouth college in the class of 1800, studied law and practiced his profession in Royalton, Vermont, where he died in 1816, aged 34. IV. Lucretia.

The following account of the death of Mr. Olcott is from Dr. Samuel Crosby's Journal, in possession of George Olcott.

"June 26, 1793. This day, exactly at 3 o'clock, our worthy and revered pastor Mr. Bulkley Olcott departed this life. He died like a

man and a Christian. He had long and often been afflicted with cholic which at length settled in a bilious fever. But his death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel, which drowned him in his own blood. *A great loss to this town.* We are now as sheep without a shepherd. May God sanctify to us this great (bereavement) and in his own good time give us another minister of Jesus Christ to lead us in the paths of peace."

"On the 29th of May, 1796," (says Dr. Crosby, in his Annals of Charlestown) "the church met, for the first time, after the death of their Pastor, and chose Deacon Thomas Putnam Standing Moderator; and Dr. Samuel Crosby, Clerk." It would appear, from this, that the church had been un-supplied with preaching for nearly three years, and seventeen years elapsed, after Mr. Olcott's death, before they gave a call to another pastor. During a portion of that time, however, they were supplied by Rev. Dan Foster, who had taken up his residence in town, and had opened a family school. The first account we have of the preaching of Mr. Foster is the following, from Dr. Samuel Crosby's Journal for the year 1796: "Thursday, the 17th Nov'r was the Annual Thanksgiving. Mr. Foster preached a good sermon on the duty and pleasure of praising and thanking God for his goodness." June 14th, 1797, he is spoken of in the same Journal, as being of Charlestown, and as having been chosen to represent the church here in connection with Dr. Crosby, at the ordination and installation of Rev. John Kimball, as pastor of the church in Acworth. That he was not, however, regularly supplying the church at Charlestown, at the time, we may infer from the following, which closes the account which Dr. Crosby gives of the services of that occasion: "I returned at Evening. I feel happy that though we are destitute, a neighboring people are so happily supplied." Mr. Foster, however, was the principal supply which the church had from 1796 till his death in March, 1809.*

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* This is the date of his death given by Rev. Jaazaniah Crosby in his Annals of Charlestown. But the following, from an old day-book, bearing date, December 31, 1809, shows that Dr. Crosby's Record is not correct, and we are probably, to substitute 1810 for 1809:

"This being the last of 1809,
We attend to hear our priest resign,
And preach his farewell to his people all
to witness the same his god he calls;
farewell my priest, farewell my friend
Since you must to others goe,

Mr. Foster was born in 1747—received the degree of A. M. from Yale College, and the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1774—was the third and last pastor of the old Congregational Church at Poquonock, Conn.: the last member of which died in 1820, or about that year. He was dismissed in 1784, after a pastorate of thirteen years. He was settled over the church in Weathersfield, Vermont, in 1787, from which, though he removed to Charlestown in 1796, he was not dismissed, till 1799. His school, in Charlestown, was opened in the house just north of the old Hastings place, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kimball, where he continued it up to the time of his decease. Hon. Thomas M. Edwards, of Keene, Russell Jarvis, of Claremont, and Major Enoch Hammond West, of Charlestown, and Hon. Henry Hubbard were among his students. He supplied the church at Charlestown only occasionally, before his dismission from Weathersfield; but was afterwards employed more constantly till death put an end to his ministrations.

Mr. Foster, in the latter part of his life, embraced the belief of the final restoration of all rational intelligences to holiness and happiness; and wrote and published in a review of the sermons of Rev. Dr. Strong, of Hartford, an examination of the extent of gospel grace and mercy in which he sought to establish that view. These are his words: "I frankly declare to you, that I feel myself disposed to extend the divinely benovolent design of gospel grace and mercy in such a manner as to include all the children of Adam; Nor can I possibly understand any definitions of the divine attributes or interpretations of the declarations of the gospel itself upon any other supposition." (Foster's Examination, page 289.)

Mr. Foster accepted the divinity of Christ, the atonement, and punishment after death, but which would not be *eternal*. He left it to the wisdom of God to prescribe its limit, but believed that every rational being, whatever period of time he might be called to suffer, would be, ultimately, restored to the favor of God. Mr. Foster's life was moral and exemplary, and his sermons, which were written in a scholarly manner, were tastefully and effectively delivered.

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pray preach some doctrine more divine
That your people may not prove your foe.
By doing this you will make a living
And your people prove both loving and giving,
therefore let Universalism be resigned
to those that will support it and live as frends."

During a portion of the time that Mr. Foster preached in Charlestown, the services were divided between the village and the north end of the town, where the people, assisted by the town, had erected a meeting-house. After embracing Universalism, although his services were tolerated they were very far from being acceptable to the whole people. The occurrence of his death, however, prevented any great division, and the town, immediately after, being divided into two parishes, the way was prepared for settling Mr. Crosby in the village with great unanimity.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster had four children born in the following order: I, Betsy; II, Sophronia; III, John Mather; IV, William S. John Mather married, November 24th, 1805, Alice Carlisle, but lived only a few years. His widow married Judge Stone, of Vermont, but is now dead, and lies buried in our cemetery.

William S. enlisted, March 12th, 1812, in Captain Joseph Griswold's company of the 11th United States Infantry, and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant. He proved a brave soldier, and subsequently rose to the rank of Colonel.

HISTORY OF SOUTH PARISH.

CHAPTER XV.

INCORPORATION OF SOUTH PARISH—BY-LAWS OF—MEASURES FOR SETTLING A PASTOR—REV. JAAZANIAH CROSBY CALLED AND SETTLED—HIS CHARACTER AND LIFE—BURNING OF HIS HOUSE—DEATH—REGISTER OF HIS FAMILY—COLLEAGUE PASTORS AND OTHERS TO APRIL, 1876.

THE town, during the pastorate of Mr. Olcott and the ministrations of Mr. Foster, had constituted only one parish, with its general place of worship at the village. But the distance to the extreme northern portion of the town, being nearly eight miles, made attendance at church, for those who resided farthest away, exceedingly difficult. But, as the law then was, every voter was obliged to pay a tax for the support of the church, who did not present to the town authorities a certificate that he worshiped with and paid taxes to some other denomination. All appreciated the circumstances of the situation of the inhabitants of the north village, and felt willing, if they desired it, that they should be set off into a parish by themselves. An application was, therefore, made to the legislature for that purpose, at its session, in June, 1810; which, on its being taken into consideration, resulted in the division of the town into two parishes, each of which, subsequently, formed its own separate religious society.

The following is the action of the legislature, by which they established

THE NORTH AND SOUTH PARISHES.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred ten.

An act for the division of the town of Charlestown into parishes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General

Court convened, that the town of Charlestown, in the County of Cheshire be, and the said town hereby is, divided by a direct line running from the north corner of the town of Acworth to Connecticut River at the north side of Cheshire Bridge as it now stands, into two Parishes for purpose hereafter mentioned.

And be it further enacted that the inhabitants who now do or shall hereafter reside in said Charlestown are incorporated into and made a body politic and corporate by the name of the "South Parish in Charlestown," and the inhabitants who now do, or shall hereafter reside in said Charlestown, and north of said divisional line, be, and hereby are incorporated into, and made a body politic and corporate by the name of the "North Parish in Charlestown;" that each of the said parishes by its name aforesaid may in any court sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded have a common seal, and break or alter the same at pleasure, and be vested with all the powers, privileges, immunities, incident to corporations of a similar nature.

And be it further enacted, that each of said parishes, by a major vote, the qualifications of voters being at times regulated by the Constitution of this State, may, from time to time, raise such sum or sums of money as they shall judge necessary and proper for the purpose of establishing and supporting the preaching of the gospel and for building and repairing an house of public worship in such parish; and cause each inhabitant of such parish, excepting such persons as may be exempted therefrom by the provisions of the Constitution of this State, to be assessed with, and to pay his or her equal proportion of each and every sum so raised, according to his or her poll and ratable estate.

And be it further enacted, that each of said parishes by its name aforesaid, shall be, and the same hereby is made capable in law to purchase, take, receive and hold for the purposes aforesaid, and none other, any estate, real or personal, not exceeding in value eight thousand dollars.

And be it further enacted, that any person residing within the limits of either of said parishes has full liberty to become a member of, and to pay his or her parochial and ministerial tax or taxes to the other parish, by making application for that purpose in writing to the clerk of the parish to which he or she shall wish to belong, and by causing such application to be recorded by said clerk in the records of said parish, and by causing a copy of such words to be also recorded by the clerk in the records of the parish in which he or she may reside; and in case there shall be no parish clerk within the parish in which any person or persons may wish to pay their parochial or ministerial taxes, such persons shall have

the liberty of becoming members of said parish by lodging their application with the town clerk of the said town of Charlestown, and causing the same to be recorded upon the book of records of said town; which proceedings shall have effect on and from the last Tuesday of March next after the time when the same shall be completed in the manner aforesaid and not before; and the persons so making application shall be entitled to the same privileges and be subject to the payment of taxes, in the same way and manner as though actually residing within the limits of the parish of which they shall have become members.

And be it further enacted, that Timothy Holden and Nathan Allen or either of them, both of the North Parish in Charlestown, and Abel Walker and Timothy West or either of them, both of the South Parish in said Charlestown, be and are hereby authorized to call meetings of the North Parish in Charlestown and of the South Parish in Charlestown, incorporated by this act, by notifications, to be signed by both or either of the persons before named in said North Parish and in said South Parish, one of which said notifications shall be posted up at each of the respective meeting houses in said North Parish and in said South Parish, three successive Sabbaths or public days prior to said meeting, and at the said meetings the said corporation may elect such officers and make and establish such rules and by-laws as to them shall appear necessary and convenient, and annex penalties to the breach thereof, and cause the same to be executed; provided said rules and by-laws be not repugnant to the laws and Constitution of the State, and at said meetings or any other meetings of said parishes they may agree upon methods of calling future meetings for the choice of officers and any other purposes contemplated by this act.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the House of Representatives, June 19th, 1810. The preceding bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

Sent up for concurrence.

CHARLES CUTTS, *Speaker.*

In Senate June 20th, 1810. This bill having been read a third time was enacted.

WILLIAM PLUMER, *President,*

JOHN LANGDON, *Gov.*

Approved June 20th, 1810,

A true copy attest,

SAM. SPARHAWK, *Sec.*

In accordance with the foregoing act of the legislature, a meeting was called of the members of the South Parish, in Charlestown, by Abel Walker and Timothy West, the individuals authorized for that purpose, which met at the Court House, on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1810, agreeable to notification, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

This meeting was organized by the election of John C. Chamberlain, Moderator; Frederick A. Sumner, Parish Clerk; Oliver Hall, Treasurer; Moses W. Hastings, Jonathan Baker and Roswell Willard, Assessors, and Benjamin Labaree, Esq., Collector.

John C. Chamberlain, William Briggs and Henry Hubbard were appointed a committee to draft a set of by-laws, and report the same at an adjourned meeting.

The meeting, then, adjourned to the 13th of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; at which time they again met, and heard and accepted the following code of by-laws, which was reported by their Committee:

ARTICLE 1st.

There shall be holden at the Parish Meeting House, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the first Tuesday of October, in each and every year, a meeting of the qualified voters of said Parish, for the choice of a board of Trustees, a Treasurer and Clerk, who shall be, respectively, members and freeholders in said Parish, and hold their offices for one year; and until others be chosen and qualified; and, if the choice of either of said officers should be omitted, at such annual meeting; or if either of said offices, by any means, should become vacant, such omission or vacancy may be supplied at any subsequent meeting.

ARTICLE 2nd.

That the board of Trustees shall consist of not more than five, nor less than three persons, whose duty it shall be to take care of the Parish Meeting House, and see that the same be kept in good order and repair; to appoint a sexton and discharge him at pleasure; to assess and apportion among the members of said Parish, each sum of money raised by the Parish, and to appoint and empower some person to collect said taxes, and pay the same to the treasurer of the Parish; to draw orders on the treasurer for such sums of money, as may be necessary for the use of the Parish, and, generally, to superintend all the concerns of the Parish; and they shall keep a true, and full record of all their proceedings in a book provided for the purpose, and shall each of them, be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of their office. A majority of the Trustees shall be a quorum for transacting business.

ARTICLE 3d.

All monies, voted and raised by, or otherwise accruing to the Parish, shall, when collected, be paid to the treasurer, and be, by him, paid out when requested, either by vote of the Parish, or order of the Trustees. The treasurer shall give bonds with one or more sureties to the Parish, to the approbation of the trustees, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He shall also keep in a book provided for that purpose, fair entries of all sums by him received and advanced for the use of the Parish.

ARTICLE 4th.

The clerk shall record all the proceedings of the Parish in a book for that purpose to be provided. He shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

ARTICLE 5th.

Meetings of the Parish may, at any time, be called by the Trustees—notice of the time and place, and of the business to be done, or acted upon, being posted at the front door of the Parish Meeting House, at least, fifteen days prior to said day of holding the meeting; or meetings may be called by seven members and freeholders of said Parish, making application, in writing, to the clerk of said Parish, and notice being given as aforesaid.

Recorded by FRED. A. SUMNER,
Parish Clerk.

The South Parish, having adopted the above by-laws, assembled at the Court House, according to previous legal notice, on the 13th day of August, 1810, and having elected John C. Chamberlain Moderator, passed the following votes:

"*Voted*, to settle a minister in this Parish, provided said Parish can agree on the terms of settlement, and the choice of a person.

Voted, to settle Mr. Jaazaniah Crosby, if the Parish can agree with him on the terms of settlement.

Voted, to give Mr. Crosby four hundred dollars, as a salary, by the year, provided he will settle with us in the gospel ministry.

Voted, that a committee of five be chosen to wait on Mr. Crosby, with the foregoing terms of settlement.

Voted, that Benjamin Labaree, Jesse Healy, David Taylor, Jonathan Baker and John C. Chamberlain be that committee."

The meeting then adjourned till afternoon, then to the 27th of Aug-

ust, then to the 9th of September at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Crosby, reported,

"That they had conferred with Mr. Crosby, respecting his settling in this Parish, and that he had no objection."

The Committee also reported "That they had stated to Mr. Crosby, that it must be distinctly understood that his pastoral care over said Parish should continue no longer than a majority of said Parish were in favor of his ministry; and that his relation might cease at any time, if he found his salary inadequate to his support, or his connections such as rendered his services of less value than they would be in any other congregation; to which terms Mr. Crosby had assented."

It was then voted that, John C. Chamberlain be requested to express to Mr. Crosby, in writing, the sentiments of the church and congregation, relative to his settlement in the Parish, and receive his answer.

The communications follow:

To the Rev'd J. Crosby,

"Sir, at a meeting of the church and congregation of the South Parish, in Charlestown, held on this day, it was voted without a dissenting voice, to request you to settle with them as their Pastor. The Parish also voted to give as a salary four hundred dollars, annually; and from other sources one other sum of one hundred dollars, annually, will be given you, in addition to the former sum.

More than seventeen years have elapsed since this town have had a Pastor settled with them in the gospel ministry (and) the Parish are sensible that their spiritual vine-yard requires much labor.

They have maturely considered your talents and abilities for this important station, and feel confident from the best enquiries they have been able to make, that your assent to their request will be for their spiritual and temporal good. It is a subject of great consolation to the church and congregation, that they are entirely united in this request, and they hope this circumstance will have its due influence on your decision.

John C. Chamberlain,

Moderator of the meeting of the South Parish of Charlestown.

September 5, 1810."

Mr. Crosby's Reply.

"To the Church and Congregation of the South Parish in Charlestown,

My answer to the invitation which you have just given me, to settle with you in the work of the gospel ministry, will, I hope, be given un-

der a due sense of the high importance and responsibility of the office in which you have invited me to engage. While convinced of my inability to discharge my duty in a becoming manner, permit me to consider the perfect unanimity, which prevails among you, as a pledge that you will be equally unanimous in your endeavours to assist me in the arduous work; and particularly in your prayers for grace to help in every time of need. With this impression, I no longer delay to express my acceptance of your invitation, and subscribe myself,

Your Obedient Servant,

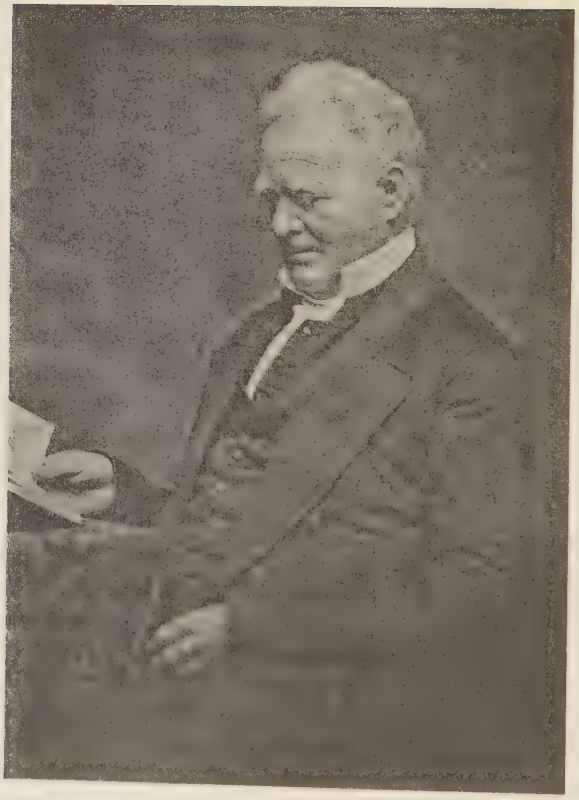
J. Crosby."

On the reception of this answer, the ordination was appointed to be on the 17th of October, next following, and Dr. David Taylor, Deacon Timothy West, Benjamin Labaree, Jesse Healy, Horace Hall, William Briggs, George Olcott, and Enos Stevens were appointed a committee of arrangements, and were moreover directed to procure entertainment for the Council.

The Council convened agreeably to letters missive, at the South Parish, in Charlestown, October 16th, 1810, and consisted of pastors and delegates from the following churches:

Amherst, Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, pastor; and Bros. Robert Means and Samuel Curtis, delegates; *Worcester, Mass.*, Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D. D. pastor; *Lancaster, Mass.*, Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, pastor; Joseph Wales, delegate; *Hampton Falls*, Rev. Jacob Abbott, pastor; *Portsmouth*, Rev. Nathan Parker, pastor; N. A. Haven, Esq., delegate; *Milford*, Rev. Humphrey Moore, pastor; Deacon William Lovejoy, delegate; *Wilton*, Rev. Thomas Bedee, pastor; Brother Ezra Abbott, delegate; *Springfield, Vt.*, Rev. R. Smiley, pastor; Deacon David Nichols, delegate; *Claremont*, Rev. Stephen Farley, pastor; J. Matthews and R. Clark, delegates; *Walpole*, Rev. P. Dickinson, pastor; Deacon A. Holland, and Brother R. Vose, delegates; *Acworth*,————Deacons T. Slader, and L. Silsby delegates.

The Council was organized by the choice of Rev. Mr. Barnard, moderator, and Rev. Pliny Dickinson, scribe; when, after prayer the proceedings of the parish, and the answer of Mr. Crosby were examined, and accepted. The Council then called on Mr. Crosby, for his license to preach and his certificate of Church membership. They then attended to his confession of faith, and answers to certain questions, proposed by the council, on which it was voted, that the council are unanimously satisfied, and the parts for the public performances at the ordination



REV. J. CROSBY, D. D.

the next day were assigned; they then adjourned to meet at half past ten o'clock on the following morning.

The services at the ordination were as follows;

Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Bedee; sermon by Rev. Jacob Abbott; consecrating prayer, by Rev. Mr. Barnard; Charge by Rev. Dr. Bancroft; Right-hand of fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Thayer; Concluding prayer, by Rev. Mr. Moore.

REV. DR. CROSBY.

Rev. Jaazaniah Crosby, thus constituted the second pastor of the church, and the first pastor of the South parish society, was descended from Symon Crosby and Anne, his wife, who came to America in the ship Susan & Ellen, and settled in Cambridge, in 1735, where he died September 7th, 1739; leaving a widow who afterwards married Rev. John Thomson, of Braintree, Massachusetts. From Simon C., son of the above, born 1637, who married Rachel Brackett of Braintree, the line of the descent of the subject of this memoir is traced as follows: Joseph, second son of Simon, born July 5th, 1669, married Sarah French, May 6th, 1691; William, fourth child of Joseph, born February 13th, 1697, married Hannah Ross; Jaazaniah, fifth child of William, born in Ashby, October 7th, 1728, was brought up in Billerica. He married and had a son Jaazaniah, born in 1753, who married Elizabeth Gilson of Pepperell, and became the father of the subject of this sketch.

The parents of Dr. Crosby were in humble circumstances, as will be seen from the following fragment of Autobiography, which the Doctor left in his own hand writing, in which is given a very vivid picture of the scenes and circumstances of his childhood.

"I was born in Cockermouth, New-Hampshire, afterwards called Hebron, on the 3d day of April, 1780. The place of my birth was a wilderness, except a small clearing, near my father's farm, and my early residence was in a log hut, erected in this clearing for the benefit of a cow, though never inhabited by that animal, before it was occupied by the writer. When my father moved to the above mentioned wilderness, his whole property consisted of twenty-five dollars, an axe, and the clothes which he wore. He lost the avails of about three years labor by the failure of what was called continental money. Till I was of the age of fourteen years, we, nine in family, resided in a house having one room only, whose dimensions were eighteen feet by twelve; a log house with one window only, consisting of four squares of window

glass. The chimney was very large, capable of receiving wood of the length of four feet. It was built of rough stone to the height of five or six feet, and continued with rough boards. These would sometimes take fire, and some of us would climb up the stony part and extinguish it by throwing up water. More light was conveyed into the room from this large chimney, than from the dim little window. The building was *shingled* with spruce bark, confined by poles, which were secured at the end by withes. In the garret (attic) were two or three sleeping places, where we were sometimes lulled to sleep by the pattering of the rain upon the bark, almost in contact with us. We removed from the hut in the autumn, and the next winter the wind took possession of the roof—carried it to a considerable distance, and almost demolished the residue of the building.

My father's life was a peculiarly laborious one. In the first summer of his residence in the wilderness, he was accustomed, during the season of hay-making, to walk to Plymouth, eight miles distant, guided by marked trees—carry his scythe, perform his day's work, and then return home with a half bushel of grain as compensation for his labor. Owing, at a certain time, a small debt in Plymouth, he carried thither, on his back, a bag of grain; and found that by leaving his hat, he could pay the whole debt. He left it, and walked home bare-headed; and declared that day to have been the happiest of his life. After his family became large, he was always in debt, though not to a large amount. Of course he was always in trouble as an *honest debtor* must be when he can look forward to no means of relief. "Expertus loquor."

Here, it is to be regretted, ends his account of himself and his biography is to be continued from other sources from which we gather the following facts.

He worked until he was eighteen years of age, upon a farm, during which period he had not the privilege of attending school more than a year and a half; and to enjoy this, he had to go a distance of two miles. But he had a decided passion for acquiring knowledge, which led him to determine that he would obtain an education by surmounting all the difficulties which might be in his way. This decision being made he set out, at the age of eighteen, for the Academy at Exeter, and walked the whole distance, which was eighty miles; and such was his self-denial and the economy which he practised, that he paid the entire expenses of his journey, with three and nine pence; which was the sum of 62½ cents. He studied at Exeter two years on a charity foundation, and in 1800 entered Harvard College, where during his whole course,

he lived in the family of a lady who gave him his board. His other expenses were met, partly by appropriations from a college fund for indigent students, and partly by writing in the office of the Clerk of the Court.

Immediately on graduating in 1804, he returned to Exeter Academy, as an assistant teacher, where he remained a year; when he began the study of Theology, under Rev. Dr. Appleton, then of Hampton, but afterwards President of Bowdoin College. Not having as yet sufficient funds for self-support in this position, he availed himself of a fund at Exeter, for indigent young men in their preparation for the ministry. Soon after commencing his Theological studies, he became discouraged and thought he had mistaken his vocation; but on consultation with Rev. Dr. Buckminister, of Portsmouth, was advised to proceed. He was licensed to preach, by the Piscataqua Association, on the 11th of May, 1808; Dr. Buckminister, acting as scribe, and writing the certificate of his licensure. He preached his first sermon, at Greenland. In 1809, he preached at Lyndeborough, three or four months, where he received a call for settlement, though it was by no means unanimous. It was however accepted; but owing to a division in the council, as well as the parish, it was not thought expedient to proceed to his ordination. The majority of the council, however, sustained his examination. He subsequently preached three or four months, as a candidate in Freeport, Maine, and received a call to settle there; but strong opposition being excited, he thought it best to decline. His next preaching was at Charlestown, where it was received with great approval, and he was installed over the Church and South Parish Society, as has been described.

The impression made by Dr. Crosby, while preaching as a candidate, on the minds of the people, became greatly deepened on their further acquaintance. This was not effected so much by his public ministrations, though his sermons were prepared with taste, and preached in an acceptable manner, as by the charm which he threw around him in his social intercourse. Possessed of naturally amiable qualities—clear perceptive powers which gave him an almost immediate insight into the characters of those with whom he met; and a remarkable ability of adapting himself without the loss of dignity to the company he was in, caused him everywhere to be received with manifestations of the kindest regard. Every body became attached to him, and all were glad to see him in their houses, or to meet him upon the public street, as they never failed to receive from him a pleasant smile, and a kindly

word. He thus became *popular* in the best sense of the word, by gathering into the circle of those bound to him by the ties of friendship, the whole community.

To the general testimony given to Dr. Crosby's social character, the following individual tribute from Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany, may not be inappropriately added.

"My acquaintance" says Dr. Sprague "with Dr. Crosby commenced in the summer of 1818, just after I was licensed to preach. As I was travelling up Connecticut River for the benfit of my health, I called at his home with an introductory note from one of his friends which secured me a very cordial welcome. I thought then and have never changed my opinion since that he was one of the most genial and good humored and kind hearted of men. He was constitutionally cheerful and a great lover of fun, and I cannot think of a person whom I have ever known who had a richer fund of all sorts of humorous and pithy anecdotes or who knew better how to apply them than he."

This was undoubtedly true, but we are not to infer, that because he was humorous and witty, that he was either light or trifling; for probably no minister, possessing his peculiar characteristics, ever compromised in a less degree the sobrieties of his profession. For though known as a man of wit, and as one who had an almost unsurpassed power of repartee, the universal impression, that he made on the minds of the community, was that he held religion in the deepest reverence.

But Dr. Crosby did not gain favor with the people by his preaching and conversation alone, but by a power which lay deeper in his nature. He was peculiarly a man of sympathy, who entered into the feelings of joy or sorrow, felt by his parishioners, in such a manner as to cause them to feel, that whatever contributed to their happiness, or unhappiness, also similarly affected him. In this was the bond that united his people to him so strongly—that constituted the enduring hold on their affections while he was living—and which leads so many to cherish his memory now he is gone.

Owing to the loss of the Church Records, we have no means of ascertaining the number who publicly professed religion during his pastorate. According to the best information which can be gathered, the first ten years of his ministry were productive of greater results than were subsequently effected. There has probably been in few parishes, a greater degree of union than existed in Charlestown during these years. The testimony of the aged among us is, that in those days there were no empty pews, but that the house of worship was completely filled. The

people attended generally from all parts of the parish; not allowing distance or the prospect of rain, or any of those things which now form the common excuses, to constitute a reason for absence. The attendance was also kept up as well in winter as in summer, notwithstanding the old foot-stove was all the apparatus for warming, which they had in those times. Of course it scarcely need be asked, what brought them there with such regularity, under what, to church-goers now, would be regarded as such discouragements to attendance, as the only true reason, which can be assigned, is their appreciation of their religious privileges. Religion was deemed of value, both for this life and the life to come; and therefore its ministrations were prized, and what was generally believed to constitute a personal need for *all, many* were persuaded to embrace for themselves. Large numbers, therefore, in the early part of Dr. Crosby's ministry, accepted of the offers of the gospel and united with the church—larger numbers, than we have reason to believe, united with it during the controversy which subsequently arose, by which the church and the south parish and society were not only deeply affected but which greatly disturbed the previously existing status of a considerable portion of New England.

It was never Dr. Crosby's habit to preach controversially. Up to the time, therefore, of the unitarian controversy, both the church and society appear to have been very well united. For though some fell off, other causes are to be assigned for their defection, than their dissatisfaction with their pastor. Nor subsequent to the institution of the controversy did he change the character of his preaching. The highest charge which the orthodox portion of the church and society brought against him, was *not* that he preached controversially, or unkindly, but that he omitted from his teachings, many great doctrines and principles, which they felt that as a minister of the gospel it was his duty to preach. By some, this omission was felt before the controversy commenced, but on his acknowledging himself, as he did, to be a unitarian, it became more noticeable, and appeared to be and doubtless was, greater than it had been previously. It was his earnest desire, that the religious ties of the parish should remain unsevered, and had his people, all exercised the same carefulness with himself, his desire *possibly* might have been gratified. But this was so far from being the case, that many members of the church and society, who had given in their adhesion to unitarianism, became so excited as to forget all thought of prudence in the matter, and were not only forward to assail, but even ridicule the adherents of orthodoxy, wherever and whenever they were afforded an

opportunity. This course resulted in the speedy creation of parties and such a thorough disruption of all parish ties, as to render entirely improbable every expectation of restoration or re-union; though towards Dr. Crosby himself no other than kindly and friendly feelings in their widest separation appear to have been entertained.

The religious unity of the parish, which had been thus broken, was never afterwards restored, though no other religious societies were organized in it, till several years afterwards. The Methodists, then, formed a church which has now become extinct, and the Evangelical Congregational Church was formed in 1835. Later still, and only a short time, before Dr. Crosby's decease, the St. Luke's Episcopal Church was also re-organized, and its stated service transferred to the village.

Dr. Crosby never was dismissed from his relation, as pastor to the South Parish Society; but at a legal meeting of the members, held on the 10th of December, 1853, the following communication was received from him, asking on account of his declining strength, the aid of a colleague which was subsequently granted.

"*From the pastor of this religious society to his beloved flock.*

These many years, my dear friends, have I served you, and it is with great reluctance, that I now mention, what you doubtless already know, my inability to perform *all* the duties, which you have a right to expect from your minister. It is often true, that man knows not the time when he ought to relinquish his office, or a portion of his duties, and *if I have been slow to discern the time*, forgive me this wrong. It will not, I think, be an unexpected request, when I ask you to furnish the needful assistance, and in the way which you shall deem most conducive to the best interests of the society. As followers of the things which made for peace, your praise has long been in all the Churches; and suffer the exhortation, that you allow none of your future proceedings to tarnish this fair and merited reputation. My interest in this religious society, and my recollections of their kindness to the minister, will continue till all things are forgotten. Manifest the same spirit toward the one who may share, and ere long take his office, and he will ask no more. Peace be unto you."

This communication was voted to be put upon the files of the society; and a committee consisting of Dr. Samuel Webber, Isaac F. Wetherbe, and Henry Hubbard Jr., were appointed to take it into consideration, and report at an adjourned meeting, December 24th, 1853.

The following is the report of this committee in the form of a resolution.

"*Resolved,* That it is desirable and expedient, as soon as may reasonably be, to provide a colleague to assist our Pastor in his ministerial duties.

That the parish receive with unfeigned regret, Dr. Crosby's communication, informing them that the constantly increasing weight of years makes him feel unable, without assistance, to discharge the duties of his ministry; that they entertain a grateful sense of his long and faithful services, and will endeavor as soon as may be practicable, to afford him the assistance desired, and that the clerk respectfully communicate to him a copy of this resolution."

Dr. Crosby, ascertaining that it would be difficult for the society to continue to pay him any considerable portion of his salary, and yet provide such a support as would be absolutely necessary to sustain a colleague, in a subsequent communication to the society, at a legal meeting, held on the 8th day of May, 1854, informed them "That as it ever had been his object to consult their good he was ready to give up the parish, the fund, *every thing* that they might be able to settle a minister with an adequate support. At the same time he informed them that he would continue his connection with the parish, and do them all the good in his power, till they should settle another minister; and that after the dissolution of the connection he would continue to do likewise, whenever he should have opportunity and power."

Arrangements were afterwards made by which Dr. Crosby should retain the use of the fund and his connection with the church and society as senior pastor, while satisfactory provision was made for the support of a colleague. Under this arrangement, during Dr. Crosby's life, three colleagues, Rev. Adams Ayer, Rev. Edward Barker and Rev. Livingston Stone, were successively invited, of whom a separate account will be hereafter given.

After resigning the main charge of his Parish in 1855, Dr. Crosby continued to assist in public services, occasionally, till 1863; when on account of vertigo, which he considered as fore-shadowing apoplexy, he declined any longer to take part in any public ministrations. His last sermon was preached on Thanksgiving day, 1862.

The following discourses and literary productions of Dr. Crosby were published during his life time. A sermon, delivered before the legislature of New-Hampshire in 1830; a sermon at the Dedication of his church in 1843; a sermon at the semi Centennial of his ordina-

tion in 1860; the Annals of Charlestown in the County of Sullivan New-Hampshire, published in volume IV of the collections of the New-Hampshire Historical Society. He published, also some articles in periodicals; but as they were not written under his signature it is not known definitely what they were.

During the ministry of Dr. Crosby he was called to attend nearly six hundred funerals, almost all within the limits of his Parish. Among these were all who at his ordination constituted the members of his Church with the exception of one, Mr. Samuel Putnam, who (March 1876), is still living. Of these six hundred quite a number attained to remarkable ages. Twelve exceeded the age of ninety, one having attained the age of ninety-seven, another of ninety-five, three others ninety-three, another ninety-two. Fifty attained to ages of between eighty and ninety; many of them reaching nearly the latter age. About seventy were between seventy and eighty, and about forty, between sixty and seventy. The largest number of the others departed early in life, among whom were five of his own immediate family.

Dr. Crosby officiated also at a large number of weddings, at which, owing to his genial humor and his ability to adapt himself to all existing social conditions, his services were always exceedingly acceptable. Concerning these he had treasured up many pleasant and ludicrous incidents, with a narration of which he often entertained his particular friends. He used to tell the following, which has had wide circulation, with great zest and glee. He had married a couple who at the time of the performance of the ceremony had been so peculiarly affectionate that he could not help noticing it. The gentleman especially appeared enamoured in the highest degree and after the ceremony was over paid him a liberal fee and went on his way evidently highly delighted. Twenty-two years afterwards as the Doctor was on the street one day, he saw a gentleman approaching him, whom he recognized at once as his happy bridegroom. After the usual salutations the gentleman said "Doctor Crosby I presume you remember the lady to whom you married me?" "O yes," said the Doctor, "O, yes I do very well." "Doctor," continued he "I loved that woman so much that I felt that I could have eaten her up, and now," he added, after a slight pause, "I wish I had."

After having united a couple one day whose manners indicated, that they had not seen much of polite society, the Doctor in giving them the usual counsel said "You are now married and I hope you will always live in love and *unity*." Mistaking somewhat the counsel of the

Doctor, by supposing that he meant the town of *Unity* in the neighborhood of Charlestown, instead of agreement and harmony in the conduct of life, the bridegroom straightening himself up into a very erect and magisterial position said, "Dr. Crosby, we are married to be sure, as you say, and I hope that we shall always live in love, but as to living in Unity, Dr. Crosby, I never will, for its the rockiest place that ever I see."

One man whose pecuniary resources were rather limited, much to the amusement of the Doctor after he had married him, instead of the usual fee, went out to his wagon and brought in a half bushel of white beans, saying, "That they were very good food."

These are given as specimens of the ludicrous incidents which occurred, but space cannot be given for more.

In 1853, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard College, at which Institution he had graduated forty-nine years before; a tribute to the respect entertained for him which he highly valued.

His half century anniversary was an occasion which it gave him great delight to recall. In commemoration of it a festival was held, in which his friends participated, from places near and remote. His family were all present, and all the objects most dear to him were gathered around him. Many congratulations were given him; brief speeches were made; reminiscences related; anecdotes told; all of which had such pleasant relation to him and his ministry, as to lead him to regard the day, aged and feeble as he was, as one of the most cherished days of his life.

The manner in which he bore the trials incident to his advanced period of life is beautifully given in a letter to a friend written only eight days before the event about to be described, which deprived him of his home and "All his pleasant things."

"With the not very pleasant feeling of uselessness, he says, I am pursuing my noiseless course without much grumbling; yea even with a considerable degree of cheerfulness. Mrs. Crosby is constantly by my side, and does all that woman can to cheat the tiresome way, whenever it is tiresome, which is very seldom the case. "Sed linquenda tellus, domus, et placens uxor," a prediction soon to be fulfilled. The earth was to be left behind and home and pleasing wife."

On Thursday, the 15th of December, 1864, at about five o'clock in the morning, Dr. Crosby and family, consisting of his wife and a girl, were suddenly aroused by the cry of fire, and only awoke to the fear-

ful discovery that their house was in flames, and that they would have only time to escape with life. The snow was on the ground, and the thermometer at zero; yet with not a moment to spare for supplying themselves with clothing, they were obliged to hasten forth into the cold and piercing atmosphere, with nothing but their night clothes for protection. They sought the nearest shelter which was available, which was the house of their neighbor Mr. Samuel Allison, where they were received with warm hearts and speedily made as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. The villagers were aroused by the alarm but it was too late for their services to be of any use; and they could only look on and see their beloved old home sink in ashes and "Clothing, library, the gathered, precious heirlooms of years,—all their pleasant things, go up in the devouring flame." Dr. Crosby wrote to a friend, "That study, the pleasant retreat of many years, will be seen no more. Of my whole library, about twenty volumes were saved; when enumerating our losses, we end by saying 'No life was lost.'"

Dr. Crosby and his wife received numerous attentions in their calamity from their old friends, who proved by their kindness and readiness to assist them, that they were friends indeed. And everything was done to comfort them in their great trial and replace their losses, which could be done. They immediately repaired to Cambridge, Mass., at the invitation of a son residing there, to make his house for a time their home: and Dr. Crosby, for some days, seemed in his usual health and spirits, and spoke cheerfully of his loss and expressed the hope that he should have a new house, on the old spot, in the coming year. But this was not to be; for he was soon attacked by erysipelas, which was thought to have been brought on by the exposure to which he had been subjected in the burning of his house; which, on the 30th of December, 1864, terminated his life. He is described as having been, during his sickness, one of the most patient and cheerful of men, and as having died as quietly and calmly as a child would fall asleep.

His remains were conveyed to Charlestown, where he had so long preached, and which had so long been his home, where his funeral services were attended, January 3d, 1865. The services were held in church, where a large audience was gathered. Rev. Livingston Stone, who had been his colleague, and was his successor, made some appropriate remarks, and Rev. William O. White, of Keene, offered the prayer. Thus passed away the aged pastor, than whom few have succeeded better in gaining the attachment of their people.

In honor of Dr. Crosby, his society, placed on the south side of the

SOUTH PARISH CHURCH.

audience room, in the church, a marble memorial containing the following inscription:

REV. JAAZANIAH CROSBY D. D.
Born Heborn N. H. April 3, 1780.
Grad: Harv: Coll: 1804.
Ordained Pastor of the first Church 1810.
Died in its ministry December 30, 1864

Surviving most of the members
of his original Parish, yet he renewed the circle of his
friendship in his advancing years
and his parishioners with other friends have united
to erect this memorial of his worth
and of their grateful affection.
The wisdom that is from above is first pure then peaceable.

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that publisheth peace.

The last communications of Dr. Crosby to his people and the people of the village was a grateful recognition of their kindness to him and his, in their overwhelming catastrophe, which was read in the different churches on the sabbath after his leaving town. It was as follows:—

"CHARLESTOWN, December 17th, 1864.

DEAR FRIENDS,

In consequence of our sudden departure from the place, we could not personally express our gratitude for your ready sympathy, assistance and attention in our time of trouble, and what we could not do verbally we now do otherwise.

Will you now accept our warmest gratitude for your immeasurable kindness, and wait for your full reward in a house not made with hands, a home which no flames can devour. The Lord bless you all. Accept this as the only offering in the power of your friends,

ever and sincerely,
J. CROSBY and E. A. CROSBY."

Rev. Dr. Crosby, m. 1st Apr. 13, 1811, at Wolfborough N. H., Ann Rust Parker who d. Dec. 9th, 1813; m. 2nd, Nov. 14th, 1814, at Westminster, Vt., Huldah Robinson Sage, who d. Apr. 9th, 1835; m. 3d, Nov. 20th, 1838, at Brookline, Mass., Elizabeth Allen, Ch.

I. Ann Parker, b. in Charlestown, Dec. 6th, 1813; m. Rev. Cazneau Palfrey, D. D., May 30th, 1838. Ch.; 1. Henry Goodwin, b. in Grafton, Mass., Oct. 9th, 1839; m. Mary Durfee Lovejoy, at Bradford,

Mass., Oct. 17th, 1872. 2. Mary Walker, b. Dec. 27th, 1840. 3. Rebecca Salsbury, b. in Barnstable, Mass., May 9th, 1844; m. David N. Utter, in Belfast Me., Sept. 16th, 1872. Ch.; (1) Margaret, b. in Belfast Me., Aug. 9th, 1873. (2) Robert Palfrey, b. in Olympia, Washington Territory, Nov. 23d, 1875. 4. Carl Follen, b. in Barnstable, Mass., July 4th, 1846.

II. Edward, b. Dec. 3d, 1815; m. 1st, Apr. 3d, 1839, Mary A. Nichols, at Walpole, N. H. Ch.: (1) Mary Nichols, b. Dec. 22nd, 1840; m. Alfred L. Barbour, at Cambridge, Mass. Ch.: (1) Walter Franklin, b. in Cambridge, May 17th, 1865. (2) Robert, b. in Cambridge, March 26th, 1871. Mrs. Mary N. (C.) Barbour died March 31st, 1871, at Cambridge. 2. Grace, b. Aug. 11th, 1844. Mrs. Mary A. Crosby died April 3d, 1845, and Edward Crosby m. 2nd, Eliza Ann Nichols, at Walpole, N. H., Jan. 29th, 1846. Ch.: I. Samuel Nichols, b. April 20th, 1847. 2. Annie Eliza, b. March 18th, 1852. 3. Edward Harry, b. Dec. 14, 1856.

III. Sibil, b. May 3d, 1817; d. Oct. 17th, 1817.

IV. William, b. Oct. 23d, 1818; m. Mary Elizabeth Bowles, at Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 9th 1845. Ch.: 1. Mary Huldah, b. May 25th, 1846; m. Thomas Minns Ware, at Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 16th, 1872. Ch.: (1) Thomas Minns, b. Oct. 6th, 1873. (2) Sarah, b. July 2nd, 1875. 2. William Sage, b. Nov. 9th, 1848; graduated at Harvard University, 1870; M. D. and M. M. S., 1874, and died at Littleton, N. H., Apr. 6th, 1875. 3. Henry Bartlett, b. Nov. 25th, 1850. 4. Benjamin Lincoln, b. Feb. 3d, 1852. 5. Catharine Lincoln, b. March 17th, 1864.

V. James, b. Sept. 23d, 1820; m. at Charlestown, N. H., June 6th, 1863, Mary L. Pierpont. Ch.: 1. James Allen, b. July 28th, 1864. 2. Mary Pierpont, b. June 22nd, 1869.

VI. Samuel Trevett, b. Dec. 11th, 1822; m. Sarah Elizabeth Lincoln, at Hingham, Mass., June 6th, 1848. Ch.: 1. Elizabeth Lincoln, b. Apr. 20th, 1849. 2. Clara May, b. May 29th, 1853; m. Frederic Eugene Bryant at Hingham, Sept. 16th, 1873. Ch.: (1) Eugene Lincoln, b. July 18th, 1874. (2) Ethel May, b. Jan. 8th, 1876. 3. Samuel Trevett, b. Aug. 4th, 1856. 4. Helen Baylies, b. Jan. 18th, 1862.

VII. Sylvester Sage, b. March 18th, 1825; d. April 7th, 1826.

VIII. Elizabeth Guild, b. July 10th, 1827; m. Rev. William J. Bridge, at Charlestown, N. H., Feb. 24th, 1850. Ch.: 1. Elizabeth Crosby, b. at East Lexington, Mass., Apr. 11th, 1851. 2. William, b. at East Lexington, Mass., Feb. 20th, 1853; d. at Bedford, Mass. Feb.

22nd, 1854. 3. Ann Palfrey, b. at Bedford, Mass., Dec. 19th, 1854. 4. James Crosby, b. at Dublin, N. H., Jan. 26th, 1857. 5. Henry Whitney, b. at Dublin, N. H., Aug. 16th, 1858. 6. William Frederic, b. at Dublin, N. H., Jan, 12th, 1861. 7. Josiah, b. at Dublin, N. H., June 21st, 1862. 8. Herbert Sage, b. at Dublin, N. H., July 4th, 1865. 9. Katherine May, b. in Peterboro Village, Smithfield, N. Y., March 26th, 1828. 10. Walter Guild, b. in Peterboro Village, Smithfield, N. Y., Sept. 29th, 1869.

IX. Clarissa Sage, b. Sept. 17th, 1829; m. Dr. Edward Gilchrist, at Charlestown, N. H., July 12th, 1856. (See Gilchrist.)

X. Sylvester Sage, b. Sept. 2nd, 1831; m. 1st, Elizabeth Capelle at Charlestown, N. H., Sept. 1st 1855. She died Oct. 26th, 1874, in Cambridge, Mass., and he m. 2nd, Mehitabel Ackers, at Brookline, Mass., Sept. 15th, 1875.

ASSOCIATE PASTORS.

The following persons have been Associate Pastors with Rev. Dr. Crosby, or Pastors of the society since his decease:

Rev. Adams Ayer was settled June 7th, 1855, and dismissed after resigning his charge Dec. 12th, 1859. Mr. Ayer graduated at Harvard College in 1848, and at the theological school in 1851. The council invited at his ordination and installation was the Cheshire Unitarian Association. Rev. John F. Ware of Cambridge was also specially invited to deliver "The customary address to the people."

Mr. Ayer was very acceptable to his parish, both as a preacher and pastor; and Mrs. Ayer (Miss Martha Hinkley before marriage) not only commended herself to minds of the highest culture in the society but left behind her many fragrant memories in the cottages of the poor and lowly.

Mr. Ayer, on leaving Charlestown, removed to Boston and became connected in business with Hinkley and Williams in their locomotive works and foundry on Harrison Avenue.

Rev. Edward Barker.

After the dismission of Mr. Ayer, Rev. Edward Barker on the 30th of March, 1861, was invited to become a colleague pastor with Dr. Crosby for a year, his ministrations to commence on the first of the following May. The acceptance of this invitation was made known to the parish by a communication addressed to them bearing date April 16th, 1861. The parish records contain no account of his installation, and

during the brief time that he ministered to the church his conduct afforded evidence of his entire moral unfitness for the sacred office.

REV. LIVINGSTON STONE.

Having received an invitation from the south Parish Society to become associate pastor with Dr. Crosby, addressed to Edmund L. Cushing, the chairman of the committee, the following answer of acceptance.

"CHARLESTOWN, N. H., Dec. 12th, 1863.

E. L. Cushing, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

Your communication of the 10th instant, containing an invitation from the society of this place to settle with them as their pastor, has been received. In reply, I have to say that after a serious consideration of the subject which at first presented many conflicting aspects, I have decided to accept the invitation extended to me, and to take my lot for better or for worse with this society. And let me add, that having now decided to put my hand to the plough there shall be, on my part, no looking back. Hoping that our connection may prove as happy as present auspices now seem to warrant.

I remain Sir, truly yours,

LIVINGSTON STONE."

The following Unitarian clergymen took part in his ordination, at the South Parish Church, in Charlestown, June, 1864.

Invocation, by Rev. William O. White, of Keene.

Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Thomas Dawes, of Walpole.

Sermon, by Rev. A. P. Peabody, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Prayer of Ordination, by Rev. A. B. Muzzy.

Charge, by Rev. T. I. Mumford.

Right-hand of fellowship, by Rev. William B. Smith, Walpole, Massachusetts.

Address to the people, by Rev. F. H. Harrington, Cambridgeport.

Concluding prayer, by Rev. William F. Bridge, Dublin, N. H.

Benediction, by the Pastor.

The following is Mr Stone's letter of resignation;

"CHARLESTOWN, N. H., April 3d, 1868.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SOUTH PARISH,

GENTLEMEN:

For some time past, owing to various causes, it has seemed to me that is was not for the best interests of this society, that I should retain

any longer my connection with it as Pastor. And now after a ministry of five years, in this place, during which I have met with great and undeserved kindness and forbearance from the people, I am fully convinced, that it is my duty to resign my pastoral office. I therefore take this opportunity to present my resignation to the trustees of the Parish, and request that it may take effect the first day of June next.

LIVINGSTON STONE,
Pastor of South Parish, Charlestown, N. H."

The resignation of Mr. Stone was accepted, May 9th, 1868, at which time, Resolutions presented by Dr. Samuel Webber, very complimentary to him, both as a preacher and a man, were passed by the society, in which also was extended to him the assurance that he would carry with him the best wishes of the society for his future happiness and prosperity.

REV. JOHN M. MERRICK.

After the dismission of Mr. Stone, Rev. John M. Merrick was invited to become the pastor of the society, with a salary of $1,200 a year, in quarterly payments; to commence his labors on the 1st of April, 1869.

The following is his answer of acceptance:

"CHARLESTOWN, February 22nd, 1869.

To Messrs George Hubbard, Joseph G. Briggs, jr., E. A. Tidd, Committee of the Unitarian Society of Charlestown,

I have received through you an invitation to become the Pastor of your society. Please inform the society that I accept the invitation, in the hope, that a connection may be mutually profitable, and that we may co-operate in the diffusion of Christian truth, and in the formation of Christian character. That we may live together in the peace and fellowship of the gospel of Christ is my earnest desire and prayer,

Yours Truly,
JOHN M. MERRICK."

Mr. Merrick continued the pastor of the society and church till March 19th, 1870, when he was removed by death. His disease was internal cancer, which caused him, at times, most severe pain, but which he bore with great Christian fortitude and resignation. His ministry was brief, yet during its continuance, he not only commended himself by his faithful discharge of duty and gentlemanly and Christian courtesy, to the members of his own society, but to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Before settling in Charlestown, Mr. Merrick had been Pastor, for twenty-five years, of the Unitarian Church in Walpole, Mass.

Rev. Eugene De Normandie.

Rev. Eugene De Normandie, the present Pastor of the church and society, was invited to become their Pastor May 8th, 1871; to which invitation he gave the following reply:

"Marlboro, Mass., June 14th, 1871.

To the Parish Committee, South Parish, Charlestown, N. H.

My Dear Friends,

The invitation, which you have extended to me through the Clerk of the Parish, to become your minister, I have received. Having considered the matter fully, in the weeks that have intervened since your wish was first intimated to me, I reply, without delay, that I heartily accept your invitation, or call. The terms of my settlement, I understand to be these: the use of the Parsonage while I am your minister; twelve hundred dollars per year, paid quarterly; the Parish year commencing June 1st.

It is my earnest wish and prayer, and shall be my great purpose, to do all for you, that, with the strength God has given me, I may be able to do. Let me say in Apostolic language, 'I desire not to have dominion over your faith, but to be a helper of your joy.'

Yours in faith, hope and charity,

Eugene De Normandie."

Rev. Eugene De Normandie, son of Dr. James and Sarah (Yardley) De Normandie, was born in Philadelphia, January 3d, 1832, and married, November 1st, 1860, Anna Tobey Nye, daughter of Abram and Nancy (Tobey) Nye, of Sandwich, Mass.

They have six children, born in the following order:

I. Abram E. b. Dec. 25th, 1861; II. Richard, b. June 24th, 1863; III. Eugene Fitzwilliam, b. May 15th, 1865; IV. Sarah Yardley, b. June 26th, 1867; V. Henry Nye, b. Nov. 8th, 1868; VI. Annie Magdalene, b. April 8th, 1872.

Mr. De Normandie was educated at the University of Louisburg, in Pennsylvania; graduated from the Meadville Theological Seminary in 1855; was ordained at Littleton, Mass., February, 1857, and remained eight years; was settled in Marlboro, Mass., in October, 1865, and remained five years; was settled in Charlestown, July 1st, 1871, and has ministered successfully to the church and society. He closes his ministry, greatly to the regret of a large portion of his society and of the community generally, April 1st, 1876.

OTHER CHURCHES IN THE VILLAGE

CHAPTER XVI.

HISTORY OF THE EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN THE TOWN, AND OF THE METHODIST CHURCH IN THE VILLAGE.

REV. Dr. Crosby, at the time of his settlement, was supposed to be a Congregationalist; accepting that word as embracing both the polity and general doctrines of that Church; for, though less Calvanistic in his views than many of his brethren, he was still, by the Council, regarded as holding opinions sufficiently sound to entitle him to an ordination. He was, consequently, ordained, and, as we have reason to believe, continued to preach with very great acceptance to the *whole* people for a number of years. Unitarianism, at that time, was in the churches only as a *leaven* and had not, as yet, created that ferment which it ultimately produced; and a doubt may be entertained whether Dr. Crosby ever would have preached it as decidedly and fully as he did, had it not been for the general controversy which arose concerning it, on the publication of the sermon preached by Dr. William Ellery Channing, at the ordination of Rev. Jared Sparks, May 5th, 1819, over "The Independent Church in Baltimore." This sermon being widely circulated, a controversy was at once instituted, which waxed hot through all Massachusetts, and, to a considerable extent throughout New-England; the result of which was, that many of the parishes threw off the faith of the fathers, and embraced Unitarian views, while those, in them, who thought that their spiritual life demanded a different order of preaching and doctrines, asked for dismissions, and formed new churches where they could have ministrations more in accordance with their convictions of truth. For about fifteen years, this controversy was carried on with a violence, of which those who did

not see something of it, can have little conception. It then, as nearly all the divisions had taken place which were likely, immediately, to occur, lost much of its hold on public attention and gradually died away. A great number of churches in Massachusetts went over to Unitarianism, but the greatest defection in New-Hampshire did not exceed four or five.

Dr. Crosby was much interested in this controversy, and early showed his sympathy with the party of innovation, and the hearts of a large majority of his church and parish were, moreover, undoubtedly with him. And though the church did not become distinctively Unitarian till some years after the initiation of the controversy, yet such were the circumstances of its condition, that the result was not doubtful, from the beginning. If we regard, then, only the substantial fact, the church was lost to Congregationalism as early as 1820, though Mr. Crosby's connection with Congregational organizations did not cease till some years after that time.

When it was found that Dr. Crosby was a Unitarian, there were some in the church, who felt that they could not go with him. They loved their pastor, but they could not follow him as their teacher in what they considered a denial of the great doctrines of salvation. They, therefore, reluctantly left the church; some of them uniting with the church in Acworth, and some with the church in Springfield, Vermont, where they waited till God in His providence, should open to them again the means of grace in the preaching of doctrines and principles, which should accord with their convictions.

In the language of one of this number, "It was a long night that they had to wait, but at length there came a dawn." A sufficient number of persons were found at length, who believed in the generally received evangelical doctrines to form a church. These on consultation concluded to call an ecclesiastical council to organize them into a church, if they deemed such an organization expedient. This council was called, and met at the house of Mrs. Almira Conant, August 1st, 1835. After duly considering the matter, a church was organized which consisted of twenty-three members; seven of whom were males, and sixteen females. Great excitement was produced by this movement, to which there had been no little opposition; and if there were some ill-advised proceedings on the part of a few, it can be scarcely probable that they were regarded with general approbation.

The first minister who preached to the church for any time was Rev. Joseph Curtis, then making his home in Windsor, Vt., who sup-

plied them for about a year. He was an excellent man, and his preaching produced a deep impression. Then after brief supplies from several individuals, among whom was Rev. Moses Gerould, they secured for a year the services of Rev. John C. Wilder. The services were held in the old Court house, known better to the present generation as the old town house. This building was purchased by J. G. Briggs, Jr., in 1872, and moved to a position directly south of his shoe manufactory, where it has been transformed into a tenement house for the use of his workmen.

In 1839, a meeting-house was finished and dedicated. The means for building it, were mainly obtained through contributions from the neighboring churches. Most of these were obtained through the endeavors of Mr. Gerould and Mr. Curtis who were deeply interested in the little church and who spared no labors to secure its success.

In September, 1840, Rev. J. De Forest Richards came by invitation to preach to them. Up to this time the church had not increased but rather diminished. It had only three male members residing in town, and less than twenty in all. But Mr. Richards entered hopefully upon his work which, as results proved, was in the end to be crowned with considerable success.

Though Mr. Richards had many apparent difficulties to encounter when he first came to preach to the church, they soon gave place to encouraging prospects. A spirit of prayer prevailed among a few; and it was not long before there were some conversions and additions to the church. The consequence was a gradual increase in the congregation and a greater thoughtfulness in the community, till the latter part of the following winter, when a still deeper interest became manifest. In the account which Mr. Richards gave of this interest he said "Professors of religion were greatly revived and encouraged, and sinners began to enquire what they must do to be saved. The result was a happy revival, a precious refreshing from the presence of the Lord, the fruits of which were some twenty-five hopeful conversions."

On the 26th of May, 1841, Mr. Richards was ordained and installed as pastor of the church. As a salary the society voted "That they would exert themselves to pay $300 and would apply to the Home Missionary Society for $150." But the Home Missionary Society appropriating to them only $100, his real salary became $400 which was fifty dollars less than he had reason to expect.

On the 13th of June following the ordination of the new pastor, nineteen were admitted to the communion of the church. During the

same year there were also others admitted mostly the fruits of the revival of the winter previous.

In the fall of 1842, and the following winter, there was again a wide spread religious interest; and to employ the language of Mr. Richards, "Christians were greatly quickened and animated, and were led to humble themselves, to confess their sins, and to consecrate themselves to God more entirely." The result was twenty-five or more hopeful conversions, a large majority of whom were adult persons and heads of families. In several instances husband and wife at the same time confessed themselves subjects of the same great saving change. Family prayer was established in ten households, and twenty-four persons, nineteen by profession, and five by letter, were added to the church.

Mr. Richards continued his labors in Charlestown till the 14th of October, 1851; when he was dismissed by a mutual council, who cordially recommended him to the churches as an able and faithful minister of Christ. The dismission was by his own request; but the reason of that request was in the conduct of a few of the members of the church towards him, which so detracted from his usefulness, as to render it expedient that he should seek another field of labor. He loved Charlestown, and would gladly have remained and devoted himself to the best spiritual interests of the people, but as is too often the case with Christian ministers he felt that there was a moral necessity laid upon him to leave them, owing to the defection of a small number by which his usefulness and happiness were both greatly impaired. So he left his beautiful home (the place now owned by J. G. Briggs, Jr.,) never to find another which pleased him so well, and his people, who have never found a more devoted or faithful pastor.

The facts in the life of Mr. Richards, before and after his settlement, at Charlestown, not contained in the above account, may be briefly summed up as follows. "He was the son of Joel and Miriam (Smith) Richards, and was born in Hartford Vermont December 28th 1809. He taught in Thetford Academy two years before completing his course at Dartmouth College, at which institution he graduated in 1836. After graduating at Dartmouth, he was appointed tutor in Marietta College, Ohio, where he remained a year. He then entered upon the study of Theology, first at Union Theological Seminary, and afterwards, at Andover; at which last mentioned institution he graduated in 1840. After leaving Charlestown, he was installed at Chester, Vermont, in June, 1853, where he remained in a successful pastor-

ate till 1858; when he removed to Weathersfield, Vermont, and supplied the church at the Center. In 1863, he went to College Hill, Ohio, to the charge of the Ohio female Seminary, but the death of Major Jarvis, a brother of his wife, in the war of the Rebellion, recalled him to Vermont in 1865. He subsequently went to Wilcox county, Alabama, and purchased a plantation, and while residing there was elected a state senator, and to a professorship in Alabama University; but the ostracism of northern men by southern opinion would not allow him to retain this place. He died at Mobile in Custom House service December 2d, 1872, in the peace and hope of Christian faith. He was a man of warm heart, genial and cultivated, and of true piety, and fills a large place in the memory of those who best knew his worth."

Rev. Worthington Wright.

After the dismission of Mr. Richards, Rev. Worthington Wright came by invitation, November 8th, 1851, to labor with the church for a season; and, March 4th, 1852, he received a call to become their pastor, which having accepted, he was installed on the 16th of the same month. His salary was four hundred and fifty dollars; one hundred and fifty of which he received from the Home Missionary Society. Mr. Wright labored with the society for three and a half years during which time the usual attendance on public worship on the Sabbath, in good weather, was from eighty to a hundred. Mr. Wright was dismissed through failure of his health, October 23d, 1855. Twenty-three were added to the Church during his pastorate.

Mr. Wright was a native of Windsor, Massachusetts; a graduate of Williams College, in the class of 1806; and of Andover Theological Seminary in 1810. After a short pastorate at Woodbury, Connecticut, and some Missionary service in Pennsylvania, his eyes became so seriously affected that, unable to continue his ministrations longer, he turned his attention to the study of Medicine, which was the profession of his father; and passed through a regular course, and practised in the profession for sixteen years. But having again attained the use of his sight, he returned once more to his favorite work of preaching the gospel; and was settled at Woodstock, Vermont, where he remained thirteen years. From Woodstock he went to Boston for a short time; thence to Charlestown, where he closed his ministerial labors. He spent the last eighteen years of his life peacefully in the family of his son, Rev. Edwin S. Wright, D. D., who was for a number of years pastor at Acworth; and of his daughter, Mrs. J. O. Putnam. He experi-

enced little pain even in his last sickness, but gradually lost his hold of life, and at length, like a satisfied child, fell asleep. His memory will be long cherished in the places where he labored, as that of an able and faithful pastor, who was affable and childlike, yet always dignified and strong, by the graces of the Master, for any emergency. He died in Buffalo, New-York, on the 25th day of October, 1873, at the house of his son-in-law, Honorable James O. Putnam, in his 89th year.

After the dismission of Mr. Wright, the Church continued without a pastor till April, 1874. During most of the time, however, it had the preaching of the gospel by stated supplies. Among those who thus ministered to them, were Rev. J. G. Wilson, who preached to them two years; Rev. Joseph Garland, who preached to them three years; Rev. Franklin Shattuck, who preached to them one year; Rev. S. G. Tenney, who preached to them for a number of months, and Rev. Henry H. Saunderson, whose services were continued for nine years. Mr. Saunderson's labors commenced October 10th, 1864, and closed October 10th 1873. Rev. George W. Kinne was ordained and installed, April 29th, 1874. The Council invited consisted of pastors and delegates from the following Churches:

Congregational Church in Acworth, Claremont, Lempster, Newport and Washington in New-Hampshire, and Springfield and Windsor, Vermont. The following individuals were also invited; Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., Rev. E. H. Greely, Secretary of the New-Hampshire Home Missionary Society, Rev. R. P. Stanton of Norwich, Connecticut, and Rev. H. H. Saunderson, of Charlestown.

The Church, up to the present time, has gained very little numerical strength. The largest number of its members was received during the pastorates of Mr. Richards and Mr. Wright. At the close of Mr. Wright's ministry, its membership was fifty-six, which before the commencement of Mr. Saunderson's ministration had been reduced more than one half. During Mr. Saunderson's ministry the church was thoroughly repaired and much improved. During the same period, also, a vestry was secured through the liberality of Deacon Putnam and Cephas Walker. The Church too received a legacy of five hundred dollars from Mrs. Mary Duren, who was an early and excellent member, as a permanent fund for the supply of preaching. The present year (1874) it has received a legacy of five thousand dollars from Colonel Ithiel Homer Silsby, to be paid to the Church on the decease of Mrs. Silsby, the income of which is to be expended in support of the ministry in said Church.

HISTORY OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. FRANCIS CHASE.

In the original charter of the town given by Governor Wentworth, a certain section of land was reserved for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of the Church of England, the same that was also done in the other townships granted by royal authority, outside of the Mason grant.

After the Revolutionary war, the society gave its lands into the hands of a board of citizens of the State, the Honorable Simeon Olcott of this town being one, to be kept in trust for the Episcopal Church. The lands, however, were largely alienated in the course of the first fifty years. Those in Charlestown, or the proceeds of the sale of them, are now held by a Board of Trustees in the city of Boston.

So far as is known, the first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Charlestown were celebrated by the Rev. Daniel Barber, rector of Union Church, Claremont, some time previous to 1820. Mr. Barber was very energetic and laborious in his ministry, extending his ministrations through all this section of country. Like a true missionary, he went to every place where two or three could be gathered together, and broke the bread of life. He is remembered to have preached a few times in Charlestown, and to have administered baptism in families where that Sacrament was desired. There were some Episcopalians, even then, in the town.

Mr. Barber's successor in Claremont was the Rev. James B. Howe, whose rectorship began in 1820. At the suggestion of Roys Jones, one of his parishioners who lived in North Charlestown, and of Dr. Putnam Barron, an esteemed physician, Mr. Howe preached several times in the Union meeting house which formerly stood, gorgeous in its yellow paint, on the upper road, nearly east from the North Charlestown railway station.

The result appeared before long in the formation of a parish. "On the 18th of April, 1822," says the original record, now in the hands of the clerk of the parish in Charlestown village, "the inhabitants of the north Parish met and formed themselves into a society known by the name of the First Religious Episcopal Society in Charlestown." The chief promoters of this movement were the two gentlemen before mentioned, with Shaler Towner, Thomas and Daniel Whipple, James Meacham, David Parker and others. The number of signers to the original agreement was twenty. They chose the Rev. Mr. Howe,

rector, he being at the same time rector of Union church. From a slip of paper remaining in the record books, in the handwriting of Dr. Barron, it would seem that his ministrations were not very frequent. It is said that he "held a service occasionally during the summers of 1823 and 4."

On the 5th of June, 1825, the Rev. George Richardson commenced preaching for the society. He resided first in Charlestown village, and afterwards in a very small house which he built a mile or two south of the village of North Charlestown. He officiated on alternate Sundays in that place and Drewsville. A very lovely and excellent Christian character is attributed to Mr. Richardson by all who mention him. He was born in Canaan, New-Hampshire. At Dartmouth college he won a high reputation as a scholar, and there became a Christian, uniting with the Congregational church. After leaving college he was led to investigate closely the claims of the various religious bodies, and without ever having attended the service of the Episcopal church, he became satisfied that it was the one to which he ought to belong. He labored as he was able till the fall of 1828, when he was obliged to yield to the weakening influence of a disease which had long been preying upon him. He died March 16, 1829, aged thirty-three. The character which a contemporary gives of him contains many of the best qualifications of a Christian minister. "Humble, modest, virtuous, studious, temperate in his doctrines, a mild and steady light shining upon but not inflaming the little flock of his charge; pointing the way to heaven, and himself piously leading in it, and when he died, his death, as his life had done, afforded a gratifying proof to those around him that he had cast his own anchor in the religion he had taught; and that he had not been preaching to others a faith on which he was reluctant to venture his immortal interests. The sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. Mr. Howe had for its text Prov. iii. 22: "A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children."

The Rev. Mr. Richardson was succeeded in his double charge by one whom many have since learned to revere and love for his learning, his wisdom, his piety, and the uprightness and beauty of his Christian life. The Rev. Edward Ballard of Hopkinton held his first service in this town on the 16th of August, 1829, having been ordained deacon in St. Paul's chapel, New-York, on the 5th of July previous. At his suggestion, the "First Religious Episcopal Society," assumed a more churchly name, and was henceforth known as "St. Luke's Church."

The work of the Lord was greatly prospered in his hands. The

number of communicants increased during the two and a half years of his ministry from seven to twenty-two, and thirty-eight persons were made members of Christ in baptism. The reports to the annual Convention of New-Hampshire, made during his pastorate, speak of increasing zeal and piety in the people, and of encouraging prospects for the future. They also mention the great need of a church building to be the permanent home of the people. The Union Meeting House in which they worshipped was inconvenient and dilapidated. Christmas day, 1831, was a sad one for the parish, for in the afternoon of that day Mr. Ballard preached his farewell sermon, he being about to take charge of a newly formed parish at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In his departure the parish lost a most faithful and acceptable pastor.

The Church was then deprived of a minister for many months till the partial services of the Rev. George Leonard, of Cornish, were secured. He officiated on alternate Sundays for a few months.

The next settled minister was the Rev. Darius Barker. The records do not give the date of his coming to the parish; but it was either in the latter part of 1833, or early in 1834. He seems to have been an energetic and hard working clergyman, and the church grew considerably under his care. The number of communicants, which had fallen off a little, increased to thirty. The congregation too increased, and much religious interest was manifested. Mr. Barker remained however only two years, leaving for the diocese of Vermont, on the first of January, 1836. He is now connected with the diocese of Michigan.

After Mr. Barker's departure the services were kept up for two or three months by means of lay reading. The parish, however, was without any but occasional preaching for more than a year and a half. Of course it lost much during that time.

In November, 1837, the Rev. Henry S. Smith, of West Claremont, took charge of it for six months; reporting that he found it in a very destitute condition. He officiated once in two weeks, holding service at first in the old meeting house; but when the inclemency of the weather drove them from that, they went to a neighboring school-house; and that again being damaged by fire, they repaired to another school-house a mile or two up the stream, where Mr. Smith's mission was concluded.

The Rev. Edward Livermore, rector of the Church at Drewsville, succeeded Mr. Smith after an interval of six months. He officiated for St. Luke's only one Sunday in four. He reports the number of com-

municants in 1839 as eighteen, and the attendance as good. He added three to the number. His care of the parish seems to have extended over about three years, ending some time in 1841, when the attendance had become small. Bishop Griswold visited the Church for the last time on the 23d of June, 1841. The last report is that of Mr. Livermore for the same year. From that time it appears no more in the pages of the Convention journal. The removal of one of the most active supporters of the interests of the parish, and the death of others, weakened it so much that services were discontinued. The parish organization ceased, after an existence of just twenty years. It was always a struggling parish. Having no house of worship of its own, in which to gather the people together; never being able to secure the undivided attention of a pastor, it did not gain that hold upon the hearts of the people in general which is necessary for full and permanent support. There were a few who clung to it in all its affliction as well as in its prosperity, but the few were too few to bear the burden alone. Its existence was not useless. The preaching of repentance and remission of sins was blessed to the souls of many. The sick and dying were comforted by the ministrations of religion, and their souls prepared for the great change. Removals carried the good seed away to germinate in other ground.

Years passed away. A few members of the old Church remained, and a few other Episcopalians were living in Charlestown village, patiently and steadfastly waiting. Their patience was rewarded. In November, 1857, the Right Reverend Carlton Chase, D. D., Bishop of New-Hampshire, was invited to occupy for one Sunday, the house of worship belonging to the Unitarian Society in the village. He held the full services of the Episcopal Church, and preached morning and evening. A year and a half later, in 1859, on a similar invitation, he officiated again in the same place. In 1860 a series of services was commenced by the Reverend Andrew Oliver, of Bellows Falls. These occurred once every month, for a year. After this the services of the Reverend James H. Tyng, of Drewsville, were secured. He began in May of 1861, and devoted about one third of his time to Charlestown for more than a year. He also united with the Reverend Mr. Oliver and the Reverend Mr. Smith, of West Claremont, in supplying the congregation during the summer previous to the building of the church. To these gentlemen, and especially to the two first, is this parish indebted for much gratuitous labor.

During all this time the congregation had no regular place of as-

sembling. Services were held sometimes in the hall of the hotel, sometimes in the Town Hall, and sometimes in the house of worship belonging to the Congregationalists. This last was kindly offered for the free use of the Episcopalians at a time when the former had no settled minister.

The inconvenience of these frequent changes, and of worshiping in places as unfit for the purpose as some of these, impressed those interested with the necessity of having a permanent home, a house fitted for the solemn worship of Almighty God. Being few in number, they did not expect to be able to build on a grand scale, nor to secure a pastor wholly their own; but thought they might unite with one of the neighboring parishes. They hopefully and energetically set themselves at work in the Spring of 1863. As soon as the plan for a permanent church was fairly under way the necessity for a parish organization became evident. The original agreement to form the corporation was signed on the 28th of March, 1863, by seven persons only. On that day the organization was perfected according to law. Two weeks later the officers were chosen, as follows: Senior Warden, Porter Spencer; Junior Warden, George Olcott, Jr., Vestryman, Richardson Robertson. For lack of male members, the number of vestrymen was not full.

The church building fund received kind and substantial aid from friends of the Church and of Charlestown who lived elsewhere, and in a few months time was completed a neat, picturesque and appropriate edifice, fitted to accommodate comfortably about one hundred and twenty-five persons. Ground was broken on the fourth of July, but work was not actually commenced till September. The architect was R. M. Upjohn of New York. The builders were Messrs. Bullard and Buzzell. On the 10th of December, the church was ready for consecration.

In the meantime, the board of Vestrymen finding that the services of the Rev. Francis Chase, who was well known in the parish, might be had for the winter, arranged with him accordingly, and Mr. Chase took charge on the first of December. He immediately made arrangements for the consecration of the church. On the 11th of December, the venerable Bishop, who had six years before preached the first sermon of those that had led to this result, and who had ever since given the undertaking his cordial support, entered the church at the head of his clergy to take possession of it in the name of his divine Master, and solemnly to set it apart for sacred uses. With him was the Rev.

Dr. Ballard; the same, who thirty years before, had first put on his armor and tried the weapons of his spiritual warfare in the old St. Luke's. The Rev. Messrs Tyng and Oliver were present to see the crowning result of their labors. The Rev's. E. A. Renouf, of Keene, M. Douglas, of Windsor, and J. M. Peck, of Claremont, were also there, and took part with the Rector and the others in the services. The Rev. T. F. Fales, of Waltham, Mass., preached the consecration sermon from I Kings 9 : 3. The day was pleasant though cold, and many friends from neighboring towns honored the occasion by their attendance.

What joy was felt that day by those who had long looked and waited for its coming. How thankfully their hearts were lifted up, and how freely and gladly they offered the work of their hands to Him who, as they knew, blessed them in their giving. Now the old familiar sounds of praise and prayer would seem doubly expressive, as all things around joined the worshippers in glorifying God.

The seats in the church were free during the first four months. The regular attendance increased; and when Easter came, the pews were found to be all needed. The Wardens and Vestry felt authorized to choose a permanent Rector, and accordingly the Rev. Mr. Chase was elected. He accepted. His support was raised from the parish itself, with a little assistance from outside for a year or two, and there was no necessity to join with any other. The baptisms during the first year were twenty in number; nine were confirmed; eight couples were married; seven persons received Christian burial.

The parish went on strengthening and increasing by slow degrees. It was early evident that their house of worship was not sufficiently capacious. There was a demand for more sittings than it could furnish. Therefore a beginning was soon made of preparation for enlargement. All the spare funds coming from the ladies' society and from other sources were laid by for that purpose. In the spring of 1869, it was decided that it would be unwise to defer the work longer. The funds had accumulated, so that by a moderate subscription the expense could be met. The work was commenced as soon as the frost was out of the ground. Mr. Upjohn furnished the plans as before. At first the church consisted of simply a nave and chancel. In the enlargement, the two were severed from each other, the nave moved back twenty-two feet, and the intervening space filled by transepts. Thus the building became cruciform. In the angle between the south transept and the chancel, was erected a steeple for the bell. It was finished in every part to correspond with the original work; and when com-

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pleted, realized even more than before, the ideal of a picturesque and beautiful little country church. The first service in the church as enlarged was held July 11, 1869. Before many weeks the bills were all paid, and the parish was free from debt. From that time its work has gone on steadily, and with a fair amount of success and prosperity.

There was no change in its pastoral head during the first decade of its existence. The first Rector remained with his people for ten years and a half. In the spring of 1874, having made unusual exertions in his Lent work, he was seized after Easter with pneumonia. Foreseeing that it would be several months before he would be able to resume work, and that he must have an extended period for rest, he sent in his resignation. This was to take effect on the 18th of May. The 17th of that month was then the last Sunday of Mr. Chase's rectorship, and was at the same time the occasion of the Bishop's visitation. The latter conducted the services, but Mr. Chase was able to offer the closing prayer and pronounce his final benediction over the flock. On the 21st he left Charlestown for Boston, and soon after sailed for Europe, whence he returned just before winter began, much improved in health. He is now in charge of St. John's Church, Framingham Massachusetts. His successor in Charlestown was the Rev. R. M. Berkeley, who is now in charge. Mr. Berkeley is a graduate of the Nashotah Theological Seminary, in Wisconsin, and before coming to Charlestown had spent a year of pastoral work in Keokuk Iowa.

It may be well to mention some others who were prominent in connection with the establishment of St. Luke's parish. Porter Spencer was the first Senior Warden, and remained in that position until increasing infirmities obliged him to relinquish it. He was succeeded by Mr. Stephen A. Spooner. Mr. George Olcott was the first Junior Warden, and was succeeded by Mr. H. B. Viall. Mr. Olcott has also been Clerk and Treasurer of the parish from the beginning to this date. The names of the first Vestrymen have been given already.

While the church was in its earliest infancy, the ladies formed a sewing society for the purpose of organizing and combining their efforts. Their energetic labors were the means of raising a great deal of money for parish purposes, hardly any year less than five hundred dollars. Generally a fair was held, in the month of August, which brought them in a good sum. The first president of this society was Mrs. Emily A. Olcott, who was succeeded after two or three years, by Mrs. S. A. Langley, both untiring workers in the cause. The name of a venerable lady, lately deceased, should here be mentioned with honor.

Madame Laura Rand, of North Charlestown, was a member of both the old St. Luke's and the new. Nearly eighty when the latter was founded, she was one of its most constant attendants, although her home was five miles away. And even within a few weeks of her death, which took place May 13th, 1875, when she was over ninety-one years of age, she was at her accustomed place in the house of God, a faithful and devout worshipper. Her grand-daughter, Miss Sarah Starr Rand of Middletown, Connecticut, was greatly interested in the parish, and up to the time of her lamented death in December, 1874, was a generous contributor to its support. Two pure-hearted maiden ladies of Boston, Misses Sally and Matilda Stocker, who spent their summers in Charlestown for many years, were much attached to the little church. After their death, their nephews, Messrs. John and William Stone, of Philadelphia, who inherited their estate, presented St. Luke's parish with four hundred dollars to be invested for the benefit of the parish, and called the "Stocker Fund," as a memorial of their loving interest.

There are other names that might be mentioned here with honor, did space permit. St. Luke's church has not wanted as yet for kind and active friends, and Providence has blessed their efforts with a degree of success for which they have reason to be thankful. They trust that it may ever continue to be a benefit to the town, as well as to the souls of its own members.

METHODIST CHURCH IN THE VILLAGE.

Persons, whose lives have extended a little beyond middle age, will remember that the decade from 1830 to 1840 was one of more than ordinary religious excitements. Among other things by which many were deeply moved, was that peculiar phase of Second Adventism which was widely known under the name of Millerism. In this, quite a number of persons in Charlestown became interested, who formed a church under the Methodist denomination and erected a meeting house. This was built in 1836 on what is now the garden of Mrs. Elizabeth Bowker, and was purchased by Colonel Jonathan Baker and moved away, to be transformed into a tenement house, in July, 1856. It is now owned by Mrs. Harriet M. Baker, and is the first house north of the Brick Store, which was built originally, and occupied by Roswell Willard. The worshippers in this house passed through scenes of the most exciting nature. They believed the end of the world was at hand, when the wick-

ed were to be consumed by the fires of the final conflagration, and the righteous, without experiencing the pains of death, were to be caught up into heaven, to enjoy, thenceforward, its everlasting bliss and the glorious presence of their God and Saviour. In accordance with what they believed to be revealed in the prophecies, a day was appointed when this was to take place, and persons connected with them went so far as to have in preparation what they termed their ascension robes which were made of white linen, and even to put them on and wait for the hour when Christ should reveal himself for the salvation of his saints and the destruction of his enemies. But their expectations all failed them, and their sabbath services were soon given up and their house of worship abandoned. Some of them continued to live Christian lives with their faith still unshaken in the promises of Christianity, but others believed religion to be a delusion, and put no confidence in the Scriptures afterwards. So ended the first, and the only Methodist Society in the village.

HISTORY OF THE NORTH PARISH.

CHAPTER XVII.

History of the North Parish and Methodist Episcopal Church at North Charlestown.

IT has already been stated that the town was divided into two parishes, in 1810, and the history of the South Parish has been given. The inhabitants of the North Parish also formed a society, and established for the regulation of their ecclesiastical affairs the following by-laws:

"Article 1st. There shall be holden at the Parish meeting house, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the first Tuesday of October in each year, a meeting of the qualified voters of said parish for the choice of a board of Trustees, a Treasurer, and a Clerk, who shall, respectively, be members and freeholders in said parish, and hold their office for one year, and until others be chosen and qualified; and if the choice of either of said officers should be omitted at such annual meeting, or if either of said offices should, by any means, become vacant, such omission or vacancy may be supplied at any subsequent meeting.

Article 2nd. The board of Trustees shall consist of not more than five nor less than three persons, whose duty it shall be to take care of the parish meeting house and see that the same be kept in good order and repair; to appoint a sexton, and discharge him at discretion; to assess and apportion among the members of said parish each sum of money raised by the parish; to appoint and impower some person to collect said taxes, and pay the same to the Treasurer of said parish; and, generally, superintend all the concerns of the parish; and they shall keep a true and full record of all these proceedings in a book provided for that purpose, and shall, each of them, be sworn to the faithful discharge

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of the duty of their office; a majority of said Trustees shall be a quorum for transacting business.

Article 3d. All monies raised, or otherwise necessary to the parish, shall, when collected, be paid to the Treasurer, and be, by him, paid out when requested, either by vote of the parish or order of the Trustees. The Treasurer shall give bond to the parish, with one or more securities, to the approbation of the Trustees, in the full sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He shall also keep in a book, provided for that purpose, fair entries of all sums by him received and advanced for the use of the parish.

Article 4th. The clerk shall record all the proceedings of the parish in a book for that purpose to be provided. He shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

Article 5th. Meetings of the parish may, at any time, be called by the Trustees; notice of the time and place and of the business to be acted upon being posted at the front door of the said parish meeting house, at least fifteen days prior to the time of holding such meeting or meetings; or meetings may be called by seven members and freeholders of said parish making application, in writing, to the Clerk of the parish, and notice being as before mentioned."

The following persons were chosen the first Trustees of this society, viz.—Moses Wheeler, Joseph Farwell and Joseph Willson. The first tax-bill of the society contained eighty-one names, and the total amount raised was $151.88. It does not appear that there was any church in connection with which this money was expended; but it was probably laid out by the Committee in such a manner as to satisfy as well as they could the denominational feelings of the parish. There were, in addition to the Congregationalists, at that time, in the parish, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists and a considerable number of Universalists; also some who thought preaching of any kind not worth the money which they had to pay for it. I have not been able to find any record of the manner in which the money was expended: but it is evident that the pari were not so much profited as to make their religious charities abound for the following year, inasmuch, as the amount raised in 1811 was only $ 22.20. This was paid by seventy-six individuals. Thus the inhabitants of the North Parish could *almost* feel that their religious privileges, such as they were, were without money and without price. Only two persons, Jonathan Grout and Joseph Farwell, paid a tax of over one dollar. Twenty-four others paid a tax of less than ten cents each. The smallest tax paid was three cents. Joseph Willson, Shubael Gris-

wold and Alpheus Nichols were the Trustees of the parish. This year William Hamlin, Josiah Hart, Wise Grinnel and Timothy Putnam, Jr. asked to be released from the payment of their taxes, and it appears that their request was granted. They *probably* paid their taxes at the South Parish.

The following disposal was made of the money raised: Jonas Lynds and Alpheus Nichols, for service (the particulars not specified) were paid $ 6.41; Jonathan Grout, for service as collector was paid $ 2.00; Charles Westcott, Clerk, 75 cts.; Moses Wheeler, Trustee, $ 2.50; Robert Rand, Treasurer, $ 1.70; Timothy Carleton, as Clerk, $ 1.75; Joseph Willson, Trustee, $ 7.75. Thus the expenses of the parish, without any preaching, were a trifle over the amount of money raised.

January 29th, 1812, the society or parish raised $ 25.28. September, the same year, they also raised $ 88.23. February, 1813, $ 36.27 were raised. They made no further tax till August, 1815, when $ 135.00 were raised. From this money $ 21.00 was paid to Mr. Scales for preaching; $ 5.00 to Mr. White; $ 12.00 for two days, to Mr. Smiley; $ 31.25 was paid Shubael Griswold for building a hearse house. The remainder went for parish expenses.

We find no other tax-bill till 1818, when $ 103.53 was raised; the following sums from which, were paid out for preaching: $ 12.00 to Mr. Otis; $ 25.00 to Mr. Bartlett; $ 4.00 to Mr. Taylor, for preaching two days; $ 28.00 to Mr. Smiley. The remainder went to pay incidental expenses.

The date of the next tax-bill is 1820, in which year $ 32.50 were raised. The expenses of the parish were within a trifle of $ 28.00, which would leave a little over $ 4.00 to pay for preaching, if they had any.

The next tax-bill was for the year 1824, and amounted to $ 32.36; no particulars as to expenditure given.

The tax-bill for 1825 was $ 157.00. Of this money, we find that $ 125.00 went to pay for painting the meeting house, and the remainder for other expenses; so that it does not appear that they had any preaching.

The next tax-bill was for the year 1830, and the amount $ 52.50. No record is given of expenditures. This was the last tax-bill; yet meetings of the parish continued to be notified till 1838, when its mission seems to have been fully accomplished.

A brief notice has thus been given of the Incorporation and proceedings of the North Parish. But the North part of the town has a previous

religious history of sufficient interest to require a brief review. Owing to the extreme length of the township, the inhabitants, at the Northern portion of it, were very inconveniently situated for the improvement of their religious privileges, especially, if the services were all the time to be held at the village. A movement was therefore, made towards the close of the ministry of Mr. Olcott, to have some arrangement, through which services might be secured at the North end of the town, a certain portion of the time. This, in addition to complaints, that the villagers had laid claim to, and appropriated more than their share of the privileges belonging to them, induced Honorable Simeon Olcott, and some others, to believe that a division of the town would be for the peace and happiness of all concerned. He, therefore, petitioned the General Court, for a division of the township; who appointed a committee to take the matter into consideration. It ultimately appeared, however, that the inhabitants of the town were not prepared for a separation, inasmuch as, at their annual town meeting, held on the 12th of March, 1794, they voted by one hundred and fifty-two nays, to one hundred and twelve yeas, against a division.

Subsequent to the decease of Mr. Olcott, the town made no provision for preaching for several years. Rev. Dan Foster was then employed. August 27th, 1801, the following vote was passed; "Voted, that the sum of $300 be raised, and assessed to pay the Rev. Dan Foster for a year's preaching, from the end of his present year." From this, it appears, he had preached the year previous. He was, afterwards, hired with considerable regularity, till a few months preceding his death. But almost immediately on the revival of religious services, came up the old question of a division of those services, between the village and the north end. And nearly consentaneous with this, a movement was initiated for the erection of a meeting house in the latter portion of the town; which after some little delay and discussion, resulted in the appointment of Moses Wheeler, Jr., Timothy Holden, and Ephraim Carpenter, as a committee, on the part of the town, to build the house. This committee, with the authority, thus conferred upon them, erected the house, and partially finished it; when at a legal meeting held May 11th, 1803, Oliver Hall and William Briggs were appointed a committee, on the part of the town, to settle with them, and thereupon report to the town. The following is their report.

"To the Town of Charlestown.

The committee appointed to settle with Moses Wheeler, jr., Timothy Holden, and Ephraim Carpenter, a committee heretofore appointed to build a meeting house at the north part of said town,

Report 1st. That the following debts have been contracted and allowed by said committee, as demands against said town; to wit, Josiah Hart on the first contract, sixteen hundred dollars; to Robert Rand seventy dollars and ten cents; to Hubbard Glidden, thirteen dollars and twelve cents; to Jonathan Grout four dollars and forty-eight cents; to Josiah Hart and others as balance between building the Porches and the worth of four pews given him for that purpose, seventy dollars; to Moses Wheeler, jr., eighty-three dollars and fifty-six cents; to Timothy Holden, fifty dollars and ninety-seven cents; to Ephraim Carpenter, fourteen dollars and sixty-three cents; amounting in the whole to one thousand nine hundred and six dollars and eighty-six cents.

Report 2dly. That the pew ground in said meeting-house was sold, for the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty-five cents.

Report 3dly. That the former committee have paid, in part of the above demand, to Josiah Hart, twelve hundred nineteen dollars and seventy-four cents; to Robert Rand, sixty-six dollars forty-five cents; to Hubbard Glidden, thirteen dollars twelve cents; to Jonathan Grout, four dollars fifty-eight cents; to Moses Wheeler, jr., seventy-nine dollars and forty-seven cents; to Timothy Holden, forty-five dollars and forty-seven cents; amounting in the whole to fourteen hundred twenty-eight dollars and seventy-three cents; and that there are notes of hand against purchasers of pews, to the amount of two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ten cents; which leaves a balance in the hands of the former committee, of eighty-four dollars and forty-two cents.

Report 4thly. That pew number sixteen, on the lower floor is the property of this town; all which is submitted by

Oliver Hall, }
Wm. Briggs. } Committee."

This house had a steeple which was not built by the town, but by a company of persons in the parish who were its owners. It was a number of years after it was commenced before it was completed. Application was made to the town at several town meetings, for pecuniary

aid for finishing it, which does not appear to have been granted. From 1803 to 1810, a portion of the money raised for preaching was laid out for supplying this part of the town. In 1810, the town having been divided into two parishes, this arrangement of course was closed and the history of the parish thereupon formed has been given.

The meeting-house, above described, was situated on the Unity road, about a quarter of a mile beyond the Rand place, on the opposite side of the road. The location was pleasant, and one who has seen much of the country informs me, that the prospect from the old belfry was among the finest he has ever seen. The color of the building was a tawdry yellow, which did not render it externally, very attractive. Many of the generation now on the stage remember it as a time-worn and weather-beaten old building, which had ceased to be used for sacred purposes, and which had become the abode of whatever chose to inhabit it.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

"We cannot" says Rev. George F. Wells, who has kindly furnished the following account, "give a full and complete record of the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Charlestown, as in the past, while the Circuit System prevailed, the Circuit included Charlestown, North Charlestown, and all the neighboring towns. In reviewing the past, we find New Grantham Circuit first on record; which included North Charlestown, with Elijah Hedding, as Presiding Elder; and Caleb Dustin as Itinerant Preacher. This was in 1809. In 1810, a Society was formed in Charlestown by Rev. Philip Ayer. This Circuit System prevailed, changing in name from New Grantham to Claremont, and then from Claremont to Unity Circuit, till 1839. A legal Society however was formed previous to that time. This embraced the following persons associated (according to an act of the Legislature passed July 3d, 1827.) viz. Jacob Wright, Nathan Howard, John Metcalf, J. B. Hubbard, and Thomas Whipple.

Since that time the Church and Society have had the following preachers. In 1836, Rev. Zeb. Twitchel; 1837—38, Rev. Amos Kidder; 1839, Rev. Silas Quimby; 1840–41–42, Rev. Benjamin C. Eastman. The present Church edifice was built in 1841, in the 2d year of Mr. Eastman's ministry. During the ministry of Mr. Eastman, also, the Parsonage came into the possession of the Society. This came by a bequest, of Miss Levina Gay, at her decease in 1839. And through this, it may be said of her, as of one of old, she, "being dead yet

speaketh." In 1843, Rev. Samuel A. Cushing ministered to the Church; in 1844, Rev. Amon S. Tenney. In 1845, the Church was supplied by Rev. G. W. Y. Rogers; and in 1846, by Rev. Thomas H. Rood; 1847, Rev. Stephen Eastman ministered to them; 1848, Rev. Jared Perkins; 1849, Rev. Richard Newhall; 1850–51, Rev. Matthew Newhall; 1852–53, Rev. Simeon P. Heath; 1854, Rev. Charles H. Chase; 1855–56, Rev. Nelson Martin; 1857, Rev. John English; 1858–59, Rev. R. Edmund Danforth; 1860–61, Rev. Joseph Faucet; 1862, supplied by Rev. A. C. Dutton; 1863–64–65, Rev. Silas Quimby ministered to them; 1866–67, Rev. Lucien W. Prescot; 1868, Rev. Samuel J. Robinson; 1869–70–71, Rev. Joseph H. Hilman; 1872, Rev. Andrew L. Kendall; 1873–74, Rev. Charles E. Rogers; 1875, Rev. Geo. F. Wells."

This Church, though forty years have passed since its organization, has still little numerical strength. The moral and spiritual influences however, which it has exerted, have been healthful and good. Its ministry have been men for the most part, whose characters have been without reproach, and have shown by the diligence, fidelity, and zeal, with which they have labored, an earnest devotion to their work. It would be improper to institute comparisons between them, by attempting to set apart to each the particular portion of the work, which he was enabled to accomplish; for in ministries, extending over so brief a period, the results which may have appeared in one, if traced to their causes, would frequently be found to be mainly attributable to the ministry that had preceded it. It may be allowable to say, however, that the first years of the Church, to the close of Elder Benjamin C. Eastman's ministry, are remembered as a time when divine influences were peculiarly manifest, and the Great Head of the Church vouchsafed them a prosperity such as they have not often enjoyed since.

This Church is the only one now located in the northern portion of the town. It has several members in other parts of the town, who contribute to its support, but who worship for the most part with other churches. Its present Pastor ministers a part of the time to the Church in Unity; but, if I am rightly informed, all the pastors, heretofore, certainly for a considerable number of years, have devoted their labors to this one Church.

GENEALOGIES AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF

CHARLESTOWN FAMILIES.

INTRODUCTION.

The material in the following pages has been gathered from a great number of sources; Town Records, Church Records, Family Records and Records on tombstones have contributed to the information which they contain. In relation to the families of the early settlers, many facts have been gleaned from the Records of Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Lunenburg, Rutland, Deerfield, Hadley, Northampton and Northfield, Massachusetts; and from those of Mansfield, Enfield and other towns in Connecticut. The later records have been sought from every source, where it has been deemed probable that any correct information could be obtained. In all the records no endeavors have been omitted to secure correctness. Some errors, however, will probably be found, but the compiler will be disappointed if the result, on the whole, shall not be satisfactory.

The plan adopted, in the arrangement of families, is one that has been often employed and is explained as follows:

The male head of any family, first settling in the place, is put in small capitals; the children of the first settler, whether they came with him, or were afterwards born in town, are preceded by Roman numerals; the grand-children are preceded by Arabic numerals; the great-grand-children by Arabic numerals in parentheses; the great-great-grand-

children by Arabic numerals in brackets; the great-great-great-grand-children, or sixth generation, by Arabic numerals with a star*.

We give an example from the family of Seth Putnam:

SETH PUTNAM, first settler.

V. Timothy, fifth child.

1. Timothy, jr, first grand-child.

(10) John, tenth great-grand-child.

[4] Wesley D, fourth great-great-grand child.

1* Mary Belle, first great-great-great-grand-child.

In this arrangement also, it may be important to say, that one line of descent, or one branch of the family is followed out at a time.—For example, Ebenezer Putnam was the eldest son of Seth; his children are, therefore given, and grand-children, &c., down to the latest generation, before any account is given of the second child. The families, therefore, are all preserved in their order, except in the case of daughters whose families are given in the genealogical line of their husbands, to which the reader is referred.

The registers of families, noticed in this work, are arranged, according to the family name, in alphabetical order, with the exception of those of the pastors and ministers of the churches, which it has been found convenient to insert in connection with the history of the churches to which, as pastors, they severally ministered.

ISRAEL ABBOTT, b. in Wilton, N. H. Jan. 29th, 1771; d. in Charlestown Feb. 26th, 1840; m. Alice Baker, b. May 1st, 1789; d. in Whitefield, N. H. Aug. 1st, 1858. Israel Abbott settled in Charlestown in March, 1807. Ch.

I. Israel, jr., b. Nov. 13th, 1791; d. in Putney, Vt., Jan. 1st, 1867; m., 1st, Lydia Kittredge; m., 2nd Phebe Pierce; had six children. II. Levi, b. Jan. 24th, 1794; d. Jan. 20th, 1867; m., twice; had four children. III. Isaac, b. Sept. 20th, 1796; m. Susan Labaree who d. in Lancaster, N. H., 1870. They had five children. He is still living (Aug., 1875) at Lancaster. IV. and V. Joseph and Benjamin, twins, b. Aug. 11th, 1798. Joseph d. July 19th, 1816 while at work in the field alone. Benjamin m. and had six children; d. Sept. 1864. VI. Lura, b July 7th, 1800; m. Oct. 15th, 1822, Ira Gowing at Charlestown, N. H.; had three children; d. 1856. VII. Tryphena F., b. March 27th, 1803; m. Jan. 2nd, 1828, Willard Bowman, of Littleton, N. H.; had seven children; d. 1870.

VIII. Harvey, b., in Acworth, Dec. 28th, 1804; m. Oct. 4th, 1831, Sophronia Hews, (dau. of Dea. Abraham Hews, of Weston, Mass.) b. June 1st, 1804. Ch.: 1. George H. b. in Whitefield, N. H. Sept. 29th, 1832; d. Apr. 16th, 1855; 2. Warren, b. in Whitefield, N. H., Mar. 14th, 1834; m., Nov. 2nd, 1858, Relief Bosworth, (dau. of Samuel and Lenora Bosworth) b. in Charlestown, June 22nd, 1838. Ch. (1) Susie C. b. in Charlestown, Aug. 18th, 1859; (2) Martha E., b. in Charlestown, Sept. 27th, 1860. Warren Abbott was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion (see Soldiers); removed to Vineland, N. J. after the war, and from there to Keene, N. H. where he now (March, 1876) resides; 3. Charles, b. in Whitefield, N. H., Aug. 10th, 1835; m., 1st, May 29th, 1860, Sarah J. Anderson, (dau. of Samuel and Jane Anderson, of Acworth, N. H.) Ch. (1) Jennie S., b. in Windsor, Vt. Nov. 21st, 1861; (2) Sarah A., b. in Windsor, Vt., Sept. 10th, 1866; lived only ten days. Mrs. Sarah J. Abbott d. Sept. 10th, 1866. Mr. Abbott m., 2nd, Jan. 30th, 1869, at Charlestown, Mrs. Sarah A. Lyon, (dau. of Silas and Alice Bond, of Charlestown; see Bond); 4. Ellen M., b. July 23d, 1837, in Whitefield, N. H.; 5. Edward, b. Jan. 7th, 1839, in Whitefield, N. H.; d. May 10th, 1849; 6. Albe A. b, Oct. 18th, 1840, in Whitefield, N. H.; d. Sept. 28th, 1841; 7. Martha, b. Aug. 16th, 1842, in Whitefield, N. H.; d. Aug. 10th, 1846.

Harvey Abbott, whose family are given above, resided some years in Charlestown, where he became so reputable a citizen that he was elected 1st representative for the years 1861–'62. He removed from Charlestown to Vineland, N. J., and from thence to Keene, N. H., where he now resides (March, 1876) with all his family who are living.

IX. Alice, b. Jan. 30th, 1807, at Acworth, N. H.; m., Jan. 16th, 1828, Silas Bond; had six children; d. 1860; X. Sophronia, b. June 20th, 1809; m., May 2nd, 1830, Baker Dodge; has had six children, and is living in Whitefield, N. H.

John Quincy Adams, m. Esther Jane Taylor and settled in that part of Charlestown which was afterwards set off to Langdon. Ch.

I. Lewis; m., 1st, Elvira Bunday. Ch. 1. Ellen P., b. Feb. 27th, 1834; m., 1st, Charles F. Stearns; m. 2nd, Nov. 20th, 1864, Israel G. Gibson; 2. Norman Lewis, b. July 8th, 1838; m. Aug. 14th, 1862, Hannah Maria Prouty, b June 1st, 1842. Ch. (1) Ira Alfred, b. June 5th, 1866; (2) Amy Mabel, b. Sept. 2nd, 1870; (3) Eva Maria, b. July 13th, 1874, (See Soldiers in War of Rebellion); 3. John Loren Adams, b. March 3d, 1840; m., Sept. 30th, 1865, Ellen W. Prouty, (dau. of George and Mary Wilson Prouty, of Langdon) b. Apr. 1845. Ch. (1) Mary Elvira, b. Dec. 15th, 1866; (2) Olive Amelia, b. Jan. 4th, 1868; (3) Edmund Loren, b. Oct. 4th, 1869; (4) Walter Eugene, b. Apr. 4th, 1872; 3. Charles N.; 4. Laura A.; m., Nov. 2nd, 1870, Charles H. Wright, of Langdon; 5. Anna.

II. Hannah, m Adrian Hathorne, and settled in Bridgewater, Vt.; III. Eliza, m. removed to the West and died; IV. Albert, by trade a shoemaker, d. in Bellows Falls; V. John, m. Lucy Stoddard, and lives in Topsfield, Mass.; VI. Susan, m. Jason Majors, of White River Village, Vt.; has had three children. Mr. Majors was killed on the railroad; VII. Sarah, twin with Susan, d. young; VIII. Samuel, m. Adeline Abegail Davis; lives in Claremont; has had twelve children, three living.

IX. Artemas, b. June 2nd, 1823; m. Dec. 4th, 1845, Harriet Elizabeth Davis, (dau. of Frederick and Lucia Davis, of Champlain, N. Y.) b. Feb. 23d, 1828. Ch. 1. Harriet E., b. Jan. 12th, 1847; m., Jan. 1st, 1873, Milton J. Clark; lives in Langdon. One child, Harriet Mabel, b. Apr. 14th, 1874; 2. John Henry, b. Feb. 13th, 1849; m, June 28th, 1871, Mrs. Lydia (Randall) Merrill. One child, Frank Leroy, b. Sept. 9th, 1873; 3. Lucia Ellen, b. Sept. 9th, 1851; 4. Esther Celena, b. March 4th, 1853; 5. Joseph K., b. Jan. 14th, 1856; 6. Artemas Albert, b. May 3d, 1858; 7. Emily Ann, b. Apr. 7th,

1861; 8. Lewis Harley, b. May 18th, 1864; 9. Pliney, b. March 21st, 1869; d. Apr. 13th, 1869; 10. Chauncy C., b. Oct. 24th, 1872; X. Esther Jane, m. Harley Cone, of Weathersfield, Vt.; d. Dec. 1874; had five children, two living; XI. Warren, b. Nov. 27th, 1827; m. Aug. 17th, 1854, Sarah Brown, b. in Odletown, Canada, July, 1844. Ch. 1. Emma Jane, b. Jan. 3d, 1856; 2. Ella Almira, b. Oct. 31st, 1861; 3. Henry E., b. Sept. 2nd, 1871; XII. George, d. in Charlestown.

Daniel Adams, who m. Debora Cooley, was for many years a citizen of Charlestown, but no register of his family has been obtained. The writer has somewhere seen the remark that "His descendants are very numerous and respectable," and regrets that he has been able to find no one to furnish an account of them for this work.

Ezra and Dolly Adams. Ch. (Thus recorded in Town Record—name not on assessor's list) I. Almira, b. Apr. 8th, 1797; II. Willard, b. June 6th, 1799, at Hubbardston, Mass.

Eli Adams, (son of Amos F. and Philena (Goodnough) Adams); b. in Springfield, Vt., July 9th, 1829; m., Jan. 1st, 1854, Helen J. Fish, (dau. of Charles M. and Clarissa (Prouty) Fish) b. in Langdon, Feb. 12th, 1835; came to Charlestown, 1861. Ch. I. Elsie M., b. May 14th, 1856; II. Willie E., b. in Charlestown, Sept. 12th, 1864.

George and Betsy Adkins or Atkins. Ch. I. Seth Tuttle, b. Aug. 9th, 1794; II. Betsy Hart, b. Sept. 12th, 1796; III. George Warren, b. Jan. 6th, 1799.

Levi Albee, was descended from John Albee, who was born in Mendon, Mass. John Albee had thirteen children, of whom, Simeon, the father of Levi, was the ninth. Simeon b. in 1760,; m. Rebecca Stoddard, of Milford, Mass., b. Oct. 7th, 1767; he died Oct. 8th, 1848; she died Sept. 26th, 1821. They had fifteen children, of whom, Levi, the sixth, settled in Charlestown, where he died Dec., 1858.

Levi Albee m. Betsy Willard. Ch. I. and II. Levi William and Simeon Willard, twins, b. June 1st, 1821. Simeon Willard m., April 5th, 1860, Harriet Marsh, (dau. of Edmund A. and Isabella (Hosmer) Marsh, of Walpole) b. Sept. 4th, 1828. Ch. 1. Edmund H., b. Nov. 15th, 1863; 2. Sarah Isabella, b. May 4th, 1866; 3. Harriet Hosmer, b. Aug. 23d, 1867.

Dr. Levi William Albee and his brother fitted for, and entered Middlebury College, at which institution they remained a year. They afterwards, for some time, pursued their studies at Philips Academy, at Andover, Mass.) see Physicians, in Historical Miscellany.)

Edward Allen, the eldest known ancestor of the Allen family, of Charlestown, is said to have been a soldier under Cromwell, and to have come to this country upon the restoration. He was of Ipswich, in 1670, and was one of the committee for settling Suffield, Ct., for which service he received from the town, in 1678, a grant of sixty acres of land. Suffield was settled by a colony from Massachusetts, under whose jurisdiction it remained until 1752. Probably Allen was one of the first settlers. At his death, Nov. 22nd, 1696, he held an estate valued at £ 256. He married Sarah Kimball. She died, June 12th, 1796. Eleven children were the offspring of this marriage. Caleb, the youngest, was b. March 31st, 1685, and was a weaver by trade. He was of Suffield, from 1717 to 1725—of Enfield, from 1748 to 1756, when he removed to Northfield, where he died, Sept. 23d, 1761. He married, in 1721, Hannah Eaton, of Haverhill, Mass., who died, June 8th, 1786, aged 88. There were seven children by this marriage, of whom, Benjamin, the 3d child, was b. in 1724.

I first find the name of Benjamin Allen connected with No. 4, in the roll of Captain Phineas Stevens' company, enlisted from March 10th, to Oct. 20th, 1748. He was here also, under the same officer, in 1749, and '50, and, as we have reason to believe, shared in all the dangers incident to the times, and defence of the place, up to the conquest of Canada. He was a proprietor of the township, under the New-Hampshire charter, and at the first town meeting, held Aug. 14th, 1753, was elected one of the town officers.

Benjamin Allen m., Nov. 6th, 1751, Peggy Spafford, (dau. of Captain John and Hannah Spafford) b. June 30th, 1735. Ch.

I. Eunice, b. Aug. 4th, 1754, old style; m.——Rogers, of Orford; II. Olive, b. Jan. 5th, 1755; m. Simeon Church; III. Lucy, b. March 28th, 1758; m. Walter Geer; IV. Asa Spafford, b. Nov. 22nd, 1762; m. Polly Fergerson.

V. Nathan, b. May 4th, 1768; m., Apr. 22nd, 1786, Deborah Farwell, (dau. of Josiah Farwell.) Ch. 1. Betsy, b. Feb. 1787; m., Jan. 8th, 1810, Richard Kimball; 2. Peggy, b. Oct. 3d, 1788; m., Nov. 1812, Josiah Hubbard; 3. Charles, b. May 8th, 1794; m., July 4th, 1819, Elizabeth White, (dau. of Major Jotham White) b. Dec. 8th, 1798.—Mrs. Charles Allen d. Sept. 14th, 1874. Ch. (1) Elizabeth, b. Nov. 17th, 1820; m. John Ager, of Claremont; (2) Joseph, b. June 19th, 1822; killed in Boston, Feb. 12th, 1863; (3) Lucia Putnam, b. Mar. 14th, 1824; d. Jan. 6th, 1863; (4). James, b. June 17th, 1826; became an engineer and was killed at Rouse's Point, May 20th, 1864;

(5 and 6) twin girls, b. and d., Aug. 1828; (7) Maria Mills, b, May 11th, 1830; m. Thomas Bailey, of Claremont, N. H.; (8) Miriam Huntley, b. Feb. 1833; d. July, 1834; (9) Harriet White, b. Sept, 10th, 1834; d. March 22nd, 1875; (10) Robert Rand, b. Feb. 7th, 1837; was elected one of the selectmen of the town in 1875, and 1st Selectman in 1876. He m., Sept. 14th, 1864, Julia Mc Larney, (dau. of Patrick and Anna (Moore) Mc Larney) b. in New York City, Feb. 14th, 1844. Ch. [1] Nathan Farwell, b. March 22nd, 1868; [2] James Ethan, b. Oct. 21st, 1870. (11) Louise Holden, b. Jan. 6th, 1840; has been a teacher many terms.

4. Hannah, (dau. of Nathan and Deborah Allen) b. May 12th, 1796; m., Nov. 4th, 1821, Luman H. Farnsworth; 5. Caleb, b. July 3d, 1798, settled in Wheatland, N. Y.; 6. Luke, b. May, 8th, 1800; m. Sciena Putnam, and settled in Ill.; 7. Fanny, b. July 20th, 1802; m. Rand White, of Charlestown; 8. Sophia, b. Nov. 29th, 1804; m. Richard Holden, and settled in Chicago; 9. James, b. March 26th, 1807; m., and settled in Lisbon, N. H.; 10. Lydia, b. Sept. 16th, 1809; m. Charles Kavenagh, and settled in Chicago.

Nathan Allen, whose descendants are above given, was 2nd Selectman in the following years: 1811–12–13–14–15–16–17–18–21–22–23–24. In the above record of the family of Nathan Allen, the names of two children, b. between Peggy and Charles, are left out. Their names were Benjamin and Fanny. They both d. young, and were buried in the same grave.

VI. Prudence, (dau. of Benjamin and Peggy Allen) b. May 14th, 1769; m. Isaac Farwell, son of William and Bethiah Farwell; VII. Benjamin, b. June 1st, 1770; m., Nov. 8th, 1793, Beulah Temple; VIII. Abigail, b. Feb. 8th, 1774; m. Jesse Farwell, (son of William and Bethiah Farwell, (see Farwell); IX. Caleb, b. Apr. 11th, 1776; became a soldier in the war of 1812; was also in the naval service for many years; X. Fanny, b. May 3d, 1779; m. Jonathan Burt, of Windsor, Vt., and d. in New York state, aged 90.

The following Allen families are descended from Joseph Allen of Enfield, Conn; who was b. Sept. 24th, 1727; and d. at East Windsor, Conn. Oct. 8th, 1808. He m. Jan. 1755, Lois Burnham and had ten children, viz. Lois, Joseph, Asenath, Eunice, Hannah, Joseph, Benjamin, Asher, Anna and Henry.

Henry Allen b. in East Windsor, Conn. March 18, 1771; m. Mary Wells, b. in East Windsor, 1782. They settled in Charlestown early in the present century. Ch. I. Henry T. b. 1806; d. 1834; II. Lew-

is b. in C. 1808; d. young; III. Newton F. b. Feb. 13th, 1810, in C.; m. Dec. 29th, 1831, Sophia Willard, (dau. of Abel and Fanny (Grout) Willard) b. Dec. 19th, 1815. Ch. 1. Mary H. b. July 28th, 1833; m. June 24th, 1861, Silas E. Noyes; resides in Claremont. Ch. (1) Edgar Allen b. in Charlestown, May 3d, 1864; (2) Lorena, b. in Charlestown, Feb. 15th, 1869. 2. George H. b. Nov. 11th, 1836; d. Nov. 21st, 1847; 3. Sophia Jane, b. Oct. 31st, 1845; m. William Henry Walker, Oct. 26th, 1868; resides in Denver, Colorado; 4. Rosie F. b. Sept. 13th, 1851; m., Dec. 24th, 1872, Arthur E. Spencer, resides in Denver, Colorado. Newton F. Allen was 2d selectman for the years 1868–69.

Simeon and Stephen Alvord were citizens here at an early day. It is said that they built the two cottages, so similar in their architectural structure; one of which was occupied for many years by the late Samuel Crosby and the other by the late Captain Green. I have not been able to trace them from Charlestown. They had left previous to 1792. The following is from the town records. Stephen and Abigail Alvord; Ch. Parthena, b. July 4th, 1767.

James Anderson, b. in Templeton, Mass., Nov. 4th, 1783; m. Oct. 22d, 1822, Marilla Field, b. Aug. 31st, 1796, in Northfield, Mass., settled in Charlestown 1821. He d. May 1st, 1854; she d. July 11th, 1857. Ch. I. Charles, b. July 25th, 1823; resides in St. Thomas, Ontario, Co., Canada. II. James Barker, b. April 17th, 1826; m. May 30th, 1858, Martha Jane Breed, b. March 1st, 1832; one child, Edward James, b. July 28th, 1860; III. Marilla, b. Apr. 4th, 1830; d. Apr. 7th, 1830.

Jonathan Arms, (son of Dea. Jonathan Arms, of Deerfield, b. Jan. 23d, 1766; m. July 26th, 1787, Sarah Wells, (dau. of Ebenezer Wells, of Deerfield, Mass.) b. July 31st, 1766. Ch. I. Austin, b. March 4th, 1791. II. Stephen, b. Feb. 6th, 1795; d. Feb. 8th, 1797. Mrs. Arms in a fit of insanity committed suicide, July 3d, 1805. Jonathan Arms was a blacksmith and lived in a house near the old fort ground. Isaac Silsby, who succeeded him in his business, tore down the old house and built new. Mrs. Lizzie West, now lives on the same spot. Mr. Arms removed to Montpelier, Vt., in 1815.

Milan Atwood, (son of Ebenezer and Betsy Farnum, Atwood, b. in Stoddard, N. H., March 2d, 1822; m. Feb. 21st, 1855, Eveline Townsend, (dau. of David and Dolly (Fisher) Townsend,) b. May 7th, 1821, in Dublin, N.H., removed from Roxbury, N. H., to Charlestown, Dec. 14th, 1868.

Eliphalet Bailey, b. Dec. 19th, 1795, in Unity; m., July 6th, 1829, Artemesia Westcot, (dau. of Charles and Rachel (Ballou) Westcot) b. Aug. 10th, 1808. Ch. I. Adolphus S., b. Nov. 15th, 1830; d. May 14th, 1832; II. Martha J., b. in Unity, July 1st, 1833; m. Ira Mortimer Perry, (see Perry); III. Emergene, b. June 7th, 1837; d. June 12th, 1840.

Wilbra Bailey, (son of Moses and Hannah (Cram) Bailey,) b. in Unity, N. H., Oct. 1811; m. Oct. 5th, 1865, Mrs. Julia A. Way, (dau. of Joseph and Laura (Shepherd) Dow,) b. in Brandon, Vt., April 20, 1833;—One child, Wilbra M., b. Jan. 7th, 1874; d. Feb. 13th, 1874; Mr. Bailey settled in C. 1856.

Osmon Baker, was from Connecticut. He made his journey to Charlestown on horseback, bringing all his baggage in a pair of saddlebags, in which, among other things, he took the precaution to stow away the glass and nails for his future house. He married March 2d, 1767, Mary Farnsworth, (dau. of Aaron and Hannah (Barron) Farnsworth,) b. in Groton, Mass., Jan. 29th, 1732. He d. Aug. 18th, 1802; age 68. She d. Sept. 19th, 1796. They had the following children.

I. Jonathan who was Major in the militia, b. May 29th, 1768; m. Jan. 15th, 1797, Susanna Wetherbe, (dau. of Hon. Samuel and Susanna (Johnson) Wetherbe,) b. Aug. 4th, 1770. He d. March, 28th, 1820; She d. March 31st, 1825. Ch. 1. Laura; 2. John; 3. Ira; all three died in infancy; 4. James, b. about 1804; m. Mary Hagar, of Springfield Vt. Ch. (1) Jane A., m. Charles Carr of Northampton, Mass;—(2) Mary Ellen, d. Feb. 4th, 1849; aged 16 years, 10mo; (3) Horace H., m. Harriet N. Puffer, of Northampton, Mass; has one child, Charles Sumner, b. April 1874.

5. Jonathan, b. June 8th, 1806; m. Jan. 27th, 1840; Harriet M. Willard, (dau. of Levi and Phebe (Carriel) Willard,) b. Dec. 24th, 1817; Ch. (1) Abby Willard, b. Jan. 2nd, 1850; d. Nov. 1st, 1869; a young lady of fine promise; (2) James Henry, b. Jan. 9th, 1852; d. Aug. 23d, 1852; (3) Lizzie Jane, b. Jan. 4th, 1855; (4) Nellie Susan, b. March, 20th, 1857.

Colonel Baker was a useful and influential citizen. He held the offices of Colonel in the militia; County treasurer; Town clerk; and was a number of years Deputy Sheriff. He took great interest in the public schools; in the temperance cause; and in whatever in his estimation would promote the welfare of the community. During the last years of his life, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He accu-

mulated a large property, and always maintained a character for strict integrity. He died of Congestion of the lungs, Feb. 26th, 1867.

II. Isaac, (son of Osmon,) b. Feb. 7th, 1770, became a physician and settled in Marlow, N. H.; III. John, b. Nov. 20th, 1771; d. 1776, in his 5th year; IV. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 1st, 1774; m. 1799, John Sullivan Hutchins, (son of Phineas and Abigail Hutchins,) b. Aug. 15th, 1776, and settled in Argantile, district of Montreal.

Joshua Baldwin, b. in Tewksbury, Mass.; m. Elizabeth Spaulding, also of Tewksbury; came to Charlestown in 1788 and settled in District No. 9; remained till near the close of his life, when he removed to Lyndborough, N. H. where he died. Ch. I. Betsy d. at the age of 19. II. Abel. III. Harry, b. Nov. 23d, 1795, alone settled in Charlestown; m. Sept. 7th, 1815, Millia Egerton (dau. of James and Bathsheba (Walker) Egerton of Langdon,) b. March 23d, 1795. Ch. 1. Albert G. b. Dec. 11th, 1816; d. unmarried, in Detroit, Mich. Jan. 15th, 1861. 2. Betsy Maria, b. Jan. 18th, 1818; m. William Sias, May 14th, 1850. 3. Henry Egerton, b. April 10th, 1819; d. Nov. 20th, 1850. 4. Samuel Gardner, b. March 18th, 1822; d. Aug. 4th, 1825. 5. Edward, b. June 24th, 1824; m. Martha Wheeler, May 24th, 1852, settled in Fitchburg, Mass. (1) one child Jennie F. b. Jan. 15th, 1859. 6. Samuel Gardner, b. June 20th, 1826; m. Maria F. Fiske and lives in Langdon, N. H. Ch. (1) Ida V. b. June 27th, 1854. (2) Carrie Florence b. Feb. 16th, 1856. (3) Millia F. b. Aug. 2nd, 1862. 7. James Harvey, b. Oct. 8th, 1827; m. Nancy Sharp, Aug. 25th, 1859; and settled in Charlestown. Ch. (1) Etta Florence, b. June 12th, 1860; d. Dec. 1874. (2) Ella May, b. Oct. 13th, 1863. (3) Harry, b. June 17th, 1866; d. Dec. 24, 1874. 8. Millia Augusta, b. July 4th, 1830; m. Abram D. Hull, Esq., Aug. 15th, 1853; (see Hull). 9. Martha Ann, b. Jan. 4th, 1832; m. John Bennett, April 18th, 1855; resides in Keene. 10. Mary Sophia, b. June 21st, 1833; m. Henry F. Evans, April 29th, 1863.

Henry A. Barker, (son of James and Fanny(Lane)Barker,) b. in Charlestown, March 1st, 1818; m. April 11th, 1854, Maria E. Wilder, (dau. of Stearns and Polly (Gates) Wilder,) b. in Putney, Vt., Feb. 22d, 1822. Other children of James Barker were Fanny M., Nancy A., Mary J., and two sons, Charles A. and George H. who died early.

Charles V. Barker, b. Feb. 19th, 1813; m. Sept. 6th, 1860, Sophia B. Barker, b. June 14th, 1839; Ch. I. Mary J. b. Sept. 10th, 1870; d. Jan. 3d, 1873; II. Benjamin N., b. Nov. 1st, 1874.

Dr. Putnam Barron, was the youngest of nine children of Moses

and Hannah Barron, who lived for many years in Amherst N. H.; in which place he was born, April 26th, 1792. He received his name from Israel Putnam of Revolutionary notoriety, a near relative upon the mother's side. A good common school education, having been supplemented by a partial course at Dartmouth, he commenced the study of medicine, under Dr. Matthias Spaulding, the most distinguished physician, at that time, not only in Amherst, but in Hillsborough County. On completing his profession, he settled in North Charlestown about 1818, (making a temporary home in the family of Colonel David Parker,) where he succeeded in building up for himself a valuable acquaintance and practice.

In May, 1819, he married Lettice Boynton, of Hartland Vt., and subsequently built and occupied the house, since owned by Dr. Horace Saunders, which was situated a few rods North of what was then Mr. Rand's store.

In 1838, Dr. Barron removed to Ohio, and after three years' residence in different places settled in Edinburgh, Portage County. Here a goodly share of prosperity attended him. A new house was built, and a flourishing practice secured. The two children, after a few years of teaching, married and went to homes of their own. Of these the elder, Frances C. married Dr. W. R. S. Clark, a physician of established reputation. They removed to Bucyrus, Ohio, where Mrs. Clark died in 1862, aged forty-one years. Their two children Lorabelle and George Barron, both died in early childhood.

Helen L., the younger daughter of Dr. Barron, married Edmund Bostwick of Ravenna, Ohio, a good man and esteemed citizen, who for many years held offices of trust in the County of his residence. His death (of Consumption) occurred in the autumn of 1861. Of their children, the elder, a beautiful and beloved daughter, quickly followed her father, and of the same disease, at the age of fifteen.

In July, 1864, Mrs. Barron died, aged seventy-five; a sheaf ripe for the garner, and awaiting in peaceful readiness, the coming of the Harvester. One year later, the Doctor, relinquishing a vocation extending over forty-seven years, went to reside with his widowed daughter and grand-daughter, now all that remained to him, in Ravenna, Ohio. Here, surrounded by friends, and in the enjoyment of the ordinances of his much loved Church, (Episcopal,) for whose establishment in North Charlestown, he had forty years before assiduously labored, the last eight years of his life were passed.

In December, 1871, he was suddenly prostrated by paralysis, but

partially recovered. In March of the following year, there came a severer attack; and on the 16th, he died; lacking but one month of completing his eightieth year.

Of Dr. Barron, it may be said, that his character was singularly transparent and truthful. His unswerving integrity caused him often to be gifted with offices of public trust, and bespoke for him every where, the confidence of the pure and upright. As a physician, he was faithful to all the requirements of his profession and conscientious in all its relations. His nature—at once simple, sincere and ardent—led him to an early advocacy of current reforms; and in him the temperance and anti-slavery causes found an early and efficient helper.

Mrs. Bostwick, the daughter and only surviving child of Dr. Barron was married in 1875, to Dr. J. F. Bird, of Philadelphia, in which city she now resides. Florence, her only surviving daughter by Mr. Bostwick, resides with her.

To this account the facts for which have been furnished by Mrs. Bird we may add that Dr. Barron in 1838, before removing to Ohio, represented the town of Charlestown in the Legislature. He also held various other offices of public trust. For the part that he took in the establishment of the Episcopal Church at North Charlestown, the reader is referred to the history of "The Episcopal Church," in this work. His removal to Ohio was greatly regretted, and his memory is still warmly cherished in the part of the town where he resided. To the above we may also add that Mrs. Helen B. Bostwick, (now Mrs. Bird) is widely known as a very chaste and beautiful writer of articles both in prose and verse for many of our most interesting and popular periodicals. Probably many will see this notice, who have read her compositions and will recognize her name, but who will for the first time, learn that their pleasure was due to one who had her birth and the nurture of her youth in one of the pleasant homes, and amid the beautiful and picturesque scenery of our own much loved town.

Jonathan Bates, (son of Oney and Sarah (Litchfield) Bates) b. in Springfield, Vt., Jan. 10th 1825; m. Nov. 17th 1853, Sarah Jane Sanderson, (dau. of Jotham and Hannah (Harlow) Sanderson) b. in Springfield, Vt., May 10th 1835; came to Charlestown April 1862; Ch. I. Frank R. b. June 7th, 1854; II. Herbert G. b. March 13th, 1859; III. Harry E. b. Sept. 9th, 1865.

Peter Bellows was the oldest son of Col. Benjamin Bellows, the founder of Walpole. He was born in Lunenburg, Mass. Jan. 6th,

1739, and removed to Walpole with his father, the year he was 14 years of age. At the age of 21 he was appointed constable of the place. He married Mary Chase of Cornish, N. H., and settled in Charlestown. He d. Apr. 5th, 1825; Mrs. B. Apr. 18th, 1830.

Rev. Dr. Bellows of New York, in his account of the Bellows family, says "A good deal has been said to me of Peter's bravery. It appears that he went to Ticonderoga, June 28th, 1777, just a fortnight before his father's death, as a private in Colonel Walker's company.

"At the close of the celebrated Kilburn fight, which ended in the evening, the occupants of Colonel Bellows' fort were in a state of great anxiety as to the result, not knowing whether the Indians had been successful or had retired, but fearing that Kilburn and his family had been killed. The anxiety of uncle Peter was so great, that he determined to ascertain their fate if possible, and for that purpose he left the fort late in the evening and alone, to pass through what was then an unbroken wilderness, and filled, as might reasonably be supposed, with Indians. He crept through, using all the caution of a hunter, and at length arrived safely at Kilburn's house; and having carefully reconnoitered and ascertained that it was still held by Kilburn, he asked and obtained admittance and was the first to congratulate him upon his successful defence."

"He was distinguished for wit as well as for courage and could furnish very good company to any body disposed to a merry time. I have heard that he was famous for the point and readiness of his repartees which he could even put into very good rhyme at short notice; and among these witticisms was his own epitaph which is described to me as exceedingly funny and smart, but I have not been able to recover it." The Doctor adds to this account. "He has left many highly respectable descendants."

Children of Peter and Mary (Chase) Bellows.

I. Samuel, b. 1776; m. Martha ——; he d. Apr. 5th, 1820; she d. Mar. 8th, 1843, aged 77; one child, Royal; d. June 16th, 1819, in his 28th year; II. Benjamin, m. Polly Parker, dau. of Elijah and Elizabeth (Farwell) Parker, July 24th, 1791; III. Peter, m. Mehitable Jacobs; IV. Solomon, b. Sept. 9th, 1776; m. Polly Hoyt; V. John, b. Aug. 25th, 1778; VI. Polly, b. Jan. 9th 1782; m. Stephen Parker; VII. Betsy, b. Apr. 12th, 1785; m. Dr. Child.

Theodore Bellows was the son of Colonel Benjamin Bellows by his second wife, Mary Jennison, whose maiden name was Mary Hubbard. He was born about the year 1762; and married Sarah Hutch-

ins, dau. of Capt. Phineas and Abigail Hutchins, and settled in Charlestown. Ch.

I. Sarah, b. Apr. 8th, 1782; m. Walter Powers. II. George, b. Jan. 31st, 1784; m. Clarrisa Bellows; III. Polly, b. Oct. 29th, 1785; IV. Theodore, b. Oct. 10th, 1787; m. Elizabeth Davis; V. Thomas, b. Dec. 12th, 1789; VI. Charles Henry, b. Apr. 23d, 1791; d. Aug. 16th 1802; VII. Orlando, b. June 30th 1793; m. Maria Bleannett; VIII. Eleanor, m. J. P. Baker; IX. James b. Dec. 12th, 1796; d. Sept. 17th, 1802; X. Abigail, m. Charles Watkins.

In the sketch of the Bellows family by Dr. Bellows, Theodore Bellows is thus described. "At the age of twenty, I find by one of the army rolls, that he was a sergeant in Capt. Peter Page's company of militia, raised by New-Hampshire, in 1780, (Col. Nichols' Regiment) to join the Continental Army for the defence of West Point; and that he served three months, and fourteen days. He was 17 years old when his father died and probably never had much control exercised over him. Being of a huge frame and lively spirits, he was convivial in his habits, and not above the prevailing indulgencies of the day in which he lived. Misfortunes overtook his property, but he had the blessing of a good and constant brother in the squire, (Gen. Benjamin,) who never failed to minister to his necessities. He was a man of an easy nature, and, as he himself would have freely given, he did not scruple to receive as freely. He lived the latter part of his life in Charlestown, N. H. He more than any one of our founders' children, emulated his father in size and weight, attaining I believe over 300 lbs (338). He possessed immense bodily strength in his prime; and a nearly incredible story, for which however living witnesses vouch, relates that on a certain occasion when a trial was made of the strength of some horses by hitching them in turn to a great iron cannon, and no one of them could drag it from its position, uncle Thod slipped his head into the collar, and alone drew the weight which no horse had been able to stir."

Theodore and Abigail Bellows. Ch.

I. Mary Ellen, b. June 17th, 1804; II. Abigail Read, b. Dec. 24th, 1806.

Benjamin and Polly Billings. Ch: William., b. Nov. 30, 1794.

Oel and Sophia Billings. Ch; Edward H., b. April 6th, 1818.

Walter and Sally Bingham Ch: I. Polly, b. May 19th, no year given. II. Albert, b. April 23, 1800; III. Emily, b. Sept. 6, 1802; IV. Charles Rawson, b. March 1st, 1804.

COURTNEY AND RACHEL BINGHAM. Ch: I. Mary., b. Aug. 4th, 1819; II. Solon b. Aug. 24th, 1820.

STEPHEN J. BLAKE, b. in Keene, N. H., June 22d, 1804, settled in Charlestown in 1833; d. July 13th, 1873. Mr. Blake worked on the first piece of railroad, which was built in New-England It was in Quincy, Mass. He m. 1st, in 1828, Mary Morse, b. in Canton, Mass., July 16th, 1801; d. Aug. 8th, 1853. Ch., I. Cyrus Blake, b. in Nashua, N. H., Dec. 21st, 1829; m. April 18th, 1861, Anna Cody, b. on Prince Edward's Island, Oct. 1834. Ch. first two born on Prince Edward's Island. 1. Edwin Morse., b. Oct. 5th, 1862; 2. Lemuel Mark., b. Aug. 29th, 1864; 3. Willie Henry., b. Oct. 21st, 1866, in Charlestown; 4. Freddie Grant., b. May 19th., 1868, in Charlestown; 5. George Everett, b. Oct. 6th, 1870, in Charlestown; 6. Charles Stephen, b. Feb. 10th, 1873, in Charlestown; Stephen J. Blake m. 2d, Mrs. Anna Megrath, of Windsor, Vt., June, 1856.

BENJAMIN AND ABIGAIL BLOOD, were from Groton, Mass. Ch. I. Eunice, b. May, 5, 1775; II. Abigail, b. Sept. 5th, 1777: III. Polly, b. Aug. 11th, 1779; IV. Benjamin, b. June, 22nd, 1781; V. Sene, b. Sept. 12th, 1783; VI. Susanna, b. Aug. 19th, 1785; VII. Joshua, b. Nov. 19th, 1787; VIII. Zalmunnah, b. March, 11th, 1789; IX. Bela, b. July, 15th, 1792; X. Relief, b. Dec. 31st, 1794; Benjamin Blood is supposed to have been the son of Benjamin and Eunice Blood (See Butler's History of Groton, Mass., page 388.)

BOND. The earliest ancestor of the Bond family of Charlestown, came from England, and settled in Pigsgusset, afterwards called Watertown, Mass. His son, William Bond, the first born in this country, m. 1st, Sarah Briscoe, b. Feb. 1st, 1650; and m. 2d, Elizabeth Benjamin, who survived him. He had children only by his first wife. Thomas Bond, his son, who also settled in Watertown, m. Sarah Wilson. WILLIAM BOND, son of Thomas, b. at Watertown, in March, 1757; m. at the age of 22 years, Sarah Parks (dau. of David and Sarah (Gibbs) Parks, of Lincoln, Mass.,) b. Dec. 17th, 1765, and soon after his marriage moved to Charlestown. He entered the army at 18 years of age—witnessed the first bloodshed at Lexington, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was also in the unfortunate expedition to Quebec. Mr. Bond died Oct. 22d, 1851; Mrs. Bond, Sept. 8th, 1845. Ch.:

I William, b. June 12th, 1784—settled in Walpole, N. H. II. Sally, b. April 20th, 1786; m. Samuel Hitchcock, and settled in Claremont. III. Nathan, b. April 2d, 1792; m. Margaret Walker, and set-

tled in Charlestown; had no children. IV. Leuthera, b. Sept. 15th, 1794; m. William Tidd, and settled in Woburn, Mass. V. Laura, b. March, 1797; d. unmarried.

VI. Silas, b. Feb. 12th, 1799; m. June 17th, 1828, Alice Abbott, of Charlestown. Ch.: 1. Charles Minott, b. Nov. 2d, 1828; d. Nov. 12th, 1828; 2. Maria, b. Feb. 9th, 1830; d. Feb. 19th, 1830: 3. William Austin, b. Aug. 15th, 1831; m. Juliette Maxwell, July 6th, 1851. Ch.: (1) Ella Philinda, b. at Woburn, Mass., Oct., 1852; (2) Alice Juliette, b. at Danvers, Mass., June 9th, 1855. William Austin Bond was a member of Company A, 13th Conn. Volunteers, in The War of The Rebellion, and died in Brashear City, La., May, 1862. 4. Sarah Alice, b. May 26th, 1833; m. May 20th, 1852, James E. Lyon, of North Bridgewater, Mass. Ch.: (1) Carrie Alice, b. May 15th, 1854; d. Oct. 18th, 1854; (2) Emma Juliette, b. June 31st, 1858. Mrs. Lyon m., Jan. 30th, 1869, Charles Abbott, (see Abbott) now of Keene, N. H. 5. George Sumner, b. March 2nd, 1837; m. Oct. 9th, 1860, Mary Maria, daughter of Warren and Mary Ann (Osgood) Way, (see Way.) Ch.: (1) Herbert Warren, b. July 30th, 1861. 6. Nathan, b. Dec. 2nd, 1839; d. unmarried at Springfield, Vt., April 8th, 1867.

VII. Lewis Bond, (son of William and Sarah (Parks) Bond) b. Feb. 16th, 1802; m. Mar. 26th, 1839, Charlotte T. Watkins, (dau. of Alpheus and Alice (Fuller) Watkins,) b. May 1st, 1806. Lewis Bond d. Jan. 2nd, 1874. Ch.: 1. Ellen M., b. in Walpole, Aug. 2nd, 1833; m. June 1st, 1851, George P. Bowen, (son of Charles and Belinda Bowen,) b. Apr. 17th, 1824; one child, Charles Louis, b. May 25th, 1858. 2. George L., b. Jan. 15th, 1836; m. June 17th, 1865, Martha J. Hart, (dau. of John and Olive (Richardson), Hart;) b. Oct. 5th, 1850; one child, Winnifred Allis, b. Oct. 2nd, 1866. 3. Hattie A., b. Sept. 30th, 1837; m. Jan. 17th, 1860, William E. Butterfield, (son of Jonas and Maria (Eaton) Butterfield,) b. Dec. 29th, 1836: one child, Ida M., b. April 19th, 1869. Mr. Butterfield settled in Charlestown, in 1860.

VIII. Charles Bond, b. Nov. 10th, 1806; m. in Woburn, Mass., Lydia Tidd. Ch.: Marah, Helen, Henrietta, Charles, Lewis, d. aged 2 years, Stella, Affa Margaret, Lewis, Daniel.

West Bonney, was in Charlestown from 1792 or 93 to 1805 or 6. His business was that of making cards for carding wool in which he employed a large number of females, as every part of the cards, at that time, had to be made by hand. His workshop occupied a part of the ground now occupied by the Town Hall. He m. while in Charlestown Lydia West and had one son Wales Bonney b. June 26th, 1799. He re-

moved to Littleton, N. H., before April, 1806, where he had other children born, among whom was Almira, b. June 9th, 1807, (see Dean Conant). I have no further information of the family after their removal to Littleton.

Joseph and Joanna Booty. Only one child recorded—Joseph, b. Dec. 20th, 1791.

Charles Bowen, b. in Northfield, Mass., 1742—removed to Charlestown about 1774; and m. Dec. 19th, 1775, Dinah Field, (dau. of Dr. Ebenezer and Abigail (Holton) Field) b. June 26th, 1746–7. He d. July 22nd 1809; Mrs. B. d. Jan. 3d, 1835.

Mr. Bowen belonged to the Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Charlestown, and appears to have been an earnest member of that fraternity who held for a time its meetings at his house. For an anecdote of Mrs. Bowen who was lively, witty and intelligent; see sketch of Col. Samuel Hunt. They had two children. I. Lucy, b. 1784; m. about 1804, William Pomroy, jr., and d. probably in Northfield, June 18th, 1813; II. Charles, b. about 1787, settled at first in Northfield; was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and removed in 1824, to Tarrytown, N. Y., where he was living in 1874.

Charles Bowen and Belindia (Prouty) Bowen; a different family from the preceding. Ch. I. Prentice P. b. Apr. 7th, 1806; m. Apr. 7th, 1842, Eliza Jane Putnam, (dau. of Samuel and Eliza (Southard) Putnam) b. Aug. 1st, 1816; one child, Janette, b. Feb. 8th, 1843; m. Asa W. Harriman; Ch. 1. Carrie J. b. Dec. 7th, 1862; 2. Isabel, b. Sept. 27th, 1865; 3. Susie Janette, b. Sept. 4th, 1869. Mr. Harriman resides in Haverhill, N. H.

II. Gilman m. May 15th, 1842, Parthena Putnam, (dau. of Samuel and Eliza (Southard) Putnam) b. Oct. 3d, 1823; Ch. 1. Sarah, b. Feb. 23d, 1843; m. Charles Willard, jr.; 2. Eliza, b. Dec. 7th, 1848; m. Dec. 28th, 1870, William H. Upham, *then* of Springfield, Vt. 3. George, b. Feb. 10th, 1853. III. Fanny, m. Simeon Walker; one son, Horace, resides in Claremont.

Benjamin Bowker, b. in Scituate Mass.; m. Catharine Evans (dau. of Peter Evans) settled in Charlestown: d. Dec. 16th, 1868, aged 56; Mrs. Bowker d. Jan. 1873. Ch. I. Henry, b. June 30th, 1838; m. Sept. 2d, 1858 Helen Maria Woods, (dau. of Gardner and Mary (Wheeler) Woods of Langdon;) b. Dec. 20th, 1841. Ch. 1. Isabelle Maria, b. May 16th, 1864. 2. Charles Henry, b. Dec. 5th, 1865. 3. Kittie May, b. Dec. 6th, 1871. II. Catharine, (Kittie) b. Jan. 21st, 1840; d, Dec. 1868. III. Benjamin, b. March 15th, 1843; m. 1st, June, 1865,

Addie Dodge, who d. Apr. 1866; one child who died in infancy; m 2d, July 5th, 1873, Addie Baker. Ch. I. Georgie M. b. Aug. 10th, 1873. 2. Alta, b. Nov. 24th, 1874; d. Dec. 14th, 1874. IV. James, b. Feb. 13th, 1848. V. George, b. Jan. 15th, 1852.

Joshua Bowker, brother of Benjamin, m. 1847, Elizabeth Dunsmoor, (dau. of John and Polly Dunsmoor,) b. in Charlestown, March 31st, 1812. He d. July 15th, 1869, aged 63 yrs. 8m. 2ds. He held various military offices, the highest of which was that of Colonel in the 16th Regiment of New Hampshire, Militia.

Mrs. Bowker the mother of Benjamin and Joshua came to town with her family in 1810. She was at the time a widow, her husband having died not long before. Her children in addition to the sons above mentioned were Ruth, who married—— Loveland and is now living in New Baltimore, N. Y.; Chloe, (now dead) m.——Marsh and settled in Keene, N. H.; Eunice, who m. Jan. 1st, 1827, Dan Shepley and settled in Schoharie County, N. Y., also deceased. Stephen Curtis who d. unmarried Feb. 26th, 1847, aged 44; and Isaac, who d. unmarried June 1st, 1844, aged 36. Widow Chloe Bowker d. Dec. 18th, 1850, aged 84.

Samuel Bowman, b. in Lexington, Mass., Jan. 1775; removed to Charlestown, N. H., about the year 1800; and m. 1st, Sept. 1804, Mary Harrington, of Waltham or Lincoln, Mass. Ch. I. Albert, b. Oct. 2nd, 1805: II. Samuel, b. April 28th, 1807; III. William Harrington, b. Jan. 24th, 1809; IV. Mary Ann., V. George. Samuel Bowman, m. 2nd, Lucy Gardner, of Plymouth, Mass, but who lived in Charlestown at the time of marriage, in Jan. 1814. Ch. VI. Lucy, b. Jan. 1815; m. J. Z. De Haven—lived for many years in Philadelphia —removed to Charlestown in 1866—and now lives in Chicago. One son, Rhodes De Haven, m. and also lives in Chicago. VII. Jane, b. Sept. 21st, 1820; m. Oct. 7th, 1847, Samuel R. Sager of Philadelphia, b. Aug. 29th, 1804; (see Sager.) VIII. James Monroe, b. May 10th, 1820; m. April 7th, 1848, Miranda Wood, dau. of Ashley Wood. Ch. 1. James G., b. Feb. 11th, 1849;—killed Sept. 19th, 1864, in the battle of Winchester—buried on the battle-field. 2. Georgianna, b. June, 8th, 1850; m. Jan. 17th, 1869, Vinal Mayhew; Ch. (1) Nellie S., b. Apr. 26th, 1869; (2) James Vinal., b. Aug. 1873; 3. Emma J. b. July 18th, 1852; m. May 20th, 1874, Charles Stiles. 4. William, b. Oct. 18th, 1855. IX. Esther Nelson, b. Sept. 15th, 1822; m. Silas Thomson, of Marlow, and now lives in Mason, N. H.—has 3 children. X. Harriet, b. Aug. 2nd, 1824; m. Alpheus Loker, of Cochituate,

Mass.—has had six children. XI. Martha Ellen, b. July 24th, 1826; m. Ezra Franklin. (See Franklin.)

Josiah Boutell, b. June 21st, 1768, in Framingham, Mass., and Betsey ———, his wife. Ch. I. Betsey, b. Aug. 16th, 1790, in Rockingham, Vt. II. Josiah, b. June 25th, 1792; m. Aug., 1815 Milla Buckman. III. Lewis, b. May 16th, 1794; m. Oct. 29th, 1815, Mary Black. IV. George, b. Aug. 25th, 1796; d. Oct. 23d, 1797. V. Alice, b. March 26th, 1800; m. Sept. 1817, Nathaniel Black. VI. George Washington, b. Jan. 26th, 1802. VII. Sophronia, b. June 25th, 1804. VIII. Nancy, b. Aug. 7th, 1806.

Dexter Bradford, (son of Curtis and Polly (Giffin) Bradford,) b. in Marlow, N. H., Sept. 19th, 1824; m. Nov. 23d, 1843, Lucinda Tinker, (dau. of Elijah and Elizabeth (Comstock) Tinker,) b. in Marlow, June 7th, 1834—one child; Alzena, b. in Marlow, Nov. 23d, 1844. Mr. Bradford came from Marlow to Charlestown Dec. 2d, 1869.

Eliphalet Breed, b. in Unity, Sept. 15th, 1802; m. March 17th, 1827, Eliza Parks, (dau. of David and Mary (Bingham) Parks of Springfield, Vt.) b. Mar. 17th, 1802. Ch. I. Eliza A., b. Jan. 15th, 1829. II. Martha J., b. Mar. 1st, 1832; m. James Anderson. III. Henry A., b. Feb. 10th, 1833; d. in infancy. IV. Mary R., b. May 8th, 1835; m. John Towner, (see Towner.) V. George N., b. Jan. 15th, 1837; m. March 30th, 1860, Mary Matilda Cochran; (dau. of Robert and Mary (Carriel) Cochran) known as Mary Matilda Willard, on account of her having been brought up in the family of Levi Willard, b. Aug. 26th, 1838. Ch. 1. Mary, b. Mar. 2d, 1861. 2. Anna G., b. Jan. 1st 1863. 3. Flora H., b. May 22d, 1865. 4. Ella, b. July 6th, 1867. 5. Josie L., b. Dec. 27th, 1869. 6. Fannie M., b. March 3d, 1872. 7. Nettie Gertrude, b. Aug. 25th, 1873. VI. Josephine C., b. July 3d, 1841; d. Sept. 2d, 1869. VII. Lucy N., b. Sept. 10th, 1842; m. Hosea Dodge. (See Dodge.)

William Briggs, Esq.

William Briggs commenced business as a shoemaker in Keene, N. H. His shop was in the building erected by Homer and Goodale for their store. The building was one story and about 60 ft. long and 25ft. wide. In the same building Samuel Hunt, son of Colonel Hunt of Charlestown, had his law office while he practised in Keene. Briggs was not satisfied with his trade and aspired to something higher. Therefore studying as his business gave him opportunity he fitted for Dartmouth College which he entered and at which he graduated in 1799.

After graduating he entered his name as a law student in the office of Hon. Peleg Sprague who had that year been elected the second time a representative to Congress. Mr. Sprague dying the next year, he completed his profession with Hon. Benjamin West in Charlestown where he settled and spent the remainder of his life.

Mr. Briggs was no advocate but succeeded in getting considerable practice in the ordinary business of his profession. His character was stern and as a consequence he was not popular, but his practice was not much diminished on that account for all put confidence in him as a man of integrity and felt that whatever business was committed to his charge would be accomplished faithfully. If men got angry with him as they often did, they were pretty sure if they had business which they wanted promptly done to put aside their feelings long enough to allow Mr. Briggs to do it.

Many anecdotes are told of the little *revenges* which people sought to take of him but which he generally turned against them so adroitly that they were left with little reason to boast. One time one of the workmen of Col. Abel Walker got exceedingly angry at him for some cause and in revenge took an old pair of boots in which he had been shoveling manure and went over to his office and told him that he wanted them *tapped*. "Well-well," said Mr. Briggs pleasantly, "set them down I will do it for you." After he was gone Mr. Briggs took the boots and carried them over to Mr. Bowman's who tapped them and returned them to Mr. Briggs receiving fifty cents for his work. In due time the owner of the boots came for them when he had the pleasure of paying fifty cents for the work done on his boots and fifty to Mr. Briggs for his fee.

He was not like Benjamin West a handsome man but was about as plain looking as falls to the ordinary lot of humanity. This appearance of himself he very sensibly accepted as an ordination of providence and did not allow it to trouble him. He was occasionally twitted of it however; a notable instance of which was as follows:

A man who used to stutter when his passions were violently excited had got exceedingly angry with him while transacting some business at his office. As soon as it was over he made his way to the door; standing in which he delivered the following parting address. "You m-m-miserable old c-cuss you, you are the worst looking man I ever saw. You r-r-r-run away from your M-Maker before you was half made up." The whole thing was so ludicrous that it was too much for

Mr. Briggs, and, though he seldom laughed, it is said he roared with laughter.

When Benjamin Clark left town, Mr. Briggs purchased the house he had built (the present Judge T. Dunsmoor place,) which was afterwards his home. He married, Dec. 1st, 1811, Elizabeth Willard. (dau. of Capt. John Willard and his wife Eleuthera Walker. They had no children. Mr. Briggs died 1847, aged 74; Mrs. Briggs Jan. 11th, 1864, aged 82. Their remains lie in the village cemetery where a granite monument is erected, to their memory.

Joseph G. Briggs (son of Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Stiles) Briggs,) b. at Keene, N. H., June 10th, 1805; m. at Keene, Feb. 1st, 1827, Abigail Woods (dau. of Elijah and Sally (Brown) Woods,) b. June 24th, 1803; Ch. I. William Henry, b. in Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 22d, 1827; Ch. 1. Charles Gilman, killed in Charlestown by the falling of a tree; 2 and 3. Anna Pearl and Ida Augusta, twins; 4. Guy. II. Joseph G. jr., b. in Charlestown, Mar. 16th, 1830; m. Oct. 12th, 1852, Ellen L. West (dau. of Enoch Hammond and Lydia (Fitch) West) b. July 27th, 1831. III. Juliette Elizabeth, b. Nov. 13th, 1831; d. Apr. 1832. IV. Sarah Louisa, b. Feb. 25th, 1833; m. Oct. 24th, 1853, Francis R. Stebbins, of Adrian, Mich. Ch. 1. Lilla L. b. Nov. 1st, 1854; 2. Fred B. b. Oct. 6th, 1856; 3. Edwin Joseph, b. Sept. 24th, 1867. V. Charles Lyman, b. Jan. 13th, 1835; m. in New York city, June 25th, Maria Hall Tripler. VI. Samuel Edgar, b. Oct. 9th, 1836; m. Dec. 15th, 1865, at Los Angellos, California, Mary A. Hover. 2 Ch. VII. Frederick A. b. Sept. 9th, 1838; m. Sept. 15th, 1862, Juliette R. Cowles of Claremont, N. H. 6 Ch.; resides now (1875) in New York city. VIII. Abba, b. Apr. 10th, 1841; m. Sept. 3d, 1859, Stephen Batcheller of Fitzwilliam, N. H.; one Ch., Fanny. IX. Mary Elizabeth, b. Nov. 24th, 1844; m. May 2d, 1870, George W. Merrifield, of Claremont, N. H.; d. at Cambridgeport, Mass., May 9th, 1874. Joseph G. Briggs the father of this large family lived in Charlestown many years, but now resides in Claremont, N. H.

Amos and Hannah Brooks. Ch. Amos, b. May 25th, 1806.

Benjamin Brown, b. Dec. 2d, 1762, at Lyme, Ct.; m. March 30th, 1789, at Lempster, N. H. Eunice Taylor, b. at Ashburnham, Mass., Sept. 23d, 1765. Ch. 1. David, b. Jan. 3d, 1790, at Lempster. II. Hannah, b. Aug. 23d, 1791. III. Pamela, b. Aug. 29th, 1793. IV. Eunice, b. Oct. 18th, 1795, at Charlestown. V. Joseph, b. July 5th, 1797; VI. Lydia, b. in Stanstead, Canada, May 6th, 1799. He came to town in 1791, and left in the fall of 1797 or spring of 1798.

Aaron Brown, m. Abigail ——, surname unknown. Ch. 1. Elijah, b. May 16th, 1762. His name occurs frequently in town Records.

Aaron Brown m. Anna White, March 7th, 1809. Ch. I. William, b. Apr. 28th, 1810. II. Charlotte, b. Jan. 24th, 1812. His name is on the assessor's list from 1803 to 1816 inclusive.

Joseph Brown, m. Anna B. —, surname unknown, was in town before the Revolution; had children recorded as follows. I. John b. Jan. 10th, 1769; II. Amos, b. Sept. 8th, 1870; III. Lucy, b. Aug. 10th, 1772. There was also a Joseph Brown, jr., who was probably his son. In 1792, the last year he was assessed a poll-tax, he had three sons that were voters.

Levi Brown, m. 1st, Marsilva ——, other name unknown; Ch. I. Fanny, b. May 10th, 1791. II. Harry or Henry, b. Nov. 1793; m. 2d, Nov. 1796, Polly Whiting, was in town in 1808. Henry, probably the son above recorded, was in town in 1815.

Augustus Brown was in Charlestown as early as 1793; m. Polly Silsby. Ch. Francis b. Apr. 15th, 1798. He was not in town after 1812.

Samuel Brown, a citizen of the town from 1804 to 1813; m. Deborah Hall.

James Brown, m. Betsy ——, surname unknown. Ch. Roxina Atilda, b. June 11th, 1802. He might have been and probably was a son of some one of the preceding Browns as might have been also Daniel Brown, Silas Brown and George Brown, who in the early part of the century were for a short time citizens of the town.

George A. Bruce, b. Mar. 26, 1851; m. Nov. 4th, 1874, Abbie Kelsey, b. in Marlboro Vt., July 23d, 1849; settled in South Charlestown, 1874.

George Burnham, (son of John and Clarinda (Dwinell) Burnham) b. in South Charlestown, June 20th, 1828; m. June 13th, 1854, Mary Jane Spencer, (dau. of Nehemiah G. and Mary Ann (Walker) Spencer) b. in Springfield, Vt., Sept. 18th, 1827. Ch. I. Jennie F., b. Oct. 31st, 1857, in Charlestown, N. H. II. Gusta P. b. Oct. 23d, 1862.

John W. Burnham, (son of Lovett and Priscilla (West) Burnham) b. in Baltimore, Vt., Aug. 21st, 1816; m. 1st, Feb. 15th, 1851, Martha Scott—one child, Frank West, b. Oct. 8th, 1853; m. 2d, Lucretia Scott. Ch. I. Henry A. b. Apr. 2d, 1859; II. Martha, b. July 27th, 1863; III. Mary, b. May 2d, 1866; IV. George, b. Apr. 2d, 1868; V. Ida, b. Dec. 7th, 1870; VI. Flora, b. Aug. 15th, 1872; VII. Hiley Ann, b. July 27th, 1875.

Joseph Burt, (son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Abbott) Burt, Andover, Mass.,) b. in Milford, N. H., July 22d, 1814; m. May 26th, 1838, Cynthia Maria Way (dau. of Marvin and Hannah (Walker) Way), b. in Newport, N. H., July 4th, 1815. Ch. I. James Elliot, b. in Putney, Vt. Sept., 24th, 1839; m. Fanny Driscoll—lives in Boston. II. Joseph Ellery b. Feb. 7th, 1843, in Alstead, N. H.; m. Ara Banner De Mille, lives in Washington, D. C. III. George Marvin, b. Feb. 11th, 1857, in Charlestown, N. H. Joseph Burt came to Charlestown in 1830 and has been here ever since except from 1838 to 1843.

Cornelius Calhahan (son of John and Ellen (Mc Carty) Calhahan) b. in County of Cork, Ireland, May, 1822; m., March, 1852, Bridget Mc Mahon (dau. of John Mc Mahon) b, in County of Clare, Ireland, 1835. He came to America in 1849; to Charlestown in 1850. Ch. I. John, b. Jan. 7th, 1853; m. Mary Griffin (dau. of John and Ellen (Griffin) Griffin, of County of Clare, Ireland) b. Nov. 23d, 1850. One child, William Cornelius, b. Apr. 9th, 1874; II. Mary, b. Aug. 4th, 1854; III. Timothy, b. July 8th, 1859; IV. William, b. July 7th, 1862; V. Sarah, b. Aug. 13th, 1864.

Joseph W. Campbell (son of Miller and Olive (Moody) Campbell) b. in Unity, Jan. 26th, 1811; m., July 17th, 1843, Mary Jane Alcock, b. in Deering, N. H., May 7th, 1824. Ch. I. Charles W., b. Aug. 6th, 1846; m., Nov. 1873, Annie Wentworth, of Rochester, N. H.; lives in Hillsboro', N. H.; II. William P., b. June 24th, 1848; d. Apr. 29th, 1863; III. Harriet E., b. Dec. 2nd, 1852; d. June 2nd, 1853; IV. George Frederick, b. Apr. 13th, 1855; V. Mary J., b. Feb. 20th, 1857; d. May 12th, 1863; VI. Frank A., b. Oct. 13th, 1861; d. May 11th, 1863. Mr. Campbell is a blacksmith by trade.

Dean Carleton and his wife, Keziah Carleton, came to Charlestown from Lunenburg, Mass., in March, 1768, and removed from Charlestown to Acworth in 1771. They had three children on coming to town. Ch. I. Thomas; II. Dean; m., 1st, Thankful Byam; m., 2nd, Lucy Ingalls; III. Abigail; m. William Orcutt. Their other children, b, in Charlestown and Acworth were: IV. Timothy: constable in Charlestown in 1791; m. Mary ———. Ch.: 1. Alpha, b. Mar. 8th, 1785; 2. Theoda. b. June 17th, 1786; V. George; VI. Willard; VII. Jonathan; VIII. Phebe (see Samuel Sprague West); IX. Polly; X. Betsy; XI. Tirzah (see Presby West, and His. of Acworth,)

Ephraim Carpenter was Moderator for five years, commencing with the year 1797, and represented the town in the legislature in 1800 and 1801. He was a taverner, as keepers of public houses were called

in his day, and kept where our principal hotel now stands but in a different building. He, at one time, became quite poor, so as to require aid from the town, but on receiving a pension as a soldier of the Revolution was again able to support himself. He m., 1st, Mary ——— (surname and time of marriage not ascertained.) She d. Oct. 8th, 1807 aged 60. Ch.: Cynthia; m. Capt. Elias Hull (see Hull); Calista; m. Aaron Matson, of Stoddard, N. H., who was representative in Congress in 1821; Polly d. of consumption, Sept. 10th, 1803, aged 25. She was engaged to be married to a gentleman of the legal profession, but, through the arts of an accomplished widow was supplanted in his affections and sunk into an early grave from a broken heart. He also had a son Ephraim who d. June 1st, 1807 aged 30. He m., 2nd, June 7th, 1808, Mrs. Jerusha, widow of both Chandler and Noah Porter, who was dau. of Dr. Abram Downer. She became, while the wife of Squire Carpenter, as he was usually called, the largest woman who ever resided in town. She seldom weighed less than three hundred and fifty pounds, and her weight often reached four hundred; yet with all her immense ponderosity she is said to have been quite active, and, to use an expression of one who well remembers her, " was in no wise troubled to get about." Her disposition was excellent and she is said to have been a great favorite with those she entertained at her house

Many anecdotes and incidents are told of her, of which I can only mention one or two. After she had attained her fullest size, she thought, one day, she would take a ride in the stage, but on placing her foot upon the step for the purpose of getting in, her weight was so great that she nearly tipped it over. Some bystanders immediately came to her help, and while two of them held down the opposite side of the vehicle, two more assisted her in her attempt to get in. She got along very well till she reached the door, when she made the very unsatisfactory discovery that her form was too large to go through it, when, much to the amusement of the on-lookers, she exclaimed, " Either I am too big or this door is too small " and gave up her contemplated ride. In describing the transaction afterwards she used jocosely to say " The last time I took a ride in the stage I found I was so much bigger than the stage that I could not get into it and so stayed at home."

After the death of Mr. Carpenter she went to reside in Lancaster, N. H. with one of her children. When she left Charlestown for Lancaster she completely filled the seat in the wagon from side to side, but she became so poor before she died that her son could easily lift her, in her last sickness. The time of her decease has not been ascertained.

Squire Carpenter died about the year 1835 aged 98, and was buried in the village cemetery, but his grave is marked by no stone.

Aaron Carriel, (son of Ensign Nathaniel and Jane (Dwight) Carriel, of Sutton, Mass.;) b. March 9th, 1765; m. May 20th, 1784, Sally Woodbury, (dau. of Col. Bartholomew Woodbury, of Sutton and Greenwood) ; b. May 27th, 1764. Mr. Carriel was a farmer in Sutton, and after 1801–2, at Charlestown, N. H., where he d. Jan. 18th, 1834, of paralysis; Mrs. C. d. Sept. 9th, 1840. Ch. I. Sally, b. in Sutton, in 1785; m. John Sibley, of Peru, N. Y. II. Fanny, b. Jan. 24th, 1790; m. in 1813, Manassah Osgood, of Littleton, N. H. Her daughter, Mary Ann Osgood, m. Warren Walker Way, (see Way,) and settled in Charlestown. III. Phebe, b. Jan. 17th, 1792; m. April 7th, 1814, Levi Willard. (See Willard.)

IV. James Carriel, b. July 26th, 1793; m. March 8th, 1815, Mary Reckard, (dau. of John and Sally (Chamberlain) Reckard,) b. in Charlestown, May 19th, 1796. Mr. Carriel d. Nov. 9th, 1875. He had lived with Mrs. Carriel 60 years—a good man. Ch. 1. Sarah Dinsmore, b. May 27th, 1816; m. Samuel Clark, (son of Samuel and Achsah (Smith) Clark,) of Acworth. Mr. C. became a farmer in Charlestown. Ch. (1) Elmira; (2) Oscar; (3) Henry; (4) Rosette; (5) Daniel. 2. Mary, b. Jan. 10th, 1818; m. Nov. 1835, Robert Cochran, of Peru, N. Y., who settled as a saddler in Vineland, N. J. Ch. (1) Mary Matilda, (see George Breed;) (2) Russell; (3) Harriet; (4) Emma; (5) Rosette; (6) Josephine. 3. Elmira Sibley, b. Feb. 26th, 1820; m. July 19th, 1838, Daniel Johnson, (son of Stephen and —— Kennedy Johnson,) b. in Unity. He settled in Charlestown as a farmer, where she died Sept. 9th, 1841. They had one child that died in infancy. 4. Roxana Carlton, b. March 1st, 1825; m. Jan. 3d, 1843, Otis W. Burton, and d. in Chester, Vt., Feb., 1860. Ch. (1) Edwin; (2) Martha; (3) Henry; (4) Levi Willard. 5. Phebe Willard, b Oct. 4th, 1827, (see Nathaniel Lovell Kennedy.) 6. George Dwight, b. April 28th, 1836; m. Dec. 25th. 1856, Martha Jane Hubbard, of Charlestown (dau. of Orange and Loraine (Boardman) Hubbard.) They both died in July, 1859, leaving two children. (1) Alice Loraine, b. Sept. 19th, 1857; (2) George James, b. July 20th, 1859.

V. Hiram Carriel, b. in Charlestown, April 18th, 1806; m. in 1828, Pamelia Frost, (dau. of Thomas and Betsey (Butters) Frost). He died at Charlestown where he was a farmer, Oct. 6th, 1839. His wife d. June 5th, 1847. Ch. 1. Henry Frost, b. Aug., 1830, graduated at the College of Physicians etc., in New York in 1857—was Assistant

Supt. of the N. J. State Lunatic Asylum, 1857–70—Since Supt. of the Illinois State Hospital for the insane, at Jacksonville, Ill.; has 5 children. 2. Fanny Willard, b. May 4th, 1834; m. Dec. 31st, 1854, Alanson Burke, of ———, Wis. 3. Alvin Frost, b. Nov. 9th, 1838; d. Dec. 21st, 1858. 4. Hiram, b. April 21st, 1840; d. unmarried in Prescott, Wis., Sept. 27th, 1868.

Curtis Cady Chadborn, (son of Benjamin and Sally(Cady) Chadborn of Cornish N. H.,) b. Sept. 12th, 1819; m. March, 30th, 1842, Adleine Maria Foggett, (dau. of Thomas Foggett) b. in Bridgewater, Vt., Feb. 27th 1823. Came to Charlestown, June 1st, 1843. Ch.

I. Edmund Burke, b. April 20th, 1843; d. at Ship Point, Va., Apr. 24th, 1862;—(see Soldiers in War of Rebellion.) II. Henry Edson, b. Oct. 16th, 1844; m. April 10th, 1870, Leida Spring, of Memphis, Tenn. Ch: 1. Freddie Guy, d. April 21st, 1871, aged 3m. 7days. 2. Eddie Learoy, d. May, 16th, 1872. 3. George Leumon, b. Oct. 2d, 1873; —Henry E. resides in Kansas. III. Gracia Ann, b. May 8th, 1846; m. May 25th, 1864, Frederick L. Prentice, (son of Thomas R. Prentice.) Ch: 1. Mary L., b. May 6th, 1865; d. Oct. 13th, 1865; 2. Harry E., b. Aug. 16th, 1866; 3. Infant b. Feb. 14th, 1871; d. March, 1871; Mrs. Prentice d. March 13th, 1871; resided at Paper Mill village, Alstead, N. H.

Nathaniel Challis and Dolly his wife came to town as early as 1817—He d. Jan. 16th, 1855 aged 94; she d. Nov. 25th, 1826, aged 58. Benjamin son of Nathaniel, m. Nancy Conant, Oct. 8th, 1825, and d. Nov. 12th, 1854, aged 64. Ch. 1. S. Britania, d. July 8th, 1833, aged 5 years, 10 ms; 2. Alma Ann., d. July 7th, 1833, aged 2 years, 2 ms. 3. Frances; 4. Sally. Captain Benjamin Challis was 3d selectman in 1840-41, and 1st in 1842. He was representative in 1843-44.

Hon. John C. Chamberlain.

John Curtis Chamberlain, in the first quarter of the present century, was a distinguished name among the members of the bar, in New Hampshire; and it is a matter of regret, that the facts, preserved, relating to his legal and political career are not more numerous and satisfactory. A few of his contemporaries, who knew him in his best days, survive; but their recollections of him are of two general a nature to supply the materials desirable for biography.

Hon. John Curtis Chamberlain was the son of Deacon John and Mrs. Mary Curtis Chamberlain, and was born in Worcester, Mass., June 5th, 1772. His parents were not only respectable, but were held in

high estimation, as will be evident from the following obituary notice of them published on the death of Mrs. Chamberlain, Feb. 26th, 1818.

"We seldom record the death of those more generally, or justly respected through life for their amiable, and Christian virtues; or more sincerely lamented at death than this venerable pair. In every relation they sustained, they filled up the measure of their duty. As professors of religion, they were distinguished for their piety, and zeal; and in "the charities of home and neighborhood" have seldom been excelled. They have left a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, to whom their lives and conversation are an example worthy of imitation, as well as the ground of pleasing confidence that they have entered into the joys of their Lord." Deacon Chamberlain died May, 31st, 1813. His age was 68.* That of his wife was 70 years.

John C. Chamberlain graduated at Harvard College, in 1793, and was a classmate of Frederic A. Sumner, and Judge Caleb Ellis, afterwards of Claremont. On completing his Collegiate course, he immediately entered his name, as a student of law, in the office of Hon. Benjamin West, of Charlestown, N. H., and on being admitted to the practice of his profession, in 1796, established himself at first in Alstead in the same state; in which place he remained in successful business, till 1804, when he removed to Charlestown, to become the law-partner of Mr. West, with whom he continued till 1817, in which year Mr. West died. After the decease of his distinguished partner, he remained in Charlestown in the practice of his profession till early in the Spring of 1826, at which time he removed to Honeoye Falls, in Monroe County, in the State of New-York. From this place in 1833, he removed to Utica, in the same State, where he died in Nov., 1834.

Mr. Chamberlain was accustomed to decline all offices, connected with the affairs of the town, which in the discharge of the duties belonging to them, would take him from the regular business of his profession. We do not therefore find his name among the selectmen; and he was only once (in the year 1818,) Town Representative. He was Moderator in the years, 1808-9-12-13-17-&-21 six times, but had no desire for the office, and only took it as it was urged upon him. In this he imitated the example of his law-partner, Mr. West, who was accustomed to decline all offices which, if accepted, might take him occasionally from his professional duties.

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*Jacob Chamberlain, the father of Deacon John, and Grandfather of John C., was also Deacon of the same Church in Worcester; viz. the Old South.

Mr. Chamberlain was elected representative to Congress, in 1809; and served his term with honor to himself and his constituents. It was a time of no inconsiderable excitement in the political history of the nation, as affairs between the United States and Great Britain were assuming a threatening aspect, and that series of events had already commenced, which, ultimately, led to the war of 1812. But his congressional service was short, and the writer is unacquainted with any facts which would lead him to suppose that he had any desire to have it lengthened.

It was the aim of Mr. Chamberlain to attain a high *popular* standing in his profession. He was, therefore, in his element, when employed as an advocate in cases that particularly interested and excited the public. He then put forth his best efforts; and it is not too much to say, on such occasions, made his power felt in a manner equalled by few lawyers in the state; and had his industry been correspondent with his ability, he would probably, as Mr. West had been before him, have been conceded the foremost place at the bar, as an advocate. As it was, his standing was high, but by no means what the diligent improvement of his powers might have made it.

Sir, said the writer of this article one day, to an aged, intelligent gentleman, who had often seen and heard the subject of this notice in court, will you please give me your impressions of Hon. John C. Chamberlain, as an advocate. "John C. Chamberlain," said he, pausing as if to collect his thoughts, "yes I remember him perfectly. Well, he had a good voice, perhaps I may say, a remarkable voice, ranging from a low to a sufficiently high key, which never in its loudest tones appeared strained, nor in its softest lost its distinctness; and over which, in the expression of every variety of sentiment, he had most perfect command. To this, I may add, that his command of language, was such, that he never hesitated for a word, nor failed to express his ideas in the clearest and most expressive manner. One entering court, without knowing what was going on, while he was addressing the jury, might, from his tones, have supposed him talking in an interesting manner, they were so natural, and so different from what we are accustomed to hear in a public speech. When it suited his subject, however, he could employ the loftiest declamation, or bring into requisition, the most withering tones of sarcasm, and be facetious or grave, according to circumstances. There was only one thing, which was a *draw-back* on hearing him; and that was, his personal appearance. He never was dressed in any style, and no one ever saw

him when some of his garments were not *askew*. This arose from his fancying, that he should be more popular with the common people, from this negligence, than if, like his law-partner, West, he always went dressed like a gentleman."

Most of the generation, who were old enough to appreciate him in the zenith of his reputation, have passed away. I give the following from the reminiscences of the few that remain. "A Mr. Harlow had made a contract to furnish a person, whose name my informant is unable to recall, with a certain quantity of brick. The brick were made, and duly delivered, at the specified time and place. But their quality not being satisfactory, payment for them was refused. On this, a suit at law was instituted by Mr. Harlow, in which Chamberlain was employed by the defendant; and after the usual examination of witnesses, took the floor for addressing the jury, and commenced talking, in his usual felicitous manner, to present the case before them, in the most favorable aspect of which the facts would admit. In this way, he went on for a time, when suddenly making an attitude, and changing his whole manner, he exclaimed in his loudest tones, "Gentlemen of the jury, do you know in what way Mr. Harlow makes brick? If you do not, *this* is it. He takes a little clay in his hand (suiting the action to the word, and scooping to the floor with his left hand) and *pats* it a little (drawling sneeringly on the word *pats*) on one side; then, he turns it over, and *pats* it (always making the *patting* motion) on the other sides and ends; then he looks it over, and says "*that's* a good brick!" but gentlemen of the jury *is* that a brick? Is *that* a *brick* which not only the wind can blow through, and the snow or the rain sift through, and a cricket or grashopper *crawl* through, but which has in it cavities in which a mouse may build his nest, and lay up his winter's store? Gentlemen, Mr. *Harlow* may call it a brick, but I must insist upon it, that that is not its proper name." This whole passage was so graphic and so inimitably delivered, that my informant assures me, that he cannot understand how one who heard it, should ever forget it. A thrill was produced by it through the whole audience.

Another reminiscence of Mr. Chamberlain, in court, has been narrated to me as follows. A man in very necessitous circumstances had taken from a wealthy employer who had the character of being somewhat miserly and penurious, two pairs of pantaloons, both of which were so worn as to have considerable holes in them in different parts. The larceny was both acknowledged and proved; and Mr. Chamber-

lain, who was employed on the defence, it was felt, had undertaken a difficult work, if he was to secure the acquittal of the prisoner; but as the accused had always before maintained a character for honesty, he was not without hope of accomplishing it.

He began by describing the burden of poverty, how sorely it pressed upon a man, especially, one with a family, and detailed many of the difficult situations in which such an one was often placed; and how his difficulties were often enhanced by others, by their withholding from him his just dues; (It had been shown in the evidence that several dollars of back pay or money due to the alleged criminal had been unreasonably witheld from him by his employer,) and how wrong such a course was; and to what temptations it might lead; and how weak human nature might be under their fearful pressure" and in this strain he continued, till he had fully secured the sympathy of his audience, when stretching out his hand to the pantaloons which were in court, he held up the most ragged pair, in such a manner as to make the rents and holes in them most conspicuous, and without uttering a word, turned entirely round; thus exhibiting them to all in the court room. Then, with a voice apparently half choked with emotion, turning to the jury he said. "Gentlemen these are the rags, that it is alleged that the prisoner at the bar has taken; and, driven to it by the injustice of his employer, it may be he did take them. But *why* did he take more than one pair? Why, because the first were so worthless as to answer no purpose; he, therefore, took the second to cover up the rents and rags of the first." Then, grabbing both pairs and throwing them from him with a look of the most perfect disdain and contempt, he exclaimed "*Away* with the dirty things, and away with that man who could accuse a poor neighbor of larceny for appropriating them to his use." The effect was magical, the jury refused a verdict of guilty and the accused was allowed to return to his family.

But the case in which Mr. Chamberlain was most in his element was that of the State against George Ryan, at the May term of the court, in Charlestown, in 1811. Ryan was a very fine looking young Irishman who in connection with his attractive personal appearance, possessed not only considerable intelligence, but had, also, that natural grace and ease which enabled him to assume in society the manners of a gentleman. He was fond of display, but was one of the unfortunate ones whose money went as fast as he could get it and a little faster, and who consequently on any occasion on which he wished to make a show was without the requisites with which to make it. This

love of show, combined with his spendthrift habits, soon produced in his mind their legitimate effect, which was to excite in him such an intense craving for money as to constitute for him a continual incentive to get it in any manner he could; and which finally in an hour of more than ordinary temptation led him to the act for which he was arrainged; viz., to commit the crime of high-way robbery.

It appears that he got nothing of any amount; the sum obtained being only a few shillings, and he did not have the good fortune to escape with that, but was known and arrested, and placed in Charlestown jail. Confined there his case excited a very deep and wide-spread sympathy; a sympathy so strong that the crime, in the view of the public, seemed almost lost and forgotten. As the law was at that time, the penalty of his offense was death. The case too, in its kind, was *new* in the county. It was the first capital offense that had ever been committed in old Cheshire. The people, therefore, were all excited over it, especially the women, who not only supplied him with the dantiest food, but also showed their regard by furnishing him with a new suit of clothes, that his personal attractions might be appropriately shown off at his trial. Many of the first ladies visited him in prison, and the *young* ladies, to whom it was not deemed proper to give that privilege, wrote him billets-doux and letters of condolence to encourage him and comfort him in his lonely situation. Thus it was, with an excited public, and that public all in his favor, young Ryan was brought to trial.

Chief Justice Livermore and Judge Steele were on the bench and the Attorney General, Sullivan, was present to conduct the prosecution on the part of the State. The counsel for the prisoner were Chamberlain, Henry Hubbard and Roger Vose. As the evidence that Ryan had committed the crime was incontrovertible, of course, no plea based on the ground of innocence could answer any purpose. As the best, and perhaps the only available course then, for them to pursue, his counsel set up for him the plea of insanity.

The witnesses first called upon the stand were experts who all testified to the effect that the prisoner, so far as they could see, and according to the best of their judgment, was sound in mind. After these had given in their testimony quite a number of non-experts were allowed, by the court, to be brought on the witness stand, and to testify freely. The evidence given in by these was that they had seen and conversed with the prisoner, and that both from his conversation and appearance they had become convinced that he was not sane.

Chamberlain, when the testimony was all in, presented the case for

the defense, and his plea on that occasion was considered among the best that he had ever made. The speech was not reported ; very few speeches were, in those days. But the memory of it lingered in the minds of many who heard it, for years after. Said David Holton to the writer, "I never heard such a speech. The court-house was crowded as full as it could hold, and deeper interest I never saw. Why, there were great strong men there who *blubbered* like babies ; Old General Morris, of Springfield, among the rest." Said the late Jesse Wheeler, "I heard that speech of John Chamberlain's, and I remember wondering how a man could speak so. It influenced me so much in favor of Ryan that I thought that if they hung him it would be the wickedest deed they could do." Undoubtedly Chamberlain's speech on that occasion produced a powerful effect, but when we consider the state of the public mind we can with difficulty conceive how it should have been otherwise, since we can hardly conceive of circumstances more favorable to the production of an impression than those under which he spoke.

The counsel for the prosecution, after Chamberlain had closed, briefly presented the case for the State, but it seemed very evident to all that his heart was not in what he said, and that he as well as others really wished the prisoner acquitted. The Judge, in his charge to the jury, was careful to mention all the witnesses, by name, who had testified to the insanity of the prisoner and to give such a bearing to the evidence as should make it easy for them to acquit him. The verdict of the jury, based upon his insanity, was "Not guilty" on which Ryan was released and most heartily congratulated by the counsel on both sides, when all returned, well satisfied, to their homes.

In the early part of his professional career Mr. Chamberlain cultivated literature very diligently, and though not a member of what was termed the "Literary Club" occasionally contributed articles to "The Farmers' Museum," which was then the most notable paper in the State. It was during this period that he wrote * "The narrative of the captiv-

* This Pamphlet was republished in Farmer's and Moore's Collections, in 1822, with the following introduction. "In this Number of the Collections we have commenced publishing a narrative of the Captivity of Mrs. Johnson, who was taken from Charlestown, in the County of Cheshire, in this state, in the year 1754. The work was written many years since by a gentleman of distinguished literary reputation, and though a work of his early years, contains many just and accurate observations on the dangers and hardships of settling a new country, and the cruelties which awaited those who were taken into captivity by the Indians. We have thought it proper to preserve a tract of so much importance, and we pre-

ity of Mrs. Johnson, a pamphlet which had a wide circulation, and which many suppose to have been written by Mrs. Johnson herself. This appears to have been the impression of Rev. Dr. Benjamin Labaree, who in his address, at the dedication of a monument, at Charlestown, to her and others, says, "Her character and deeds create history—*her graphic pen records it.* That little book, though small, has produced a sensation in the world. It is a book of authority and is quoted by all who have attempted to write the history of Charlestown." That the work deserves this encomium is acknowledged. It was not, however, written by Mrs. Johnson, though much of its interest is undoubtedly owing to its being a record of her personal experiences.

John C. Chamberlain m. Dec. 29th, 1797, Nancy, (2nd dau. of Hon. John and Prudence (Stevens) Hubbard,) b. in Charlestown, May 4th, 1779. A numerous company attended the wedding, consisting of the connections and acquaintances of the bride and bridegroom. Among others, Thomas Bellows, Esq. was present, from Walpole. The wedding was in the evening and "The ceremony was performed," says one who was present, "by Rev. Dan Foster in a very elegant manner. The party broke up at eleven o'clock, leaving many kind wishes for the happiness of the newly married couple."

The children from this marriage were as follows:

I. Mary, b. in Alstead, Feb. 22nd, 1799; d. unmarried, in Albion, N. Y., March 20th, 1859. Mary Chamberlain was a woman of excellent education, and fine culture. While residing in Charlestown she opened a select school, and is still remembered by some of her scholars with affectionate gratitude. Mrs. Emily A. Olcott was one of her pupils. Her employment in life was that of a teacher, in which she continued in different places, for over a quarter of a century. She also gathered the first Sabbath School opened in Charlestown, in the summer of 1819; from which time she was either a Sunday School or Bible class teacher, as long as she lived; II. Nancy Hubbard, b. Feb. 20th, 1801, also at Alstead; m. Dr. Jacob Adams, of Charlestown, N. H., Apr. 8th, 1823. Dr. Adams removed to Utica, N. Y., in 1824, and died in Mobile, Alabama, whither he had gone for his health, in 1826. By this marriage there was one child, Mary C. Adams, who died in Albion, N. Y., in 1841, aged 19 years. The widow married in May, 1832, Dr. D. V. Bradford, of Utica, N. Y., and had one child, a daughter, now (1874, Dec.) the

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sume our readers will require no apology for introducing it to their notice, when they consider that our object is to *collect* and *preserve* those things which will interest posterity." The edition of 1798 is here referred to.

wife of John L. Donovan, Esq., Watseka, Iroquois Co., Illinois; III. John Chamberlain, b. Oct. 24th, 1803; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1823. On graduating he entered the office of his uncle, the late Henry Hubbard, of Charlestown, N. H., where he continued till 1827, when he was admitted to practice in the courts of the State. He soon after removed to Albion, N. Y., where he opened a law office and remained, in successful practice till 1844. Says a correspondent from Albion, "During his residence here he was considered one of the most successful lawyers in Western New York, and filled several prominent offices, both in the County and State. In 1844 he became a resident of Iroquois County, Ill., and there resuming the practice of his profession, filled the office of County Judge for three successive terms. Eventually, becoming interested in real estate, he became a large land proprietor, and died, in Watseka, Ill., Dec., 1866. He was twice married; m., 1st, in May, 1834; m. 2nd, in Watseka, in 1855. There was no issue by the first marriage; by the second he had one child, now (1874) aged 19, residing in Watseka; IV. Hubbard, b. Oct. 6th, 1806; d. Dec. 13th, 1809; V. William, b. March 13th, 1809; lives in Albion, N. Y.: unmarried. He has many pleasant recollections of his early life in Charlestown, and it is to him that I am indebted for the principal facts relating to the Chamberlain family; VI. Elizabeth Jane, b. Oct. 18th, 1811; m., Nov., 1836, James W. Lawrence, of Millville, N. Y., and died in Feb. 1868. The children of this marriage were 1. John, b. Dec. 21st, 1838; d. Sept. 17th, 1850; 2. Elizabeth, b Apr. 20th, 1841; d. Aug. 13th, 1850; 3. Nancy H., b. Nov. 11th, 1844; lives in Watseka, Ill; VII. Richard Hubbard, b. Aug. 5th, 1813; d. same month; VIII. Harriet Prudence, b. Apr. 5th, 1815; m. May, 1838, H. D. Tucker, Utica, N.Y.; IX. George, b. Nov. 1st, 1817; d. March 14th. 1819. This completes the register of the family.

Miss Dolly Chamberlain, a sister of Hon. John C., resided for some time in Charlestown. Levi Chamberlain also studied law in the office of his brother here, and became afterwards a respectable lawyer and useful citizen in Keene, N. H.

Samuel N. Chamberlain (not connected with the above family) was born in Dudley, Mass., about 1777; died at Glens Falls, N. Y. aged 67; buried at Edgecomb's Corner, Galway, N. Y. His father, who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, at the time the American Army was most destitute, sold his farm in Dudley, and applied the funds for the relief of the soldiers. He was related to John Chamberlain who killed the Indian Chief, "Old Paugus" as he is us-

ually called, in Lovell's fight. Samuel N. m. Abigail White, of Pomfret, Ct., (dau. of Samuel White, who claimed to be a lineal descendent of the first male child born in New England.) She died in Chelsea, Vt., Sept. 8th, 1808. Ch.:

I. Calvin, b. in Dudley, Mass., Oct. 30th, 1791; d. and was buried in Charlestown. II. Samuel, b. in Dudley, Mass., Jan. 12th, 1794; d. in Strafford, Vt., in 1855; m. Betsy Sanborn, of Strafford, and had thirteen children. III. Henry, b. in Unity, N. H., Feb. 14th, 1796; m. Mary Bailey, 1822; had thirteen children—two sons—one of whom, Edward B., graduated at the University of Vermont in 1848; at Andover Theo. Seminary in 1854; and has been minister in the following places: Plattsburg, N. Y., 1856–58; Shoreham, Vt., 1859–63; Essex, Vt., 1863–65; Westford, Vt., 1865. IV. Mary, b. 1798; m. E. W. Curtis, Galway, N. Y.; d. in Adrian, Mich.; had five sons, of whom, James E., the eldest, is Superintendent of E. Division South Mich. Rail-Road. The others living are John W. and George H. V. Artemas W., b. in Unity, N. H., June 9th, 1800; m. at Cape Cod; d. in Cambridge, Mass., Feb., 1875, leaving three sons and two daughters—Nathan H., George, Joseph, Lydia Ann and Mary. Nathan H. graduated at Harvard College in 1853. He is a Protestant Episcopal clergyman and author. VI. George Olcott Chamberlain, b. in Charlestown, April 6th, 1803; m. Aug. 31st, 1828, Maria Clark, of Providence, Saratoga Co., N. Y.—resides at Saratoga Springs. Ch. 1. Laurentine P., m. Hiram Thomkins, keeper of the United States Hotel, at Saratoga. 2. John C., m. Margaret Ward and lives in Utica, N. Y. 3. Mary C., m. James B. Raynor, Chicago, Ill. VII. Healey, b. Dec., 1807; m. in Saratoga; d. in Coldwater, Mich. Ch. 1. Webster R., a lawyer at Syracuse, N. Y. 2. Georgianna. 3. Henry.

Samuel N. Chamberlain, m. 2d, Feb. 2d, 1815, Dorcas Bingham, of Springfield, Vt., and had the following children. I. Abigail White, b. Aug. 24th, 1815. II. Anna Arms, b. Feb. 14th, 1819. III. Sarah G., b. Dec. 3d, 1821. IV. Calvin O., b. Apr. 26th, 1823. V. Sabrina, b. May 24th, 1829. VI. Joseph Roach Ives Gilbert Marquis Paul M. De La Fayette. This name, I understand, has been dropped, most of it, as too unwieldly for every day use, and a much shorter one adopted. He is now known by the name of La Fayette.

Edson Chamberlain, (son of Ichabod and Sarah (Moore) Chamberlain,) m. Nov. 18th, 1836, Mary Jane Ely, (dau. of Phineas and Polly (Butters,) Ely,) b. Oct. 21st, 1816. Mr. Chamberlain d. Aug. 1866,

in Charlestown. Ch. I. Thomas E., b. in Chelmsford, Mass., Jan. 9th, 1838; d. Jan. 24th, 1846; II. Samuel O., b. April 14th, 1840; d. in the War of the Rebellion, Nov. 22d, 1862; III. Henry F., b. Feb. 9th, 1844; d. May 1st, 1872; m. Edna Smith; one child, d. in infancy;—IV. Asenath Jane, b. Feb. 9th, 1844; d. Jan. 25th, 1846; V. Mary E., b. Jan. 11th, 1846; d. Jan. 29th, 1846; VI. George Edward, b. Dec. 14th, 1847; d. April 18th, 1875; m. Oct. 2d, 1868, Alice Spinney, b. in Argyle, Nova Scotia, Nov. 15th, 1844. Ch.: 1. Sarah, b. Apr. 7th, 1870; 2. George Austin, b. Oct. 19th, 1871; 3. Harry, b. Oct. 8th, 1874; d. Feb. 1876; 4. Cora Belle, b. Jan. 14th, 1875; d. Feb. 1876; VII. Charles N., b. April 11th, 1849; VIII. Eustis, b. May 20th, 1851; IX. Florence, b. Nov. 9th, 1858; m. Rensselaer Strickland; X. John, b. Nov. 29th, 1859; XI. Alice, b. July 15th, 1862.

George H. Chatterton, (son of Alpheus and Esther (Richardson) Chatterton, of Acworth, N. H.,) b. March 8th, 1824; m. Jan. 1st, 1844, Ann Tutherly, (dau. of Alfred and Mehitable (Corbin,) Tutherly,) b. Nov. 18th, 1826; Ch: I. Lizzie H., b. Oct. 3d, 1848; m. Richard D. Cornell, Feb. 3d, 1867; II. Martha Ann, b. May 3d, 1852; m. George H. Robertson, Nov. 27th, 1871; III. Grace Ellen, b. June 24th, 1854. Mr. Chatterton came to Charlestown in 1863.

Anson W. Chubb, (son of John and Lucy (Wood) Chubb,) b. Mar. 1st, 1824, in Corinth, Vt., m. 1st, April 10th, 1849, Orlana B. Waterman, (dau. of Elias and Ruth (Richardson) Waterman) b. about 1823, in Orange, Vt. Ch. I. Emma R., b. in Corinth, Feb. 19th, 1850; m. June, 1872, Charles H Ward of Berlin, Vt. Ch.: Charles Frederick. She resides at Northfield. II. Gilman b. in Corinth, 1854; d. aged 5 years, in Worcester, Vt.; III. Charles b. in Corinth, 1858; d. 1860 in Worcester, Vt. Mrs. Chubb d. Aug. 29th, 1862; and he m. 2d, Sept. 1st, 1863, in Springfield, Vt., Mary Walker, (dau. of Walter and Sarah (Graves) Walker,) b. in Springfield Vt, 1834. One child d. in infancy. Mr. Chubb came to Charlestown, Jan., 1863.

Capt. John Church, was in town in 1768 and perhaps earlier—was one of three persons appointed to divide the town into districts in 1770—left a fund for the support of the poor in Charlestown—died previous to 1787—Hon. Simeon Olcott, and Benjamin West were the executors of his will.

Simeon Church, son of Capt. John Church, m. about the year 1783, Olive, daughter of Benjamin and Peggy Allen; d. 1823 or 24; Ch.: 1. John, b. Aug. 26th, 1785, m. Oct. 27th, 1816, Cynthia White, (dau. of Major Jotham and Catharine (Reed) White.,) Ch. (1) Olive,

m. Charles Hackett, Feb. 22d, 1838; (See Hackett.) (2) Anna; (3) Charles; (4) Martha who m. Jonathan Dyer of Brookfield, Vt.; 2. Patty b. Dec. 30th, 1787. Simeon Church m. 2d, Jan. 31st, 1802, Mehitable Corbin, who survived him.

Benjamin Clark, (son of Benjamin and Abiah (Hall) Clark of Westfield Parish, Middletown Ct.,) b. about the year 1766; m. probably in March, 1793, Margaret Graves. (Peggy in the Town Records.) In their publishment it states that they were both of Charlestown.

Mr. Clark built the house since known as the Esq. Briggs Place, the De Haven Place, and now as the Judge Thomas Dunsmoor Place. The business in which he was engaged was that of a saddler. He became a man of influence and was appointed town treasurer in 1799, which office he held for ten years in succession. About the year 1809, he disposed of his interest in his business in C., and removed to Craftsbury, Vt., where he became a successful merchant. He had three children born in Charlestown. I. Mary, b. Nov. 23d, 1801; II. Benjamin, 3d, b. July 16th 1805—who graduated at Dartmouth College in 1834, and became for several years a teacher in Urbana, Ohio. Since 1858, he has resided at Bloomfield, Edgar Co., Ill. III. Clarissa, who m. Mr. Whitney of Craftsbury, Vt.

Samuel Clark, (son of Samuel and Achsah (Smith) Clark,) b. in Middlesex, Vt., Sept. 26th, 1812; m. April 2d, 1840, Sarah D. Carriel b. May 27th, 1816. (See Carriel.) Ch.: I. Almira R., b. July 2d, 1842; m. Nov. 12th, 1865, George Lamb of Langdon, and has had five children—Hattie deceased; Arthur J.; Herbert; Gracia; and an infant unnamed. II. Hiram Oscar, b. Aug. 26th, 1845; III. Henry D., b. March 15th, 1848; IV. Eunice Rosette, b. Dec. 9th, 1853; V. Lyman A., b. July 20th, 1856; d. Nov. 24th, 1867; VI. Daniel G., b. June 8th, 1859; VII. Charles S., b. Sept. 14th, 1860; d. June 2d, 1861. Samuel Clark settled in Charlestown in 1836; d. March 10th, 1868.

Aaron Clark, (son of Aaron and Eliza (Brook) Clark) b. July 4th, 1820; m. Nov. 21st, 1844, Mary Ann Towner, (See Daniel Towner.) Ch: I. Emma, b. Oct. 7th, 1845; m. Feb. 1872, Clarence Bixby, and lives in Windsor, Vt. II. Byrom, b. Feb. 14th, 1847; m. Mrs. Anna Ainsworth, and d. May, 1875.

Benjamin and Esther Cloyes. He was a baker by trade and lived on the north-west corner of Main and River Streets, before the present house was built. Ch. I. Nathan, b. Nov. 4th, 1796. II. Henry, b. July 29th, 1798. III. Benjamin Franklin, b. March 29th,

1800. IV. Chansy, (so spelt in the record) b. Feb. 22d, 1802. The name of Benjamin Cloyes is for the last time on the assessor's list in 1811. He d. Oct. 1st, 1817, aged 50. Mrs. C. d. Nov. 9th, 1812, aged 42. They had ten sons, all d. early.

Josiah Cobb, (son of David and Sally (White) Cobb), b. in Putney, Vt., April 22d, 1808; m. Dec. 5th, 1833, Candice Pierce of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; b. July 16th, 1818. Ch. I. Fanny Amelia, b. Jan. 18th, 1835; d. Sept. 5th, 1850. II. Alice Eliza, b. May 20th, 1841; d. Aug. 28th, 1857. III. Harriet Abigail, b. Nov. 1st, 1843; d. June 27th, 1862. IV. Ferdinand Lester, b. April 30th, 1847. Mrs. Cobb d. May 3d, 1853; when Mr. Cobb m. 2d., Hannah Hodgkins (dau. of Asa and Lucy Hodgkins), b. Sept. 16th, 1818, at Westmoreland, N. H. Mr. Cobb moved to Charlestown in 1857. His ancestors belonged to Taunton, Massachusetts.

Joseph Warren Colburn (son of Simeon and Abigail (Vose) Colburn), b. in Claremont, N. H., April 14th, 1800, gained residence in Charlestown in 1822 and continued to reside in the town till 1839. Mr. Colburn removed from Charlestown to Springfield, Vt., and m. in 1840 Emily Edgerton (dau. of Eliphalet and Wealthy (Willard) Edgerton), b. March, 1810, in Hartland, Vt. Ch. I. Emily Josephine, b. Dec. 2d, 1842; m. Nov. 24th, 1868, Reuben A. Bacon of Washington, D. C. One child, Robert Colburn; b. March 5th, 1873; II. Robert Morris, b. Dec. 6th, 1844, resides in Springfield, Vt. Hon. Joseph Colburn in addition to being a prompt and energetic business man attained to the distinction of being elected a member of the state senate. He also held other important offices. He was widely known and very much respected.

Dean Conant, b. in the year 1800; m. Oct. 1825, Almiria Bonney, (dau. of West Bonney) b. Sept. 9th, 1807. Ch. I. Ellen Hunt, b. Sept. 20th, 1826; m. Aug. 23, 1843, Dr. E. C. Worcester, of Thetford, Vt. Ch. 1. William Leonard, b. Apr. 21st, 1845; 2. Catharine Ellen, b. Nov. 23d, 1847; 3. George Steele, b. Sept, 24th, 1849; 4. Alice Elizabeth, b. June 5th, 1856; 5. Jane Shedd, b. Apr. 13th, 1858; 6. Henry Evarts, b. Nov. 15th, 1859; 7. Dean Conant, b. Oct. 1st, 1866; 8. Eleanor Bonney, b. Feb. 7th, 1869. II. Lewis, b. 1829; d. in infancy. III. Catharine Dean, b. May 1st, 1832; m. Sept. 19th, 1865, James Harvey Lewis; b. Sept. 6th, 1834. Ch. 1. Eleanor Bonney, b. Nov. 20th, 1870; 2. Arthur, b. Aug. 7th, 1873.

Dean Conant d. in Charlestown May 13th, 1835. He was clerk in Aaron Dean's store. The Evangelical Congregational church was or-

ganized at the house of Mrs. Conant. After the marriage of her daughter to Dr. E. C. Worcester, she resided in Thetford.

The Converse family, of which JOHN CONVERSE was the first in Charlestown is supposed to have originated in Navarre, in France, whence Roger de Converse (Coigniers the name was then written) emigrated to England near the close of the reign of William, the Conqueror, and was given a constableship by the Bishop of Durham. Others of the family subsequently, on account of the religious persecutions which rose against them, as they were Hueguenots or French protestants, fled from France to England, whence their descendants emigrated to America and became the founders of the Converse families here. The first of the name in America, Dea. Edward *Convers* as the name was then spelt, came over in the fleet with Gov. Winthrop in 1630, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts. (See History of Rindge, page 484). He become an important personage in those early times—was grantee of the first ferry between Boston and Charlestown, under favor of the general Court; was selectman from 1635 to 1640; was one of the seven commissioners appointed by the church for effecting the settlement of Woburn, to which place he removed and became the founder of the church and one of its deacons, and a selectman of the town from 1644 to his decease. From this worthy and most reputable ancestor very many of the Converse families in New-England have sprung and we are not without probable, not to say certain evidence for numbering among them the Converse families of Charlestown.

JOHN CONVERSE, b. in Thomson, Ct., in 1746—d. in Charlestown, N. H., 1830; m. Kezia Nichols, and had the following children; all born in Connecticut. I. Josiah, b. 1775; m. Miss — Parker of Springfield, Vt., removed to Crown Point, N. Y.; had twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, most of whom settled in St. Lawrence, county, N. Y. II. Roby, b. 1777; m. Capt. John Metcalf; (See Metcalf).

III. Walter b. 1780; m. 1st, Jan. 1802, Polly Lamson, of Unity, who d. in 1812, leaving four children. 1. Kezia, b. 1804; m. Stephen Walker; had four children, three girls and one boy. She d. in 1853, in Wisconsin. 2. John, b. 1805; d. 1872; m. Sophia J. Sutton, of Boston; had four children, Frances, Charles, Fred and Elizabeth; lived in Boston; 3. Josiah, d. in in ancy; 4, Alzina b. 1808; m. Dyer Wright of Charlestown, d. 1853.

Walter Converse, m. 2d, Dec. 19th, 1814, Nancy Towner, of Charlestown, b. 1790. Ch. 1. Josiah, b. 1815; lived in Charlestown

and d. 1837; 2. Clark W. b. 1818; m. 1840. Ellen H. Putnam, (dau. of N. P. Putnam), b. 1820. Ch. (1) Maria L. b. 1841; (2) Franc S. b. 1850; m E. H. Cameron, Milwaukee, Wis., 1872; Ch. [1] Jessie M. b. 1874; d. 1874; [2] Henry Marion, b. 1875; (3) William Rand, b. 1853. Clark W. Converse was one of the selectmen of Charlestown for the years 1852–3 and 4; removed from Charlestown to Fond du Lac, Wis., 1870. 3. Louise N., b. 1822; m. 1847, Sumner A. Howard, of Charlestown; settled in Danvers, Mass., where she died, 1875; 4. Henry Walter, b. 1824; lived in Charlestown and died 1842; Nancy Towner Converse d. in 1832; and Walter Converse m. 3d, in 1834, Betsy Young of Cornish, N. H., who died in 1847; Walter Converse d. in 1848.

Joel Cooley, the first of the name in Charlestown, m. Sarah Olcott, dau. of Timothy Olcott, jun., of Bolton, Ct. Mr. Cooley d. in 1818, aged 85; Mrs. Cooley in 1825, aged 85. Ch. I. Levi; II. Lucy; m. Arthur Hitchcock, of Hawley, Mass; III. Levi; m. and settled in Plattsburg, N. Y.; d., leaving a widow and children; IV. Gad; m. and settled in State of New York; V. Deborah m. Daniel Adams, of Charlestown (see Adams); VI. Walter m. Lucretia White, of Middletown, Ct., and settled in Charlestown. Ch. 1. Sally, b. June 13th, 1799; d. Sept. 19th, 1803; 2. Simeon Olcott, b. Dec. 12th, 1801; m., Apr. 11th, 1824, Harriet Lovell, dau. of John and Martha Lovell. Ch. (1) George Earl, b. May 11th, 1825, in Charlestown, N. H.; d., at Townsend, Vt., March 21st, 1855; (2) Simeon O., jr., b., in Albany, N. Y., March 19th, 1827; (3) Henry, b. in Albany, N. Y., May 22nd, 1829; m. Harriet M. Richardson, Dec. 21st, 1866; (4) Emily Lovell, b. in C., Feb. 7th, 1831; m., 1st, Charles Gleason; m., 2nd, Ephraim H. Flint; d. at Alstead, N. H., Sept. 12th, 1870; (5) Frederick Solon, b. Jan. 2nd, 1835; m., Nov. 27th, 1861, Elizabeth Dodge Walker, (dau. of Lewis H. and Abigail (Dodge) Walker) b. June 11th, 1836, in the edge of Langdon—one child, Bessie Addie, b. Feb. 22nd, 1866; (6) Ovid Lovell, b. Feb. 25th, 1836, at C.; m. Maria Hull; resides in Worcester, Mass.; has two children, Hattie and Nellie; (7) John Franklin, b. March 22nd, 1839; m., —— —— ——, Lucy Jane Peasley (dau. of Reuben H. and Cynthia Ellen Peasley) b. at South Acworth, Aug. 10th, 1841. Ch. [1] Emma Etta, b. Nov. 6th, 1859; [2] John F., b. March 3d, 1863; [3] Lilla Jane, b. Oct. 20th, 1868; d. July 18th, 1868; [4] Lillie Jane, b. Apr. 25th, 1869; (8) Edward, b. Aug. 8th, 1841; m., June 1st, 1864, Mary Cummings, b. Apr. 22nd,

1847, (see Cummings.) Ch. [1] Ida May; [2] Edward Olcott; d. in infancy.

Simeon O. Cooley was a hatter, and kept, for many years, a hat-store, as his father had done before him, but went into the grocery business with his son Edward, when he arrived at age, from which (1874) he has now retired. He has enjoyed his share of the honors of the town, having been Town Clerk for nine years.

3. Sally, dau. of Walter Cooley, b. June 14th, 1804; m. Elias Cady, of Hartland, Vt. Walter Cooley died Jan. 3d, 1849; Mrs. Lucretia Cooley, Feb. 20th, 1859.

Duncan Cooke m. Huldah Howard, Apr. 15th, 1806. Ch.: I. Catherine, b. May 26th, 1808. Mrs. Cooke d. July 14th, 1808, and he m., 2nd, Dec. 26th, 1808, Hannah Holden. He was in town from 1804 to 1809, inclusive.

Oliver Cooms m. July 7th, 1788, Orpha, (dau. of Moses and Lydia (Farwell) Willard) b. Sept. 25th, 1771. Ch. I. Polly, b. Feb. 14th, 1791; II. William, b. Dec. 15th, 1792; III. John, b. July 18th, 1795; IV. Lewis Willard, b. July 12th, 1797. Mrs. Cooms being left a widow m. Lazarus Shurtleff, (see Shurtleff.)

Clement Corbin m. Sabra Chamberlain, and settled in Charlestown the last part of the last century; in 1797 or '98. Ch. I. Lucy, m. John Thornton, (see page 274, His. of Acworth); II. Abagail; d. unmarried; III. Ezbond, b. June 11th, 1800. Ch. 1. Horace A., b. Apr. 16th, 1829; m., Apr. 27th, 1858, Malvina A. Putnam, (see Moses Putnam;) resides in Union City, Mich. Ch. (1) Hattie P., b. Jan. 5th, 1861; d. Apr. 20th, 1861. (2) Jennie L., b. July 28th, 1863; 2 and 3. Mary and Martha, twins; 4. Lucy; 5. Henry; 6. John; 7. Silas; 8. Fanny; 9. Sarah Jane; 10. Samuel; 11. Lucretia.

II. Ichabod, (son of Clement,) b. Aug. 12th, 1802; m., March 16th, 1824, Mary Ann Bruce, (dau. of John and Betsy (Kennedy) Bruce) b. Aug. 8th, 1803. Ch. 1. George, b. Aug. 24th, 1824; m. Mary Jane Hallem; settled in Cincinnati, Ohio; 2. Otis; died in infancy; 3. Calista, b. Sept. 23d, 1826; m. Alpheus Emory, Worcester, Vt.; has eight children; 4. Luther, b. July 20th, 1830; m. Susan Buchanan; settled in Boston. 5. Calvin; d. aged 4 months; 6. Mary; d. in infancy; 7. John; d. in infancy; 8. James Willard, b. Nov. 19th, 1835; m. Margaret Bowker. Ch.: (1) Herbert, b. Sept. 24th, 1866; (2) Blanche, b. Feb., 1871; 9. Marcia Maria, b. Aug. 30th, 1837; m. Austin Stearns, of Middlesex, Vt.; has five children; 10. Harriet, b. Feb. 1840; d. Feb. 15th, 1849; 11. Mary Jane, b. Apr. 2nd, 1842; m., Oct. 3d, 1874,

Napoleon Dilleber, New Haven, Ct.; 12. Chauncy L., b. July 11th, 1831; m. Sept. 23d, 1867, Helen Elizabeth Locke, b. Nov. 27th, 1844. Ch. (1) Fred Chauncy, b. Dec. 14th, 1869; d. Dec. 28th, 1870; (2) Edgar Charles, b. Aug. 13th, 1871; 13. Charles E., b. Apr. 15th, 1848; d. Feb. 15th, 1855; III. John, b., 1804; d. 1872; m., 1829, Caroline Corbin, b. 1809. Ch. 1. Fannie, b. 1831; 2. Harriet, b. 1833; m., 1853, Albert G. Graham; 3. Eliza, b. 1837; m. 1853, Otis Thomson; 4. Henry, b. 1840; d. 1856; 5. George, b. 1843; d. 1861; 6. Emery, b. 1844; 7. Charles N., b. 1847; d. 1865, (see Soldiers in War of Rebellion); 8. Frank, b. 1853; IV. Healy; V. Oliver, d. in infancy; VI. Clarissa; VII. Mehitable, b. Apr. 10th, 1811; m. Alfred Tutherly; VIII. Samuel N., b. Aug. 3d, 1813; m., 1st, March 1853, Sarah Keen, (dau. of John and Betsy E. Keen) b. in England. Ch. 1. Mary Jane, b. Nov. 9th, 1853; d. July, 1855. Mrs. Corbin dying Jan. 5th, 1854, he m., 2nd, March 4th, 1862, Mary J. Sanborn, (dau. of James F. and Mary E. (Meserve) Sanborn, of Franklin, N. H.) widow of Wm. E. Fletcher, b. Dec. 12th, 1829. Ch., by 2nd wife: 1. Sarah J., b. Nov. 26th, 1862; 2. Willie Eugene, b March 15th, 1869. Mr. Corbin is by trade a house painter.; IX. Jane, b. Aug. 17th, 1821; m. John Johnson. Ch. 1. Louisa; m. George Milliken; 2. Martin; killed in Boston; 3. Leland, d. early; 4 Ezbond; lives in Boston.

Ebenezer Corbin m. Mary dau. of Hazel Simonds. Ch. I. Charles; II. Matilda; III. Horace; IV. Fanny; V. Eben, m. and lives in C. has one child, Ella; VI. Nelson, lived in C. till 27 years of age, a mason by trade; m. Adeline Mason, Delaware Co., N. Y., and lives in Warren, Bradford Co., Pa. Ch. 1. Clarence; 2. Newell; 3. Arthur; 4. Flora; 5. Emeline; 6. Horace; 7. Hermon. VII. Caroline, m. John Corbin. VIII. Clement.

Daniel Cornwell from Middletown, Ct.; settled in Charlestown about the year 1800; m. Lucy Hamlin. Ch. I. Hepsiba, m. Elisha B. Wilcox and resides (1875) in Middleton, Ct. II. Sylvester. III. Horace; IV. Lucy; V. William; VI. Dennis, b. Oct. 1st, 1812; m. Sept. 19th, 1839, Lucette Bailey; b. Feb. 21st, 1817. He d. July 22d, 1855. Ch. 1. Richard B., b. May 14th, 1841; m. Feb. 3d, 1867, Lizzie H. Chatterton, b. Oct. 3d, 1848. Ch. Leon D. b. Sept. 2d, 1872; d. Aug. 26th 1873. 2. George L. b. May 6th, 1843. 3. Julius A. b. Dec. 26th, 1847. 4. H. Addie, b. Aug. 9th, 1849; d. Dec. 24th, 1864. Mrs. Lucette Cornwell m. 2d, Levi Willard, Nov. 1st, 1866; He died May 6th, 1871.

Francis Cram, (son of Ephraim and Sarah (Chase) Cram, of

Lempster); b. June 1st, 1797; m. 1st, Sarah Wellman, (dau. of Jacob and Sarah Ann Wellman of Lempster); d. 1844. Ch. I. George F b. June 2d, 1825; m. Jan. 1844, Jane Wright, of Washington, N. H. Ch. 1. Mary; 2. Franz. II. Jane E. b. June 2d, 1827; m. 1st, Stephen Bullard, of Methuen, Mass. He died 1860; she m. 2d, Isaac Chadwick, of New Bedford, Mass. III. Mariah H. b. Aug. 26th, 1830; d April 4th, 1869. Mr. Cram m. 2d, June 13th, 1844, Jerusha Clark, (dau. of Samuel and Achsah (Smith) Clark, of Acworth,) b. June 13th, 1811. Ch. I. Adopted, Eugene Rand, 1846, b. Aug. 6th, 1846; m. 1872, Esther Ann Martin, of Warren, N. H. Lives in Montpelier, Vt.; II. Adelbert, b. Nov. 29th, 1854; lives on homestead. Mr. Cram came to Charlestown from Lempster, N. H., in 1860.

John M. Crosby m. Amelia Cobb, (dau. of David Cobb) came from Putney, Vt., to Charlestown in 1856. Ch. all b. before coming to C. I. Sarah. II. Emergene, m. William Geer. III. Marshall J., m. Gertrude Reed, of Nashua, N. H.; one Ch.—Harry. Marshall J. was Overseer of the Steam Mill in Charlestown; removed to Philadelphia in 1873. John M. sold out and removed to Waltham, Mass., April, 1874.

Dr. Samuel Crosby.

Dr. Samuel Crosby settled in Charlestown in 1783. He was originally from Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, where his father, who bore the same name, was a physician. His mother was Azubah How, of Worcester, in the same state. There were eleven children in the family, six sons and five daughters. He was the second child, and was born September 12th, 1756. At sixteen years of age, he commenced fitting for Harvard College entered it in 1773, and graduated in 1777. The seat of the war, while he was connected with this institution, was for a portion of the time at Cambridge, in consequence of which it was removed for nearly a year to Concord. He greatly enjoyed his College life; but such was the condition of affairs, that it become difficult for him, on graduating, to decide on the business he would pursue. In this state of uncertainty, he concluded to become a teacher for a time, to give him opportunity for consideration. This vocation he followed for two years. Nearly half of this time was spent in Worcester, Massachusetts, and the remaining portion in Westminster, Vermont and Walpole, New-Hampshire. In 1779, he decided on studying Theology, and united with the Church in Shrewsbury. He received a license to preach on the 28th of December, the same year. In January, 1780,

he opened a school again in Walpole, and while there, preached for the first time in Westminster, Vermont. In the following May, he left Walpole and opened a school in Charlestown, in which he continued till some time in July, when he gave it up to his friend and kinsman, Abraham Holland, to engage as he then supposed permanently, in the duties of his profession.

While in the ministry, he traveled over a considerable portion of New-England, and preached in many of its principal towns. He preached in thirty different places in Massachusetts; in eight in Connecticut; in seven in New-Hampshire, and in six in Vermont. He remained longest in Abington, Massachusetts, and in Arlington Vermont; in both of which Parishes he was received with great favor. At Arlington he had Gov. Chittenden for a constant hearer, who ever afterwards showed him great attention wherever he met him, not only treating him with the courtesy due to a personal friend, but inviting him to dine with him and his council on public occasions.

After continuing in the ministry for eight years, Mr. Crosby became thoroughly convinced that he could never satisfactorily, to *himself* discharge its duties. His distrust of himself related principally to those duties which devolved upon him as a pastor. Such was his exceeding natural diffidence, that he felt that he was not fitted, and could not become fitted for that relation. He therefore decided to leave the ministry, and enter upon some profession, the duties of which, he would be better enabled to perform.

On giving up the ministry, he made choice of the business of an apothecary, and selected Charlestown to which he had become attached during his short residence in it, as a favorable location in which to establish it. With this view he came to the place, and took lodging with Dr. William Page, then occupying the house of Hon. Simeon Olcott and opened his business, September 1st, 1783, and continued in it through life.

Dr. Crosby possessed eminently social qualities, and the society of Charlestown accorded well with his taste. In point of culture, it was far superior to that of most other places. The society of accomplished young ladies, had a great attraction for him; and in Misses Rosalinda Taylor, daughter of Dr. David Taylor, afterwards wife of Hon. Peleg Sprague, Theodosia Olcott, daughter of Rev. Bulkley Olcott, and afterwards wife of Hon. Lewis R. Morris, Ruth Terry afterwards his own wife, and Polly Barrett, daughter of Colonel Barrett, he found very agreeable associates.

In Mrs. Benjamin West, Mrs. Judge Olcott, Mrs. Oliver Hall, Mrs. Colonel Hunt, Mrs. John Hubbard, and Mrs. Dr. Page, he also found very accomplished women, with whom he associated familiarly and for whom he entertained a profound respect.

Dr. Crosby was married December 19th, 1789. The following account of this event is given in his Journal "On Saturday evening, between the hours of five and seven, I was married by Rev. Bulkley Olcott, to the amiable Miss Ruth Terry. The ceremony was performed at Judge Olcott's and I felt myself exceedingly happy in having attained the summit of my wishes. I have long been solicitous to participate the thousand tender endearments, flowing from the union of two hearts, formed for virtuous affection, and possessed of a desire to please. This desire I hope and trust will be ours. And I most fervently pray the Benevolent Author of every good gift, that He will shower down upon us, His richest blessings, that this state may prove a source of pure and permanent felicity to us; and that to our latest hours of life, we may have abundant cause to adore and bless that good Providence by which we have been brought acquainted with each other, and have at length been united.

Miss Terry now my amiable wife, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, June 24th, Anno Domini 1763, being the 3d and youngest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Terry, and Hannah his wife. Her parents both died when she was young, and she lived for ten years preceding her marriage, with her sisters Mrs. (Oliver) Hall, and Mrs. Judge (Simeon) Olcott."

Dr. Crosby proved a good citizen and as such was honored by the town. His name appears in the public records, twice, as one of the selectmen; the first time for the year 1794, the second for 1796. He was town treasurer nine years commencing with the year 1790, and for a considerable time Post-master of the town. He was also appointed by the State Board of Commissioners Assessor for the town of Charlestown, and took the oath of office November 16th, 1798. He was moreover made Collector of Revenue, for the 2d division District of New-Hampshire. He was chosen County Treasurer in 1802, which office he held at the time of his death, which took place August 27th, of that year.

The residence of Dr. Crosby was in the cottage, at the lower end of Main street, just opposite the mansion of the late Governor Hubbard. This was also the home of his son, Samuel Crosby, jr. The family became extinct by the death of Mrs. Emily Crosby, January 2d, 1873.

Charlestown has been blest with few better men, than the subject of this sketch. His aim was, invariably, both in private and in public, to act on Christian principles; and he gave no one reason to complain, that those principles were not carried out in his life. Living and acting thus, he was universally respected, and his friends became a multitude, so that when he died he was not only lamented by his immediate townsmen, and neighbors, but by a wide circle of acquaintance, extending to all parts of New-England.

Mrs. Ruth Crosby survived her husband nearly twenty-three years, and died Feb. 23d, 1835, aged 71 years.

Ch. of Dr. Samuel and Ruth Terry Crosby. I. Samuel, b. Sept. 12th, 1791; m. June 20th, 1832, Emily, dau. of Capt. James Gilchrist; b. 1805. Mr. Crosby d. Feb. 20th, 1861, and Mrs. Crosby, Jan. 2d, 1873. Both were persons of most amiable character, and left at their decease many friends who sincerely mourned their loss. II. Louisa, b. Jan. 29th, 1793; d. the 16th of Feb. following. III. Henry, b. Sept. 30th, 1794, was accidentally drowned at Montpelier, Vt., May 20th, 1823. IV. Harriet, b. May 16th, 1799; d. August 29th, 1802; she died just as the family were returning from the funeral of her beloved father.

The following pedigree of the above family has been kindly furnished by George Olcott, Esq.

"Simon Corsby came from England to Cambridge, Mass., and thence to Billerica, Mass., not far from 1650 and there died. His son Simon Crosby, jr., died in Billerica. Samuel son of Simon Crosby, jr., born about 1700; married Dorothy Brown of Billerica; removed to Shrewsbury, Mass., and there died about 1750. Samuel Crosby, jr., son of Samuel Crosby, was born in 1732; married Azubah Howe, daughter of James Howe of Worcester, Mass., and resided in Winchendon Mass. Dr. Samuel Crosby son of Samuel Crosby, jr."

Paul Cummings, m. 1st, Rebecca Heywood (dau. of Levi and Emily W. Heywood), b. Feb. 15th, 1825, and settled in Charlestown, where he continued to reside, except for a short time in Acworth, till Nov., 1875, when he removed to Ascutneyville, Vt. Ch. I. Mary Jane, b. Apr. 22d, 1848; m. Edward Cooley (See Cooley) II. Orson Dean, b. June 6th, 1849; m. March 2d, 1873, Lydia Westney and lives in Ascutneyville, Vt. III. George H. b. Dec. 11th, 1851; m. June 9th, 1874, Betsy Huntley and lives in Hartland, Vt. IV. Emma Ann, b. June 7th, 1853; m. June 12th, 1874, George Johnson and lives in Claremont. Mrs. Rebecca Cummings d. in 1860, and he m.

2d, Harriet L. Morse (dau. of Loring and Mary (Dwinell) Morse of Acworth.

Chief Justice Cushing.

Edmund L. Cushing, the present Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature for New Hampshire, is the son of Edmund and Molly (Stearns) Cushing, and was born at Lunenburg, Massachusetts, where his parents continued to reside until their decease. It being early planned that he should receive an education, his youthful studies were directed in such a manner to that end, that he was fitted for, and entered Harvard University in the fall of 1823; at which institution he also received his degree in due course in the fall of 1827. Soon after graduating a tutorship being proffered him, he was induced by the circumstances of his situation at the time to accept it. But the employment was never congenial to him, and the writer has often heard him say, referring to it, "That he wasted some very valuable years in teaching." For a profession he chose the law and was admitted to the bar in 1834, and in the spring of 1840, on the retirement of the late Chief Justice Gilchrist from practice, on account of his appointment as one of the Justices of the Superior Court, he established himself in his profession at Charlestown.

Mr. Cushing was successful in practice and gained such a respectable standing at the bar that in the spring of 1855 he was appointed one of the Justices of the Circuit Court, which office he accepted, but had held it only about four months when the Court was abolished. Subsequently, however, he was tendered an appointment in the new Court of Common Pleas, which from considerations unnecessary to mention, he felt it his duty to decline, From that time until his appointment to his present position, he continued in the diligent and unremitting practice of his profession, having only taken time enough from it to hold the office of representative in the legislature for the years 1850–1852–1853.

In the summer of 1874, as is well known, when the courts were remodelled, he received the appointment to the Chief Justiceship of the Superior Court, which he now holds.

The foregoing facts in the life of the subject of this sketch afford abundant evidence that he has been successful in his profession, and if we inquire into the reasons of his success at the bar we shall find it to have resulted from qualities not difficult to comprehend. As an eminent member of the profession, in describing him, has said, "He brought to the practice of his profession a well trained, clear and logical mind,

a calm judgment, and a keen power of analysis, which never failed to throw light upon the matter which he had in hand. His location at a distance from any large centre of business, and from the courts was not such as to fill his office and consume his time with the every day routine business of a practitioner, but left him the time, which he did not fail to improve, for mastering the principles of the many cases of importance in which his services were sought. And he has done what would satisfy the ambition of most men—he has contributed largely to elevate and dignify the character of his chosen profession.

Although Chief Justice Cushing doubtless entertains decided opinions upon many of the political topics of the day, he has never been a partisan, nor has he mingled actively in party politics. In the long line of our eminent Chief Justices, it is believed that no one has brought to the position a stronger desire to perform the high duties allotted to him with integrity and absolute impartiality. His ultimate success on the bench and in the great field of general jurisprudence can be better determined when his labors shall have been completed and given to the public in the printed state reports. That his record will be a creditable one is the belief of his brethren on the bench and at the bar."

Such is the character of our Chief Justice, as described by a distinguished member of the legal profession who knows him well. But though his attainments in legal knowledge are so respectable the writer feels required to say that they have not been gained by such an exclusive devotion to professional studies as to cause him to neglect other appropriate intellectual or æsthetic culture; but that his mind is also well stored on literary subjects, and whatever pertains to the progress of the sciences and the arts. And what is not common, we believe, in one of his profession, he is an accomplished musician, and has for years presided at the organ at the South Parish Church, in Charlestown, where his extemporized voluntaries, perfect in their modulation, rhythm and harmony, have constituted one of the peculiar attractions of the service. In the relations of social life also he is accustomed to bear well his part, though the constant pressure of official duties upon him, does not allow him to mingle very much in general society.

Chief Justice Edmund L. Cushing, b. in Lunenburg, Mass., 1807; m., 1st, Apr. 1st, 1835, Laura Elizabeth Lovell (dau. of Vryling and Laura (Hubbard) Lovell,) b., in Charlestown, March 25th, 1810. Ch. I. Catherine Lovell, b. July 27th, 1836; m., March 5th, 1864, Francis Mathews Green (son of Mathews and Margaret Augusta (Gilchrist) Green): one child, Catherine Laura, b. Feb. 2nd, 1865. Mrs. Green d.

May 4th, 1866. Mr. Green is Lieutenant in command in United States Navy—head quarters Washington, D. C.; II. Edmund Henry, b. July 22nd, 1838; d. March 11th, 1869. He was in the United States service in the war of the Rebellion and received the appointment of Secretary to Admiral Foote, which position he continued to hold till the death of that distinguished commander, after which he was made full paymaster in the Navy, which office he held at the time of his death. He died of yellow fever and was buried at sea. He was a young man very much beloved by those who knew him best, and what he accomplished gave promise of a brilliant career; but he did not live to reap the reward of his love of country; but like thousands of others who entered that fatal war, was swept by disease to an early grave. A stone has been erected to his memory in our village cemetery. III. Rebecca Salsbury, b. Sept. 27th, 1843; m. Livingston Stone, Apr. 8th, 1875, (see pages 248–49, of this work, and Fish Culture, in Historical Miscellany); IV. Mary Stearns, b. Nov. 11th, 1851. Chief Justice Cushing m., 2nd, Nov. 24th, 1858, Martha Robbins Gilchrist, (dau. of Capt. James Gilchrist) b. Oct. 27th. 1818.

George Russell Cushing (a different family from the above) b. in Hingham, Mass., March 9th, 1844; m., Dec. 30th, 1869, Helen Keziah Jones, (dau. of John Stillman and Rebecca M. (Loveland) Jones) b. May 15th, 1846. Ch. I. Helen Russell, b. Oct. 16th, 1870; II. George William, b. Apr. 6th, 1873; III. Alice Leona, b. Oct. 12th, 1874. Mr. Cushing settled in C., 1868.

William Dana, (son of Thomas and Betsy (Davis) Dana,) b. in Springfield, Vt., Jan. 21st, 1807; m. Dec. 4th, 1832, Lucinda Western, (dau. of Joseph and — Western), b. Nov. 16th, 1809. Ch. I. Thomas Dana, 2d, b. Dec. 8th, 1833; m. 1st, Helen P. Williams, of Perkinsville, Vt., who d. Dec. 9th, 1859; m. 2nd, Mary C. Baldwin of Cambridge, Mass., and has children; 1. William F.; 2. Helen M.; 3. Ada M. II. Ellen E. b. Oct. 13th, 1839; m. July 26th, 1859, Horace B. Wing, (son of Joseph and Cassendana (Ballou) Wing), b. in Boston, May 6th, 1831; resides in Charlestown. Mrs. Lucinda Dana, d. in Charlestown, Sept. 18th, 1866; William Dana, Esq., d. Nov. 18th, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Dana lived first in Springfield, Vt., whence they removed to Windsor, Vt., and resided six years; they then, in the spring of 1860, removed to Charlestown. He was representative in 1866–67–68; selectman in 1868. He was a farmer and an excellent citizen.

Joseph Darrah, b. in Tyngsboro, Mass., Aug. 15th, 1779; came to

Charlestown in 1802; m. Feb. 6th, 1803, Lefe Putnam; b. in Chelmsford, Mass., Oct. 26th, 1781. Ch. I. Charles, b. Nov. 12th, 1803; d. in Carthagena, South America, June 4th, 1826. II. Lefe Pierce, b. May 4th, 1805; III. Elizabeth, b. May 12th, 1807; d. at Concord, Mass., Jan., 15th, 1823; IV. Amanda, b. Apr. 28th, 1809; m. Henry H. Sylvester; d. June 4th, 1857; V. Joseph, b. Apr. 4th, 1813; d. at Charlestown, Apr. 13th, 1834; VI. Jane Maria, b. July 7th, 1815; VII. Robert Kendall, b. Dec. 7th, 1818; m. Sophie Town, of Philadelphia, Penn; resides in Boston; VIII. David Putnam, b. March 26th, 1823; m. Sept. 6th, 1866, Nancy Morse, of Charlestown; d. March 7th, 1875; IX. Henry Hurd, b. Oct. 4th, 1825; m. Eliza Clarke, of Dorchester, Mass.; resides in Boston. In 1820, Joseph Darrah removed to Concord, Mass., in which place David Putnam was born In 1824, he removed from Concord to Chester, Vt., where Henry Hurd was born. In 1827, he returned to Charlestown, where he remained till his death, March 9th, 1863, at the ripe age of 84. Mrs. Darrah survived her husband seven years, and died at the advanced age of 88 years and 6 months.

In the winter of 1802–3, there was no snow till the first of February. Mr. Darrah was engaged to be married and had arranged with his intended bride, that their marriage should take place as soon as there was sufficient snow to make good sleighing from Chelmsford to Charlestown. He waited anxiously from day to day only to have his hope deferred. At length his impatience became such that he declared that he would give a dollar a bushel for snow enough to go after his intended wife. The snow came at last, and the wedding took place, and the wife for whom he had waited so impatiently made him for a long series of years an excellent helper and a happy home. But it always created a smile in the family, and among the neighbors, when Mr. Darrah referred, as he often did, to the winter in which there was no sleighing till February.

Mr. Darrah for many years kept a public house, or a tavern, as such places were called in his time; and became widely and popularly known in that capacity. He first kept the house, since much altered, now occupied by James B. Dinsmoor. After his return from Chester he bought the old Plumb stand near the old jail, in which he continued till the 1st of April, 1841, when he removed to the farm on which the remainder of his life was spent, and which is still (1876) in possession of the family.

Moses and Jemima Davis. Ch. I. Josiah, b. May 9th, 1780.

Thomas Davis, b. in Ireland, Co. Wicklow; m., Apr. 1st, 1868, Mary Hackett, b. in Co. of Kilkenny, Ireland, Jan. 1836. Ch. I. Thomas, b. Jan. 18th, 1869; II. Patrick, b. Nov. 15th, 1871; III. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 31st, 1873.

Aaron Dean.

Aaron Dean, of Charlestown. N. H., merchant; youngest son of Jeremiah and Rebekah (Scott) Dean, was born in Dedham, Mass., May, 1765. His mother, who was the second wife of his father, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came, in childhood, with her father, to Boston, where she lived until her marriage. She passed the last years of her life, after the death of her husband, in the family of her son, at Charlestown, where she died and was buried. The other children of Jeremiah and Rebekah were two sons—Roland and Moses—both of whom died unmarried—and six daughters. Rebekah m. Ebenezer Winslow, of Springfield, Mass.; Deborah m. Josiah Peekham, of Sheldon, Vt.; Lucy, m. John Doolittle, of Westmoreland, N. H.; Polly m. Martin Butterfield, of Westmoreland; Nancy m. Willard Butterfield, of the same town, and Sally m. Clark Conant, of Windsor, Vt. The first wife of Jeremiah was Mary Ames of Dedham, by whom he had two sons—Jeremiah and David; the last died in childhood; the first married and lived to old age.

Jeremiah Dean, the father of Aaron, b. in Dedham, May 13th, 1713, was the son of Jeremiah and Mary (Fisher) Dean. Jeremiah Dean, the grand-father of Aaron, b. in Dedham, May 24th, 1685, was the son of John and Sarah Dean. John Dean, and his wife Sarah were certainly settled in Dedham as early as Apr. 25th, 1677; the birth of a child of theirs being recorded there under that date, which is the first notice of him that has been discovered. There is a tradition among his descendants that he came from England, but there is no other evidence of the fact, and if there was any relationship between him and others of the name, settled in Taunton and elsewhere in N. E., it has never been traced.

Mr. Dean served his apprenticeship in the store of Nathaniel Maccarty, at Petersham, Mass., where, at an early hour on Sunday morning, Feb. 4, 1787, he witnessed the hasty and disorderly flight of Shays and his rebel army; leaving behind them their stacked arms, and— and what was exceedingly opportune—a warm breakfast to comfort and refresh the jaded and half frozen troops of Gen. Lincoln, after their famous night march from Hadley. Soon after that, he came to Charles-

town, and, under the patronage of Mr. Maccarty, whose confidence and friendship he enjoyed through life, commenced, on his own account, the business of merchandizing, which he pursued with great industry, good judgment and success for nearly forty years, when he retired from active business, giving up his store and the good will of his trade to his nephew, the late Dean Conant. Soon after coming to Charlestown he married Phyla Walker, daughter of Col. Abel Walker, one of the most prominent and esteemed citizens of the town, by whom he had four children, viz.—I. Nathaniel, b. Apr. 2nd, 1791, and d. (unmarried) Apr. 21st, 1811; II. Sally Walker, b. July 6th, 1795; m. Henry Hubbard, of Charlestown; d., Apr. 10th, 1876, in Boston, (see Hon. Henry Hubbard). III. Catherine; b. March 21st, 1802: m Waldo Flint, of Boston; d. Apr. 12th, 1869, without issue; IV. Rebekah Scott, b. Dec. 21st, 1812; m. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, Mass., and d. July 22nd, 1843, leaving one child, Stephen Salisbury, jr. Mr. Dean died suddenly, of heart disease, July 22nd, 1829. Mrs. Dean survived her husband twenty years, and died Nov. 15th, 1849.

David Decamp, a Hessian, after the battle of Trenton, remained in New Jersey, where he married—came, on the close of the war, to Charlestown. Both he and his wife came on foot, bringing in their packs their entire stock of worldly goods. Among other things was a small apple tree, now known as the Wine apple, from which have sprung all the trees in Charlestown bearing that species of fruit. Their children were I. Mary, who m. Nathaniel Baker, March, 1798; II. Deborah, who m., Feb. 28th, 1805, William R. Griffith, of Weathersfield, Vt.; III. John, who m. Esther Rumrill, March 13th, 1809. Ch. 1 and 2. Abraham and Isaac, twins, b. Nov. 18th, 1809; removed to North Springfield, Vt.; 3. Daniel, b. Sept. 28th, 1816; m. Lucretia Mansfield; 4, Martha, m. Daniel Adams, and removed to Michigan; IV. David, who m., Aug. 3d, 1823, Matilda Hinkley.

Abisha Delano, b. in Nantucket, July 24th, 1763; m. Eliza Hamatt, b. in Nantucket, Mass., Apr. 1st, 1779. He d. in Charlestown, Dec. 26th, 1830. She d. in C., Feb. 4th, 1858. Ch. I. Sarah F., b. Jan. 24th, 1796; m. S. G. Williams; II. William H., b. Aug. 24th, 1798; living in Charlestown; unmarried (Jan. 7th, 1876). The greater part of his life has been spent in this place, where he has many friends. Though advanced in years he still retains much of the vivacity of youth, and appears to be equally welcomed in the society both of the young and the old; III. Charles A., b. about 1801; m. Mary Cathcart Hamatt and settled in Charlestown; d. in 1853, in California; IV. Eliza

A., b. 1804; d. Dec. 22nd, 1828; V. Hepsibeth B., b. about 1805; m. William H. Swan and settled in Worcester, Mass. He d. in Constantine, Mich. She is now with her daughter, Eliza, in Geneva, Switzerland, who m. William Heath, of New York; VI. Henry, b. about 1808.; m. Maria Carter. The above were all born in New Bedford, Mass.; VII. Mary S., b. in Charlestown, 1814; m. William O. Fisk, and is now living in Pekin, Ill; VIII. Laura M., b. Apr. 27th, 1817; m. Robert Brett Schenk, and d. Aug. 29th, 1854; IX. Martha, b. about 1819; m. James H. Watts; d. in Rochester, N. Y. Abisha Delano removed from New Bedford, Mass., to North Charlestown in 1810. While in New Bedford he was a sea captain. In Charlestown his occupation was that of a farmer.

Sullivan Jackson Demary (son of Silas and Sally (Rand) Demary), b. Aug. 20th, 1816; m., Apr. 26th, 1838, Jane Brown (dau. of Abel and Priscilla (Hodgkins) Brown), b. March 16th, 1820; Ch. I. Charles Sullivan, b, Apr. 5th, 1839; m., Jan. 1st, 1872, Ellen Douglas, b. Feb. 3d, 1841. One child, Sullivan Jackson; lives in West Point, Nebraska; II. George Jackson. b. Feb. 9th, 1841; m., May 10th, 1866, Emma Messenger; resides in Springfield, Vt.; III. John Nichols, b. Dec. 2nd, 1842; m., June 1st, 1871, Abbie Whitcomb; resides in Springfield, Vt.; IV. Sarah Jane, b. Aug. 14th, 1845; V. Lucia Ellen, b. Apr. 5th, 1849; m., Aug. 24th, 1869, William H. Vickery; resides in Pembroke, Province of Ontario, Canada; VI. Hattie Eliza, b. March 7th, 1853. Mr. Demary came to reside in Charlestown, May 6th, 1872.

Elijah Derby m, Abigail Grow, Jan. 29th, 1799. He was drowned in Sept. 1815. There was a person in the water in danger of drowning and Mr. Derby went to help him out and got drowned himself. Ch. I. Emily, m. Dea. Greeley, of Claremont; II. Caroline, m. Caleb Hill, July 30th, 1825; III. Erastus, b. Sept. 26th, 1803; m. Nancy Parker, b. in Lunenburg, March 7th, 1801. Ch. 1. Elizabeth, b. April 16th, 1831; m. —— Doolittle; 2. Charles, b. Feb. 12th, 1833; m. Hannah O'Bryan; has five children; resides in Keene, N. H.; IV. Horace, d. in Boston; V. Rosalinda, m. Samuel Haskel; VI. John, m. Elizabeth Daggett and settled in Lowell, Mass.; VII. Clarissa, m. Alonzo Perkins, Nov. 29th, 1838, and settled in Arlington, Vt.

Elihu Dickenson (son of Josiah and Sibil (Partridge) Dickinson, of Hadley, Mass.); removed to Charlestown, N. H.; m. Belinda Graves, (dau. of Phineas and Elizabeth (Parker) Graves), b. June 6th, 1763. Ch. I. John, b. Dec. 17th, 1781; II. Daniel, b. May 3d, 1784; III. Sid-

ney, daughter, b. Jan. 29th, 1786 ; IV. Abigail, b. Apr. 3d, 1788 ; V. Sally, b. Aug. 13th, 1789; d. Feb. 1790; VI. William G., b. Aug. 4th, 1791; VII. Lucy, b. Oct. 27th, 1792.

George M. Dickinson, b. in Westminster, Vt., Aug. 10th, 1812; m. June 5th, 1848, Susan D. Willard, (dau. of Joseph and Susan D. (Clapp) Willard), b. Oct. 3d, 1826, in Westminster, Vt. One child, Susie D. b. Jan. 20th, 1854; m. Oct. 12th, 1871, John C. Work, (see Work).

Mr. Dickinson was the largest stage proprietor in this part of the country during the eight or ten years that preceded the opening of the railroads in this section. He was chief manager and principal proprietor of the following lines, viz. the line from Walpole to Windsor on both sides of the river; the line from Charlestown to Woodstock through Springfield, Vt.; the line from Charlestown to Chester, Vt., and Landgrove; and the Forest line as it was called from Charlestown to Hancock, N. H.

Before 1820, but little staging was done in this part of the country. There was a line to Hanover, but all its business was done by a two horse coach. There was a one horse line also from Walpole to Rutland. But between 1820 and 1840, the business immensely increased and still more from 1840 to the time of the opening of the railroads. Under Mr. Dickinson's management everything was greatly improved. Splendid teams took the place of old, jaded and wind-broken horses, and elegant and showy coaches were substituted for the weather-worn and unseemly looking vehicles that had been seen previously. Says an eminent physician of Hartford, Ct., who in his youth used frequently to pass through Charlestown, "It was a splendid sight to see the stages as they used to come in and pass out from your principal Hotel. I have seen a dozen coaches at a time painted up in the finest style standing before the door waiting their turn to take in passengers and baggage, and when they started out or came in, wasn't it a sight? Talk about railroads! I have seen hundreds of them, but what is there in the arrival of a train that can compare with the coming of the old stage coach?"

Commencement time at Hanover used to make lively work both for the stage company and for the hotels, and the villagers were often greatly excited over the expectation of seeing some great man, who they knew had gone to commencement, on his return. One time General Cass happened to be the hero of the occasion and every body had turned out for the purpose of getting a look at him. The General got his dinner and they had the satisfaction of seeing him, for the purpose

of getting a good seat, hurry out and get into the stage. The other passengers also soon took their seats in the different coaches that were waiting for them and were just ready to start, when the clerk of the hotel rushed to the door, at the same time crying out in a very loud voice "Mr. Dickinson will you please stop the coaches a moment, there is one man aboard who has not paid for his dinner!" On this, General Cass stuck his head out of the door and said in reply "I am sorry to acknowledge that what you say is true, and I am that man and I hope you will receive as a truthful apology that my thoughts were so occupied on other subjects, that the settling of my bill entirely slipped my mind." He thereupon paid for his dinner, when the announcement "all ready" was given and the Jehus cracked their whips and in their usual dashing style started away.

Mr. Dickinson removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1857, and remained west until March 1867, when he returned again to Charlestown, where Mrs. Dickinson still resides. Mr. Dickinson died in Charlestown, June 8th, 1867, and lies buried in our village cemetery.

Warren Dodge, (son of Elijah and Sarah (Jackson) Dodge), b. in Stoddard, N. H., March 31st, 1809; m. Apr. 5th, 1837, Elizabeth Garfield, (dau. of John and Susan (Rogers) Garfield), b. Sept. 21st, 1808. (See Garfield). Ch. I. Frederick Washburn, b. May 2d, 1838; m. Emma Hodgman; Ch. 1. William Frederick; 2. Charles; 3. Adda; 4. Pearly Ammon; Mrs. Emma Dodge d. July 31st, 1874. II. Ursula Elnora, b. Oct. 13th, 1839. Mrs. Elizabeth Dodge d. Feb. 2d, 1844; he m. 2d, her sister Abigail Garfield, (widow of Lewis Walker), b. Nov. 3d, 1805. III. Adda Walker, b. Jan. 26th, 1846; m. Benjamin Bowker, June 1st, 1864. Warren Dodge settled in Charlestown in 1830.

Hosea Nahum Dodge, (son of Nahum and Louisa J. (Sever) Dodge), b. June 17th, 1838; m. Sept. 10th, 1862, Lucy Ann Breed; b. Sept. 10th, 1842; (see Breed). Ch. I. Prescott N. b. July 4th, 1863; d. Aug. 20th, 1863. II. Charlie N. b. March 6th, 1866; d. Nov. 8th, 1867. III. Emma L., b. July 28th, 1867. IV. Josie, b. July 25th, 1868; d. Sept. 16th, 1868. V. Naham Charlie, b. July 16th, 1870. Mr. Dodge, a farmer, has lived in C. since 1846.

James Dolon, b. Co. of Leitrim, Ireland; m. Bridget Ford, b. in the same county; came to America 1850, to Charlestown, 1859. Ch. I. Mary; II. Winnefred, m. Michael Hearns (see Hearns); III. Frank, lives in Chicago; IV. James lives in Weston, Mass.; V. Bernard, lives in Chicago.

Dr. Abram Downer m. Lois Abels, settled for a time after their marriage in Charlestown, (see Physicians). Ch. I. Salima, b. March 7th, 1770. II. Grafton, b. May 17th, 1772; d. Apr. 11th, 1777. III. Abel (or Abels). After Dr. Downer removed to Weathersfield, Abel, at the age of fifteen, disappeared very mysteriously one evening and was never seen nor heard from afterwards. He was last seen standing by the well which was a few steps from the door. Every place was searched for him where it was thought at all probable that he could be found, but without avail; and the mystery of his disappearance was never solved. But his mother could never give up the hope that he was living, which she cherished to such a degree, that she would never allow the doors to be fastened at night afterwards, because she said "Abel might return in the night and want to come in." IV. Sophia, d. unmarried. V. Galen. VI. Lucretia, b. Nov. 10th, 1777; m. — McHanna—had two children, Daniel and Cornelia. VII. Taphena or Tryphena, b. in Weathersfield, Vt.; m. Horace Hull (see Hull). The *order* of birth in the above may not all be correct. Dr. Downer removed from Charlestown to Weathersfield where he was a physician many years, and was the first person to introduce grafted fruit into that township, and indeed into this region. He went to Connecticut which was his native State, on horse-back for the scions, and brought them home in his saddle bags. The first apple that grew on any of the scions was very large and handsome, and was exhibited by the Doctor at a public town meeting, where it was very much admired. But as it was passing round from hand to hand, a boorish kind of a fellow had the ill manners to bite into it, on which the wrath of the Doctor was so excited that he gave him a blow that sent him reeling to the floor. A portion of the orchard planted and engrafted by him is still standing; and has been the means of spreading much good fruit through this part of the country. Galen, the Doctor's son was a professional grafter, and inserted scions from his father's orchard both far and near. At the decease of Dr. Downer the orchard was sold to the late Consul Jarvis.

Henry Dugan, (son of John and Jane (Fuller) Dugan, (b. in county of Kerry, Ireland, March 9th, 1829; m. Dec. 14th, 1853, Bridget Morris, (dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth (Conner) Morris), b. in county of Kerry, Ireland, Apr. 4th, 1830. Ch. I. Jane, b. Oct. 1st, 1854. II. Ellen, b. Oct. 27th, 1855; III. John, b. June 25th, 1857; IV. Thomas, b. Dec. 29th, 1858; V. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 19th, 1860; VI. Mary, b. June 24th, 1862. VII. Katie, b. Jan. 7th, 1864. VIII,

Henry, b. Aug. 2d, 1867. Mr. Dugan since 1860, has been foreman of repairs on this section of Central Vt. Railroad, He came to Charlestown, Nov. 27th, 1847, which was his first home in America.

Benjamin and Mary Dunbar. Ch. I. Benjamin, b. April 21st, 1800.

A descendant of John Dunsmoor the first of the name who settled in Charlestown, gives the following information. "Our first ancestor came to this country in 1719, and settled in Londonderry, N. H. We descended from Lord John Dinsmore of Achumeed, Scotland, who purchased a large tract of land in the north of Ireland, Londonderry County. Londonderry derived its name from Londonderry, Ireland—name given by the first settlers there. From the above are descended all the Dinsmores, Dunsmoors, Densmores &c., in this country."

John Dunsmoor, (the name spelt differently by different branches of the family) son of John Dunsmoor, of Lunenburg, Mass.; m. Polly Sartell (dau. of Nathaniel Sartell, of Groton, Mass.,) and settled in Charlestown about the year 1793. They settled in the east part of the town, to which there was then no road, exept a bridle path. On arriving in town it was arranged that Mrs. Dunsmoor should remain the guest of Colonel William Heywood until such time as Mr. Dunsmoor should be able to complete a log house for her reception. He would leave Colonel Heywood's Monday morning and not return till Saturday night. In the meantime he would cook his own food and shift for himself, in other respects, in the best manner he could. At the end of two weeks he had nearly completed a barn, and when he was about to return to his work again on Monday morning, he remarked to his wife, that as his barn was nearly completed, he thought he had better take the cow along with him, as her milk would be very convenient for him. She immediately declared, that if the cow was going, she was going too, and accordingly began to make herself ready. At this, Mrs. Heywood and the children gathered around her and besought her to remain; but she adhered to her determination to go with John; so, bidding the Heywoods a good bye she cheerfully accompanied her husband to her new home, where for ten days—which she often referred to as being among the happiest in her life—she lived with her husband in the log barn, when the house was so far completed as to be suitable for their residence. Into it therefore, they moved, where they remained to see a large and happy family of children grow up around them. The country was so wild at that part of the town, at the time of their settlement in it, that

it was a common sight to see wolves passing between the barn and the house.

Children of John and Polly Dunsmoor . I. John, jr., b. Apr. 26th, 1795; m. Submit Bragg, of Springfield, Vt., November, 1817. Ch. 1. Helen J., b. July 24th, 1818; m. Ebenezer H. Tidd, (see Tidd); 2. James Bragg, b. Dec. 22nd, 1825; m., Oct. 16th, 1849, Louise Maria Putnam (dau. of Benjamin and Sally (Willard) Putnam). Ch. (1) Louise Maria, b., in Boston, Dec. 30th, 1852; (2) Carrie Ellen, b. in Boston Dec. 5th, 1855; m., Oct. 13th, 1875, at Charlestown, N. H., Edward Ritta Bryan, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Dinsmoor resided in Boston many years, but since 1870 has been the proprietor of The Eagle Hotel (formerly The Robertson House) in Charlestown, N. H.

3. Augusta G., b. Jan. 4th, 1830; m., Oct. 2nd, 1848, Charles Endicott; residence, Canton, Mass. In addition to having held nearly all the local town offices in Canton, Mr. Endicott was representative to the General Court in 1851–57–58: County Commissioner six years, from 1860; State Senator in 1866–67; member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts in 1868–69; State Auditor six years, from 1870 to the close of 1875, and now (Jan., 1876) holds the office of State Treasurer and Receiver General. He is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar as an attorney and counsellor at law in 1857. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Endicott are: (1) Edward Dinsmore, b. July 10th, 1852; (2) Cynthia Augusta, b. May 19th, 1856; 4. Harriet S., b. May 19th, 1828; m., Dec. 14th, 1846, Laban Bullock, b. in Rehoboth, Mass. March 15th, 1818. Ch. (1) Helen Augusta, b. Mar. 18th, 1849; d. Sept. 9th, 1850; (2) Frank Elmer, b. July 19th, 1851; (3) Theodore L., b. Feb. 1st, 1853; d. Sept. 19th, 1854; (4) Carrie Louise, b. Aug. 21st, 1858; d. Apr. 23d, 1863; (5) Harry Edgar, b. June 21st, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Bullock lived in Canton, Mass. till 1848; then removed to Fitchburg, Mass.; all their children were born and three of them died in Fitchburg; removed in 1864, to Bellows Falls, Vt., where Mr. B. is engaged in mercantile and mechanical business; 5. Elizabeth, b. May 25th, 1833; d. May 25th, 1836; 6. Ruth Crosby, b. June 6th, 1835; II. Henry, b. May 5th, 1797; m. Rebecca Gleason, of Chester, Vt. Ch. 1. Jane; 2. Henry; 3. James; 4. Luther; 5. Martin. Henry, sen. settled in Lunenburg, Mass. and was killed in a saw mill. After his death his family removed to Green lake, Green lake county, Wisconsin. III. Mary, b. June 24th, 1799, resides in Charlestown, (Jan. 1st, 1876) greatly respected and beloved—unmarried. IV. Lucy, b. July 8th, 1801; m. Feb. 14th, 1829, Thomas

Dunsmoor of Lunenburg, Mass.; one child, Judge Thomas Dunsmoor, b. in Lunenburg, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1832; settled in Charlestown, 1864; m. Oct. 9th, 1866, Laura Ann Deming, (dau. of Stephen B. and Nancy A. (Fisher) Deming of Cornish, N. H.,) b. Nov. 7th, 1843. Ch. (1) Lucy Edith, b. Sept. 7th, 1867; (2) Myrtie Laura, b. Sept. 8th, 1869; (3) Mary Josephine, b. June 15th, 1872. Joseph Dunsmoor, b. July 4th, 1802, in Lunenburg, Mass., resides, unmarried, in the family of his nephew, Judge Thomas Dunsmoor. V. Nathaniel Sartell, m. and settled in Wait, Me., where he died. VI. Catherine, b. Jan. 14th, 1806; m. Oliver Putnam, (see Putnam). VII. Ebenezer Dunsmoor, b. Mar. 27th, 1808; m. Jan. 13th, 1830, Fanny Willard, (dau. of Abel and Fanny (Grout) Willard); b. Apr. 7th, 1813. Ch. 1. Frances W., b. Apr. 16th, 1831; m. 1st, Sept. 12th, 1855, Benjamin M. Warner, (son of William and Betsy M. (Finley) Warner, of Acworth). He d. Oct. 24th, 1858; one son, Benjamin Edward, b. Jan. 26th, 1859; m. 2d, Apr. 12th, 1861, Granville Harris; child, Lizzie Burke, b. Aug. 28th, 1862. 2. Sophia W., b. Apr. 4th, 1831; d. March 28th, 1836. 3. Elizabeth L., b. March 31st, 1841; d. Jan. 16th, 1860. 4. Ella Louisa, b. May 17th, 1851. VIII. William, b. Apr. 15th, 1810; d. Aug. 27th, 1812. IX. Elizabeth, b. March 31st, 1812; m. Col. Joshua Bowker. X. Sarah Jane, b. Sept. 14th, 1816; m. Albert Hall Fisher, (see Fisher).

William Dunsmoor m. Sally Reckard June, 13th, 1812; Ch. I. William J., b. April 21st, 1813; II. John R., b. Nov. 3d, 1814, m. June, 16th, 1845, Sophia A. Nichols, (dau. of Ezra and Polly (Cushman) Nichols, b. Nov. 29th, 1817; Ch. 1. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 9th, 1846; d. Sept. 13th, 1868; 2. Uriah, b. Jan. 26th, 1851; m. Lottie Freeman—resides in Brookfield, Vt. 3. Asenath b. Aug. 28th, 1852; d. April 21st, 1869; 4. Henry, b. Dec. 2d, 1854; 5. Charlie S., b. May 24th, 1858. Mr. John R. Dunsmoor lost an arm July 4th, 1835, in Charlestown Village by the accidental discharge of a cannon which he was loading. His youth was spent in Charlestown and he returned to the place in 1871. III. Charles, b. April, 25th, 1816; IV. Frederick W., b. June, 13th, 1817; V. Rebecca, b. June 8th, 1819; VI. Henry, b. Mar. 25th, 1821; VII. Sarah, b. Oct. 9th, 1823; (See Straw.) VIII. Lucy, b. Aug. 3d, 1825, m. Orren Moody; IX. Orel, b. Aug. 24th, 1827; X. James, b. Nov. 10th, 1829; XI. Isaker, b. Nov. 19th, 1831; XII. Maretto, b. March 19th, 1834; XIII. Samuel, b. Jan. 11th, 1838.

Phineas and Polly (Gage) Dunsmoor, Ch. I. Horace, b. Oct.

11th, 1798; II. Mary Kimball, b. Aug. 13th, 1805; III. Hiel, b. Oct. 20th, 1807; IV. Lucius Putnam, b. Jan. 25th, 1810; V. Attaline, b Sept. 18th, 1812.

Henry Easter, son of John and Jennie Easter b. in Albro, in England, May 2nd, 1827; m. May 13th, 1848, Caroline E. Evans, b. in Charlestown, Feb. 15th, 1832. (See Evans.) Ch. I. Henry T., b. in Milford, Mass., Dec. 7th, 1850; II. Emery, b. Jan. 28th, 1853; d. Sept. 22d, 1853; III. Jennie Frances, b. July 5th, 1855; m. Dec. 22d, 1871, Allen C. Reed. IV. Carrie Annette, b. Feb. 1st, 1857; m. Dec. 31st, 1873, George A. Snow. (See Snow.) V. Willie Joseph, b. May 5th, 1859. Mr. Easter settled in Charlestown in July 1851. (See soldiers in the War of the Rebellion.)

Benjamin L. Eaton, (son of Darius J. and Belinda (Spencer) Eaton) b. Aug. 5th, 1844; m. Nov. 16th, 1871, Ruth E. Stevens, (dau. of William J. and Cynthia (Young) Stevens) b. Nov. 4th, 1852; Ch. I. Arthur E., b. Nov. 18th, 1872; II. Willie D., b. Feb. 23d, 1875. Mr. Eaton settled in Charlestown, 1871—from Acworth.

Artemas C. Eggleston, b. Dec. 26th, 1830, in Pittsford, Vt., m. Apr. 10th, 1854, Harriet M. Currier, b. in Williamstown Upper Canada, Aug. 16th, 1832. Ch. I. Willie H., b. July 29th, 1855, in Mendon Vt., d. Mar. 14th, 1859; II. Eliza T., b. in Mendon Vt., July 9th, 1857; III. Susie F., b. in Mendon Vt. July 4th, 1859; IV. Hattie L., b. in Mendon Vt. July 13th, 1861: V. Albert F., b. in Mendon, Vt. Apr. 8th, 1865; VI. Lewis H., b. in Charlestown, March 9th, 1868; VII. Blanche L., b. July 31st, 1870; VIII. George W. b. July 30th, 1874.

Joseph Ellenwood, b. Oct. 31st, 1753; d. in Lempster, Jan. 22d, 1831; He m. Feb. 5th 1778, Mary Punchard, (dau. of John Punchard) b. June, 22d, 1754; d. July 11th, 1824. Her descendants were nine children, and thirty-two grand children. Ch. I. Priscilla, b. June 9th, 1779; II. Cyrus, who settled in Charlestown, in 1835, b. July 24th, 1782; m. Oct. 1st, 1811, Sally Draper, b. Sept. 12th, 1789. Ch. 1. Sally, b. May 2d, 1814; 2. Harvey b. July 6th 1819; m. Jan. 11th, 1865, Estella Rugg. Ch. (1) Freddie, b June, 9th 1866; (2) Minnie Estella, b. Aug. 7th, 1868; (3) Nellie Gertrude, b. Sept. 5th, 1870.—Bertie Hill, son of Mrs. Ellenwood by a previous husband b. Nov. 13th, 1861. 3. Francis, b. July 5th, 1820; m. Cynthia Whitman—lives in Acworth. 4. Simeon F., b. March 6th, 1823; m. June 6th, 1849, Susan Clark, (dau. of Moses and Anna (Kincaid) Clark,) b. in Newbury Vt., Jan. 29th, 1825; 5. Hiram C., b. Nov. 25th, 1826; m. Oct. 24th, 1856, Martha Ann Clark, (dau. of Moses Clark,) b. Oct.

5th, 1837, in Newbury Vt. 6. Warren J., b. April 21st, 1829; m. Nancy Rollins, and resides in Chicago, Ill. 7. Sarah K., b. March, 26th, 1838; m. Samuel Towne, and resides in Claremont. CYRUS ELLENWOOD, father of the above children, d. in Charlestown, Dec. 10th, 1870; Mrs. Sally (Draper) Ellenwood, March, 24th, 1854. III. Hannah, daughter of Joseph Ellenwood, b. Feb. 9th, 1784; IV. Francis, b. Feb. 25th, 1786; V. John, b. Nov. 18th, 1789; VI. Sally, b. June 22d, 1791; VII. Dorcas, b. Aug. 27th, 1793; VIII. Joshua, b. April 10th, 1796; IX. Hiram b. Aug. 27th, 1800. All Joseph Ellenwood's children married with the exception of Hiram.

ELIJAH ELLSWORTH, m. Susanna Porter, (dau. of Lieut. James and Elizabeth Porter); b. Jan. 19th, 1754. Ch. I. Nathan, b. Aug. 10th, 1775; II. Sullivan, b. Aug. 29th, 1777; III. Orange, b. March 1st, 1784; (see Porter.)

The first occurrence of the name of Ely in the history of Charlestown, is in the report of Capt. Phineas Stevens of his celebrated defense of the Fort, against General Debeline and his large force of French and Indians, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of April, 1747. In this report he says, "though we had thousands of guns shot at us, we had but two men slightly wounded, John Brown and Joseph Ely." (See page 37).

The next person of the name was JOSEPH H. ELY, who was appointed jail-keeper at Charlestown, by the Vermont authorities, in 1781; which position he continued to hold while the township remained under the jurisdiction of Vermont. (See account of Col. Enoch Hale's attempt to break jail, page 171). What time Mr. Ely came to Charlestown, has not been ascertained. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He m. 1st, Hannah ——, who died Oct. 5th, 1790. Ch. I. Calvin, m. Oct. 16th, 1814, Elizabeth Healy; Ch. 1. Dolly Ann; 2. Hannah, m. Jan. 26th, 1836, Frederick S. Hodgkins, (see Hodgkins); 3. Isaac, d. when a child; 4. Elizabeth. II. Guy, m. 1st, Nancy ——; Ch. George Warner, b. June 12th, 1808; m. 2nd, Merinda Hassam. III. Prudence. IV. Abigail, m. James Milliken, Oct. 16th, 1814. Isaac H. Ely, m. 2nd, Nov. 9th, 1800, Relief Stone; one child, Epaphroditus, by this marriage, who m. Elizabeth Evans, (dau. of Peter and Emma (Walker) Evans. Ch. (1) Elizabeth Stone; m. Roswell Smith, Hadley, Mass. (2) Louisa Walker, m. Dec. 1st, 1847, Cotton G. Nash, and has three children; Allan Ely, b. Nov. 7th, 1849; Samuel Gaylord, b. June 13th, 1853; and Edwin C., b. Dec. 27th, 1869. (3) Allan Evans, who m. Lois Brewster, (dau. of Jonathan Brewster, of Northampton, Mass.) He was killed on the railroad in Geor-

gia, in 1858; left three children, Harry Allan, Esther Brewster, and Louisa Walker; the last d. Aug. 22nd, 1859.

Gabriel Ely, brother of Isaac H. also married and lived in town. He had children named Abigail, Simon, Slumon, Calvin, Samuel and Villo.

George Washington Ensworth, (son of Waterman C. Ensworth,) b. May 18th, 1848, in Norwich Vt.; m. Jan. 12th, 1866, Jennie S. Carr, b. Sept. 23d, 1843, in Roxbury, Mass. Ch. I. Charles Fremont, b. in South Royalton, Vt. Sept. 9th, 1867; II. George Frederick, b. Feb. 26th, 1869; III. Charlotte Mary, b. June 14th, 1874, in Charlestown, N. H.; came to C., 1870.

Peter Evans m. Mary Gilbert, May 15th, 1769. Ch. I. Gilbert, b. Feb. 19th, 1770; d. at Bellows Falls; II. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 25th, 1771; m. —— Savage and removed to Cazanova, N. Y.; III. Peter, jr., b. Oct. 23d, 1773; d. July 29th, 1856; m. Emy, (Emma, in Town Records) Walker, (dau. of Seth and Jemima Walker, b. March 26th, 1770. Ch. 1. Lucretia, d. 1818 aged 22; 2. James W.; m. Jan. 1st, 1825, Eunice Hodgkins; d. in St. Charles, Ill.; 3. Seth G. Evans, b. Dec. 13th, 1803; m., Oct. 28th, 1834, Hannah L. Hodgkins, (dau. of John and Hannah (Spooner) Hodgkins) b. Nov. 21st, 1807. Mr. Evans d. May 31st. 1856; Mrs. Evans Aug. 24th, 1871. Ch. (1) Clara L., b. Aug. 16th, 1835; m., July 8th, 1862, Rev. Lyman Dwight Chapin, of Amsterdam, N. Y., (son of Rev. A. L. and Abby (Hays,) Chapin, of Newark, N. J.) b. Sept. 18th, 1836. Mr. Chapin is a graduate of Amherst College and of Union Theological Seminary, and, at the time of his marriage, both he and his wife were under appointment by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign missions, as missionaries to China, for which they sailed Nov. 2nd, 1862. Ch. Lyman Dwight, b. at Tientsin, North China, Jan. 11th, 1864; d. Feb. 2nd, 1867; Louise Evans, b. at Tientsin, North China, Jan. 10th, 1866; Abbie Goodrich, b. at Tungchau, North China, Apr. 2nd 1868; Edward Dwight, b. at Tungchau, North China, Nov. 12th, 1869; Mary Hannah, b. at Tungchau, North China, Feb. —, 1872; Nellie Gertrude, b. at Tungchau, North China, July 30th, 1874; d. at Tientsin, June 1875; (2) Louisa Dana, b. March 9th, 1837; d. July 22nd, 1858; (3) Jane G., b. Nov. 7th, 1838; missionary at Tungchau, in China; (4) Helen A., b. July 30th, 1840; m. John Lefferts, of Flatbush, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1871. Ch. Leffert, b. Sept. 27th, 1871; Dwight Chapin, b. Oct. 22nd, 1874, both at Flatbush; (5) Seth Gilbert, b. Sept. 16th, 1842; m. Mary Emma Frederick, June 17th, 1868; resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

UP THE RIVER FROM PETER A. EVANS'.

Ch. Frank Frederick. b. Oct. 6th, 1870; Charles Gordon. b. June 6th, 1873; (6) Martha Isabel, b. Sept. 17th, 1844; m., Oct. 15th, 1874, Rufus Phineas Stebbins Webster; resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.; (7) Lucretia Estella, b. Jan. 9th, 1847; Teacher of Select Private School, Summer St., Charlestown; (8) Ada Marion, b. Apr. 29th, 1851; 4. Elizabeth m. Epiphrodtus Ely, (see Ely); d. Oct. 7th, 1866; 5. Peter A. Evans, b. Jan. 20th, 1811; m. Nov. 5th, 1838, Theodosia S. Willard. (dau. of John and Thera Willard), (see Willard). Ch. (1) Emma, b. Dec. 20th, 1839; m. Oct. 21st, 1861, John S. Walker, of Langdon; one child, John Stratton jr.; b. March 20th, 1867. (2) Allan, b. July 7th, 1850; m. Oct. 21st, 1871, Emma E. Ryder; one child, Waldo Allan, b. May 21st, 1872; d. March 11th, 1873.

Joseph Evans, (son of Joseph and Joanna (Taylor) Evans), b. in Lyndon, Vt., 1797; m. in 1831, Mrs. Annette (Mc Clintock) Henry), (dau. of William and Judith (Bixby) Mc Clintock), b. May 25th, 1800. Her 1st husband had been Willard Henry, to whom she was m. in 1820, who d. Nov. 4th, 1828, leaving one child, Ann M. Henry, b. in Fairlee, Vt., Feb. 24th, 1825, who m. Emery M. Amsden, Aug. 21st, 1844. Ch. by Joseph Evans. I. Caroline E., b. in Charlestown, Feb. 15th, 1832; m. Henry Easter, (see Easter). II. Jerome B., b. July 8th, 1834; m. Aug. 1857, Betsy J. Calkins—resides in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. III. Henry F., b. Apr. 15th, 1838; m. Apr. 29th, 1863, M. Sophia Baldwin, (see Baldwin).

Leonard S. Fairbank, (son of Uri and Phila (Bowman) Fairbank, of Walpole); b. Jan. 17th, 1818; m. Sept. 26th, 1850, Theda Angier (dau. of Needham and Betsy (Foster) Angier, of Langdon); b. Jan. 21st, 1820. Ch. I. Eldorous L., b. June 23d, 1857; II. Effie C., b. Feb. 17th, 1859; III. Della A., b. May 5th, 1861; d. Aug. 11th. 1861. Mr. Fairbank came to Charlestown in April, 1851.

Farnsworth.

The first settlement of No. 4, was made by Samuel, David and Stephen Farnsworth, in the spring or summer of 1740. They were sons of Samuel Farnsworth, of Groton, Mass., who married Mrs. Mary Willard, mother of Lieutenant Moses Willard and widow of Simon Willard of Lancaster. Her maiden name was Mary Whitcomb. The following is the Groton Town Record; "Samuel Farnsworth, and Mrs. Mary Willard married Dec. 12th, 1706; Mary b. Sept. 13th, 1707, at Kingston. Samuel, b. June 29th, 1709; David, b. Aug. 4th, 1711;" The birth of Stephen is not given.

Samuel Farnsworth never married. He was killed on the 2nd of May, 1746—He was of the party who were attracted by curiosity to see the spot, where Seth Putnam had been killed on the 19th of April previous. He was therefore one of the first victims of Indian vengeance. (See page 28.) From the occurence of his name upon important committees, it is evident that he was esteemed a man of sound judgment, and had the confidence of the early settlers.

David Farnsworth appears to have been a man of more than ordinary intelligence. If important business was to be transacted, he was usually appointed one on the Committee to attend to it. He was thus, with his brother Samuel, on the Committee to contract with some suitable person for building and keeping in repair a corn-mill and saw-mill—on committees for the survey of lots, and determining lines for laying out and building roads, and whatever was required for promoting the interests or bettering the condition of the township. From 1750, to 1760 he was the principal and nearly the only surveyor of the place.

On the 20th of April, 1757, David Farnsworth, and four others, were taken prisoners by a party of about seventy French and Indians; and carried to Canada*. The others were Deacon Thomas Adams, Sampson Colefax, the miller, George Robbins, and Asa Spafford. The enemy were in ambush, not quite a mile from the village, near Spafford's Mills, which stood on or near the spot where Hall's Mills have since been erected. Deacon Adams who was going to the hill opposite the mills, for the purpose of making sugar, was the first who was captured. They tied him to a tree, and the Indians started on their way

* The following letter from Josiah Foster, of Winchester, who was taken prisoner on the 7th of June, 1756 will be interesting.

Montreal, May 16th, 1757.

Sir: * * The 5th of this present month the Mohawks brought in prisoners from No. 4. Mr. David Farnsworth, Sampson Colefax, Deacon Adams, Asa Spafford and George Robbins, which give us the sorrowful news of the death of your father Willard, who was killed by the Indians last Summer a little way from the fort. Your brother Moses was stabbed in the thigh with a spear. This is all the mischief that has been done except the Indians burnt the Mills. Mr. Labaree has made his escape from Montreal and has gone for the English fort I should be glad to write you a fuller account of things, but it is very difficult to write. I should be glad if you would write to me to let me know how you are. So I remain your friend.

Josiah Foster.

Lieutenant James Johnson.

towards the village; but after going a little distance again formed an ambush into which Mr. Farnsworth soon fell. He had started out on horseback with a bag of grain, to go to the mill, and did not discover them, till they rose up around him in such a manner that it was impossible for him to escape. Instantly comprehending the situation, he leaped from his horse, threw his bag of grain to the ground, twisted the stirrup into the reins of the bridle, and throwing them over the back of the saddle, turned his horse homeward at full speed. The Indians, at once understood that he meant to give an alarm, and fired several times at the horse for the purpose of killing him; but he fortunately escaped uninjured. The inhabitants hearing the guns and seeing the horse returning at such speed, without a rider, immediately foreboded the evil which had happened, and armed themselves and advanced towards the mills. But they found the enemy in such force, that they thought it prudent to retreat.

Meantime, while these things had been going on, another portion of the enemy had captured the miller, Mr. Sampson Colefax. The whole party of the enemy then gathered at the mills which they set on fire, when having remained long enough to ascertain that their work of destruction would be sure, they started on their retreat. When they had got as far as Sugar River, they met George Robbins, and Asa Spafford, son of Captain John Spafford, who were returning from a hunting excursion, and also took them prisoners. Rev. Dr. Crosby in his "Annals of Charlestown, says that "They then returned to Charlestown and fired upon fifteen or twenty men behind Captain Willard's barn." But I find this mentioned by no other writer and it is besides in itself scarcely probable.

The following traditional account of Mr. Farnsworth's journey to Canada, and of his captivity and escape may not be uninteresting.

As soon as Farnsworth was captured, he pretended to be very lame. This excited the sympathy of his savage captors and relieved him from many burdens which he would otherwise have been forced to bear. Thus on his journey he was not compelled to carry "plunder" as it was called like the other prisoners, and his fellow prisoners would often say to him, "How glad I should be, if I could get along as well as you do." His dress and manner impressed the Indians with the idea that he was a person of some consequence; and thinking it would be for his advantage that they should retain this impression, he gave them to understand that he was a Doctor; and in this assumed profession they soon gave him an opportunity of trying his skill. One of

their party had taken cold, and was very sick and it seemed probable that on that account they would be detained on their journey. In this emergency they applied to Dr. F., who apparently nothing loath to take charge of the patient recommended them to boil hemlock boughs and steam him. This remedy broke up his cold, and produced a cure very much to their satisfaction, and had the effect also to place the Doctor higher in their estimation.

When they arrived at Canada with their prisoners, they had a great time in celebrating their achievement. As was usual with them on such occasions, they drank and danced, and enjoyed themselves in their own peculiar fashion to their hearts' content. They were exceedingly good natured, and while they drank, wanted their prisoners to drink with them. But Dr. F. whenever they offered him rum invariably refused saying in Indian English, "No no, me no drink fire water, me believe in the great and good spirit above," which made them treat him with still more deference.

On the final disposition of the prisoners after their arrival in Canada, Mr. Farnsworth was given to a very old Indian and his wife to supply the place of a son who had been killed by the whites. He was treated by them with marked kindness, and with as much affection as if he had really been their child. They were not only in much better circumstances than most of the Indians, but were much farther advanced in civilization. They cultivated their land, and kept a horse, and oxen, and had more conveniences for living, and lived much better than most of the tribe.

Soon after going to live with the old Indian and his wife, he was taken to the yard to assist in filling a cart. Several Indians attracted by curiosity went out to see him work. He seemed perfectly willing to obey orders and to do the best he could, but he handled the shovel so awkwardly and appeared so unaccustomed to the business he was doing, that he created great amusement. At one time he would throw the contents of his shovel with such violence, that it would pass entirely over the cart, then as if seeking to remedy his mistake, he would throw the next shovel full so as not to reach it He seemed greatly in earnest to get the cart filled, but with all his hurry and zeal, he got little into it. At length he purposely swallowed some tobacco, which made him very pale and so sick withal that work was out of the question. The Indians, not knowing the cause of his sickness, were very pitiful, and concluded it was work that had made him sick, and his father determined that as work had such an effect upon

him he would not have him work any more. He then set him to practising medicine, in which profession he was so far successful as to secure a large number of Indian patients. For his attendance and prescriptions he would for *himself* take no pay under any circumstances; but when any one offered him any thing, he would shake his head, and say, "No, no, pay me father." This so pleased his Indian father and gave him such confidence in him that he was willing to grant him almost any privilege or do him almost any kindness.

But Farnsworth though treated kindly was not of a spirit to be content in captivity. He felt that he would rather die in the wilderness, or become the prey of the wild beasts of the forest, than drag out such a life as he was leading and *must* lead as long as he remained in bondage. This was also the feeling of Dea. Adams, who was located about three miles from him, and whom he sometimes met. They therefore laid their plans together to make their escape, and find their way home through the wilderness, or perish in the attempt. For this purpose they agreed to meet at a certain spring, which was about three miles away and was known to both. Farnsworth took the following method of preparing the way for his escape so that no suspicion might immediately arise in the minds of the Indians on account of his absence, till he should be so far started on his way, as to be out of the reach of pursuit. He had a sister, the daughter of the old Indian who had adopted him, for whom he professed a most brotherly regard, whose residence was so distant that a visit to her would require an absence of several days. All at once he had a great desire to visit her, and asked of his father the privilege; who was so much pleased with his son's attachment, that he not only readily gave his consent but volunteered as Farnsworth was *lame*, the use of his horse for the occasion. He also furnished him with some very nice venison to eat on the way. Thus equipped he took an affectionate leave of his Indian parents and started out on his journey and proceeded immediately to the spring where, according to their agreement, he expected to meet Dea. Adams, but he was not there. The hours of the day wore on and still he did not come. He thought perhaps he might be waiting for the night under the cover of which to escape, but neither in the morning did he appear, nor on the day that followed, nor the next. He felt that he could wait no longer, and struck off into the unbroken forest alone. As Dea. Adams never returned he never ascertained the reason of his not meeting him.

For the first eight or ten days after commencing his journey, he only travelled in the night, knowing that if taken and carried back he would be treated with the most savage cruelty, and very probably be put to death under the most excruciating tortures. In the day-time he concealed himself in the best manner he could to prevent discovery in case of pursuit, and to avoid being re-taken and carried back by roving parties of Indians. On the sixth morning after his starting out he had carefully secreted himself very early in a large hollow tree, which had fallen to the ground, to wait for the night to come before again proceeding. But he had not long been in his place of concealment, before he heard a dog barking furiously, which, by his voice, he knew to be the pet hunter of his old Indian father. He very soon came up, but on being spoken to by Farnsworth, whose voice he knew, he sat quietly down at a little distance from the tree, and made no more demonstration. The Indians soon came up, but after looking round and running a short stick into the hollow of the tree where he was concealed, concluded that the object of their search was not there, and left, probably with the hope of finding him in some other direction.

A few nights after this, as he was pursuing his journey, he suddenly found himself among a party of Indians, who had encamped for the night. Their fire had gone out, and he was not aware of his danger till the "cahoop" of an old savage, whom his steps on the dry sticks, around the extinct camp-fire had aroused, gave him warning of it. Dropping immediately to the ground he waited till he had reason to suppose that the Indian had fallen asleep again, when he found his way out of his undesirable situation, as carefully and speedily as possible.

After a journey of seventeen days through the wilderness, without food, except the venison which had been furnished him to refresh him on his visit to his Indian sister, and such as without arms and without fire he could obtain in the forest, he reached the first white settlement. It is needless to say that he was faint and weak, and in an almost starving condition. His situation was immediately appreciated, and his reception was as kind and sympathizing as he could have desired. The first food that was given him was some boiled turnip, which the men upon whom he first came had just been cooking, which is said to be the kind of food that the early settlers often used to give in such cases. In this place he remained and was most kindly cared for during several days, and, having rest and suitable food, gained strength very fast. At length, feeling sufficiently recruited to continue his

journey, he took an affectionate leave of his new and kind friends, and proceeded on to Charlestown where he arrived in good health, and in safety, much to the joy of his family and the inhabitants, and profoundly thankful for the providential protection which he felt that he had received. Of the other prisoners taken with Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. Robbins alone returned. They with Robbins were exchanged in the November following their capture, but on their way homeward, by way of Great Britain, Dea. Adams, Colefax, and young Spafford died of small pox at Quebec.

David Farnsworth married in Lunenburg Mass., Aug. 15th, 1735, Hannah Hastings b. in Watertown Mass., Jan. 24th, 1717. She was sister of Susanna Hastings, who married Lieutenant Moses Willard and Eunice Hastings who married Stephen Farnsworth.

No record of the family of David Farnsworth has been found. He had several children, two of whom, Samuel and David, settled in the town of Eaton, Lower Canada, where they erected mills and spent their lives. One of them had two sons who removed to Michigan in the early settlement of the State where they became surveyors. They subsequently removed to Galena Ill., and one of them became father of John F. Farnsworth who has been quite distinguished as a representative in Congress from that state.

Of the birth of Stephen Farnsworth the youngest brother of Samuel and David I have not been able to discover any record. He married in Lunenburg Mass., Dec. 22nd, 1741, Eunice Hastings, born in Watertown Mass., Sept. 3d, 1722. It is recorded that on the day of her marriage she was admitted to the full communion of the Church in Lunenburg.

The following are their children. I. Oliver (the first child born in No. 4.) born Dec. 8th, 1742, married, July 6th, 1768, Elizabeth (dau. of Moses and Elizabeth Wheeler, b. June 24th, 1750—Their children 1. Havilah, b. May 31st, 1769; 2. Abijah, b. March 12th, 1770. 3. Biel, b. Dec. 25th, 1772. II. Sarah, b. June 30th, 1748, married Oct. 15th, 1765, Peter Page. (See Page.) III. Submit, b. June, 29th, 1750, m. July 9th, 1773 John Hart, (See Hart.) IV. Eunice, b. Mar. 26th, 1752. O. S. V. Jonathan, b. June 7th, 1754, married and settled in South Woodstock, Vt., where two of his children Mrs. Azubah E. Farnsworth Burnham, and Miss Ann H. Farnsworth at present (Jan. 17th, 1874) reside, to whom I am indebted for many interesting facts relating to the Farnsworth families. VI. Azubah, b. May

29th, 1756; VII. Mary, b. Feb. 9th, 1759; VIII. Relief, b. Nov. 17th, 1762; IX. Stephen Jr., b. June 20th, 1764.

Several of the above children of Stephen and Eunice Hastings Farnsworth settled in South Woodstock Vt., and after the death of their father, their mother sold her property in Charlestown, and took up her residence with them, where after a long and unusually healthy life she died June 9th, 1811, at the advanced age of 88 years.

In the proprietor's records the name of STEPHEN FARNSWORTH is found on important committees; and he held some minor offices in the town after its organization. He was one of the first three settlers (the others being his older brothers Samuel and David) and was one of the men demanded by the character of the times, who was prompt in action and whose courage never failed him in any emergency. He with the other settlers was a member of Captain Stevens Company for the defense of No. 4. formed June 21st, 1750. (See Muster Roll,) and proved himself one who could be relied upon in all the difficult circumstances through which No. 4 and early Charlestown had to pass.

Mr. Farnsworth was captured by the Indians and French on the 19th, of April 1746. Capt. John Spafford, the miller, and Lieut. Isaac Parker were also taken at the same time. The following is a traditional account of his capture and imprisonment. He had been to the saw-mill with an ox team for a load of boards, which having obtained, he had started on his way to return; but had not gone far, when he saw some one approaching him with an Indian blanket upon his head, whom he thought to be an old hunter who was a hanger on about the settlement, by the name of Will Johnson. But on his coming nearer and raising his gun and pointing it at him, he saw it was an Indian. Mr. Farnsworth saw immediately that it was in vain to attempt an escape, as at the first indication of such an attempt he would in all probability be shot. Instead therefore of running *from* the Indian he started and ran directly *towards* him, jumping to the right and left as he went, thus zigzaging his course, supposing that if the Indian should fire at him, he would be less likely to be hit. The Indian lowered his gun as he approached and as he came up to him threw it down and grappled with Mr. Farnsworth to secure him as his prisoner. But Mr. Farnsworth being a very athletic man and much the stouter of the two, flung him to the ground with no inconsiderable violence, while the thought flashed across his mind that he would take his life. But just at that instant a Frenchman came up and with the breach of his musket gave him such a blow upon the head as to knock him to

the ground and deprive him of all power of resistance. He then asked quarter of the Frenchman and gave himself up to him as his prisoner, but regretted afterwards that he had not surrendered to the Indian as he had reason to think that if he had done it, he should have received better treatment, as the Indian subsequently manifested a very kind disposition towards him. The number of French and Indians in the party was about forty, who avoided all firing lest they should alarm the garrison at the Fort. Having cut out the tongues of the oxen and taken some other portions of their meat and set fire to the mills they set out with their prisoners, (see Capt. John Spafford and Lieut. Isaac Parker), to return to Canada, but had proceeded scarcely a mile before they heard the alarm guns at the Fort which caused them for a considerable distance greatly to quicken their speed.

After they had proceeded about a dozen miles, the party built a fire and prepared their supper from the meat and plunder they had taken, and encamped for the night. They bound the prisoners and placed each of them between two Indians in such a manner as to forestall every possibility of escape, and in this manner they rested the first night as well as nights afterwards till they arrived at Canada. In travelling, they kept out a rear guard of eight or ten of their number, while the main body with the prisoners was kept in the advance. They found some of the streams, which they were obliged to pass, quite difficult to ford, as they were swollen by the spring rains and more rapid than usual at that season. But in the passage of these, Mr. Farnsworth was greatly assisted by the Indian who had first attempted to take him. Their journey through the wilderness was tedious and during the last part of the way, after they had eaten up the meat taken from the oxen, was attended with no small degree of hunger, as their whole dependence for food was on the game which they were able to kill in the forest. In this extremity the Indians had each a strap which they were accustomed to buckle around them, and which they would draw tighter and tighter as their hunger increased, as they thought that thereby the faintness and disagreeable feeling which they experienced from it were diminished.

On reaching Canada, they had a great time as was usual when marauding parties returned with booty and prisoners. Mr. Farnsworth was soon conveyed to Montreal and was confined with fifteen others in a fifteen or sixteen foot room, in the second story, which was reached by stairs not in the best order. On the commencement of winter, four of the prisoners were selected to carry up their wood, of whom Mr.

Farnsworth was one. They were allowed to carry up an armful apiece, and this allowance was to last, in all circumstances, twenty-four hours. If they overloaded so as to drop a stick, they were not allowed. to stop and pick it up, but had to go on with what they had left This exercise of carrying up the wood Mr. Farnsworth used to say afterwards, was very beneficial to him and helped him wonderfully to endure the confinement of seventeen months which he was obliged to undergo before he was exchanged.

Mrs. Farnsworth with her children removed to Lunenburg, Mass., during the continuance of her husband in captivity, and was very reluctant after his return to take up her abode again in No. 4. But she at length yielded to his importunity and Charlestown became her home till after his death; when as has already been narrated she removed to South Woodstock Vt., to make her home with her children.

Mr. Farnsworth returned from his captivity in broken health, which he never afterwards fully recovered. The last office which he held in town was that of Tythingman, not then regarded as now, to which he was elected in March, 1770. He died Sept. 6th, 1771, aged 57, leaving behind him the example of a brave, and good man and of a useful citizen.

Ebenezer Farnsworth, (son of Josiah and Mary (Pierce) Farnsworth), was the fourth of ten children, and was born in Groton, Mass., March 22nd, 1725–26. He settled in Charlestown as it is supposed, about the year 1750, was taken by the Indians with the Johnson family, Miriam Willard and Peter Labaree, Aug. 30th, 1754; and was carried to Canada, where he remained till a short time before Montreal was surrendered to the English. Little is now known of the circumstances of his captivity, except what is contained in the narrative of Mrs. Johnson. He settled down on his return, in Charlestown, and married Sarah —— family name not given. He died Nov. 6th, 1794. His wife d. in 1807, aged 82. Ch. I. Levi. b. Apr. 1st, 1763; II. Ebenezer, jr., b. July 12th, 1765; d. Apr. 25th, 1813; m. (pub. June 24th, 1792), Olive Hayden; Mrs. F., d. Dec. 24th, 1820. Ch. (order of birth uncertain). 1. Phila, m. Jan. 1815, John Parker and removed to Stowe, Vt.; 2. Luman H., m. Nov. 1821, Hannah Allen; 3. Ira; 4. Levi; 5. Ebenezer; 6. Charles, a blacksmith and settled near Rochester, N. Y.; 7. Seth, graduated at Dartmouth college, in 1822—studied Theology, was ordained Oct. 3d, 1824, over the church in Raymond, N. H. He is always spoken of as an able preacher, and a man of deep piety. He was dismissed in 1834, on account of the ill health

of his wife. After leaving Raymond, he preached at Hillsborough about a year, when he was installed Nov. 23d, 1836. His ministry was eminently successful and happy, though short. He died March 26th, 1837, very suddenly of lung fever. In his dying moments he exclaimed, "how sweet are the employments of heaven." His loss was deeply felt by all who knew him.

James Farnsworth, (son of Josiah), b. Dec. 2nd, 1727; m. 1st, Susanna ——; Ch. I. Anna, b. July 12th, 1753; II. Susanna, b. June 5th, 1756; Mrs. Susanna Farnsworth, d. July 12th, 1756, aged 26; m. 2nd, Sarah ——; Ch. III. Sarah, b. Sept. 19th, 1758; IV. Joseph, b. Dec. 14th, 1760; V. Benjamin, b. Feb. 19th, 1763; VI. James, jr., b. Oct. 25th, 1767; VII. Jeremiah, b. May 7th, 1773.

James Farnsworth, Sen., was a member of the company of Captain Phineas Stevens, for the defense of No. 4, in 1750—was also one of the grantees under New-Hampshire. He was Lieutenant and Captain in the war of the Revolution.

Oliver Farnsworth, (son of Josiah), b. Jan. 16th, 1734–5; is reputed to have been one of the early settlers of Springfield, Vt. His son Oliver, jr., m. Sarah Lynd, Aug. 27th, 1788.

Samuel Farrington, m. Martha Pratt, and was in town from about 1809 to 1830. His grand-father, Stephen Farrington was from Andover, Mass., but removed very early to Concord, N. H., where he m. Apphia, dau. of Abraham Bradley. Towards the last part of the time that he remained in town, he was in trade with Dean Conant, in the old Dean store, now owned by Josiah White. He removed from Charlestown to Providence, R. I., and from Providence to Concord, N. H. His home in Charlestown was where Franklin W. Putnam now lives, which house he built. He became an influential citizen of Concord. (See Bouton's His. Concord.)

William Farwell, originally from Mansfield, Ct., was b. Dec. 28th, 1712; and died in Charlestown, N. H., Dec. 11th, 1801. His wife Bethiah Farwell, was born in 1726, and died in Charlestown, in 1812. I give below their children and descendants.

I. William, jr., b. in Mansfield, Ct., 1749; m. Phebe Crosby, Oct. 21st, 1771. They had one child, Gladen, b. Oct. 1st, 1772. He had other children, but of their names or their number I am not informed. He buried two in Charlestown, and it is said that his descendants were quite numerous at one time, in Barre, Vt., whither he removed quite late in life, and where he died Dec. 11th, 1823.

It is claimed for William Farwell, jr., that he was the first person

who accepted the doctrine of Universalism in Charlestown, and the first who preached it in the State of Vermont. He was educated in orthodox Congregationalism which views he continued to hold till sometime after his marriage, when through the following providential circumstances he was led to change them.

One day when his mind had been more than ordinarily troubled about his future well being, just at night-fall two men came into his house who had come into the place for the purpose of hunting deer, and such other game as the country at that time afforded, and asked him to take them for a time as boarders. To this he consented; and in order to relieve Mrs. Farwell of some of her care while she was preparing their supper, he took their young child upon his knee and began singing to quiet it in a low, sweet voice the hymn commencing "While Shepherds watched their flocks by night," one of the stanzas of which runs thus:

"Fear not" said he for mighty dread
Had seized their troubled mind—
"Glad tidings of great joy I bring
To you and all mankind."

When he had closed, one of the hunters asked him if he believed what he had been singing? He replied that he did. Do you, continued the questioner, believe, That Christ's Mission will result in "*great joy to* ALL PEOPLE?" Farwell, perceiving the bearing of the question, knew not how to answer. The hunter then took the angel's words for his text, and went on to state the great object of Christ's mission, and to apply the promises of God to its accomplishment. The arguments to Farwell were new, and the whole subject deeply interested him. His thoughts were turned into an entirely new channel and it must suffice to say that his mind continued to dwell on the view that had been opened to him, till at length he was impressed with the full conviction that the glad tidings which the angel came to bring were Salvation for all mankind.

On settling down in this belief his joy appeared to know no bounds, and there was an intense desire in his mind to have others believe what appeared to him such a blessed doctrine. So, he immediately began proclaiming his new-found faith wherever he went. He first began preaching it in private houses in Charlestown, and in neighboring towns. But soon this field seemed too limited and he took long and distant journeys on foot, for spreading the principles which had so affected him, more widely. He went to Boston and preached in the pulpit of Mr.

Murray, who received him with such kindness and showed him such attention that he was accustomed, ever afterwards, to speak of his visit with great satisfaction. But though the doctrine he had espoused became to him a source of great happiness, some of the conclusions to which it led him brought him into difficulty. Looking upon it in the light of God's love and his requirements, he believed that war was wrong, and so utterly and totally opposed to all Christian principle and action, that no person who was a Christian could engage in it. He, therefore, determined that he would have nothing to do with it—that he would not even discharge the common military duties which were enjoined, by law, upon all citizens, by the State. This decision soon brought him into trouble and finally into Charlestown jail, where he was kept for a considerable time. But his imprisonment instead of leading him to abandon his views only served to fix his mind more firmly in them When, therefore, after a time he was released, instead of relaxing his endeavors, he felt that there was a demand upon him, from the difficulties he had to encounter, to engage in his work only the more earnestly. All the effect, therefore, that his imprisonment had upon him was greatly to increase his zeal and render his labors more abundant.

Mr. Farwell after having resided in Charlestown till somewhat over forty years of age removed to Barre, Vt. The exact date of his removal has not been ascertained ; but it was somewhere between 1790 and 1795. Here he again renewed his labors, making preaching tours to Canada East, the states of Maine, New-Hampshire and New York. The summer before his death he made the tour of the last three named states.

After his removal to Barre he made occasional visits to Charlestown, during one of which, in the autumn of 1815, he preached for the North Parish , for which service he received four dollars, either as a remuneration, or to assist him in defraying his travelling expenses.

Such is the brief sketch of this pioneer of Universalism in Charlestown and Vermont. He was not distinguished either for his education or culture, for he had no advantages for gaining the former, except such as were afforded in the common schools of his time, and he was too much engaged in his life-work to think much about the latter. But the lesson he has left is one of sincerity, earnestness, perseverance and self-sacrifice in the cause which he deemed the cause of truth, which is worthy of all admiration ; and if we do not feel like adopting his religious doctrines, this much we may certainly say, that it would do us all good to adopt the great practical lesson of his life. II. Elizabeth, (dau. of Wil-

liam and Bethiah Farwell) b. in Mansfield, Ct., Aug. 12th, 1751; III. Bethiah, (time of birth not recorded) m. Joel Holton, of Westminster, Vt., b. July 10th, 1738. Ch. 1. Joel, b. Oct. 5th, 1769; 2. William, b. July 26th, 1771; 3. Zoheth, b. Jan. 21st, 1773; 4. Jemima, b. Jan. 18th, 1775; d. Aug. 18th, 1777; 5. John, b. Feb. 11th, 1777; 6. Alexander, b. Jan. 19th, 1779; 7. Erastus, b. Feb. 6th, 1781; d. Feb. 12th, 1781; 8. Bethiah, b. Mar. 7th, 1782; 9. Erastus, b. Feb. 19th, 1784; d. May 3d, 1800; 10. Jemima, b. May 28th, 1786; d. July 7th, 1865; 11. Elisha, b. May 1st, 1788; d. Feb. 1st, 1790; 12. Isaac, b. March 13th, 1790. Nearly all the above who lived to maturity married and had families, (see descendants of Joel Holton, Westminster, Vt.); IV. Joseph, (no record of birth) m. Polly ———. Ch. 1. Joseph, b. Apr. 6th, 1781; 2. Ira, b. Sept. 28th, 1786. 3. Polly, b. Feb. 16th, 1792. Joseph Farwell, sen. was one of the representatives from Charlestown at the battle of Bunker Hill; V. Isaac, b. in Walpole, N. H., Oct. 29th, 1763; m. Prudence Allen, (dau. of Benjamin and Peggy Allen) b. May 14th, 1769; VI. David, b., in Westminister, Vt., March 6th, 1766.

VII. Jesse, b. in Charlestown, N. H., Aug. 15th, 1768; m. Abigail Allen (dau. of Benjamin and Peggy Allen) b. Feb. 8th, 1784.

Mr. Farwell died Oct. 28th, 1844. His whole life was spent in North Charlestown, where he established a character and exercised an influence that rendered him a highly esteemed and most valuable member of the community. As a man he has been described as having been conscientious, upright and honorable in all his dealings, and as having, to the close of life, sustained, in every respect, an unblemished reputation. In religious belief he was a Universalist of the Murray school, in which faith he lived and died. He made many friends, and his memory, by the aged in that section of the town where he dwelt, is still warmly cherished.

Ch. of Jesse and Abigail (Allen) Farwell: 1. Bethiah, b. Dec. 3d, 1793; d. June 12th, 1874; 2. Peggy, b. Oct. 17th, 1795; m. Asa Meacham, (see Meacham); 3. William, b. Aug. 11th, 1797; d., in Buffalo, N. Y., June 21st, 1862; m. Nov. 27th, 1822, Sophia Putnam, b. June 30th, 1800. In an obituary notice of William Farwell, written at the time of his death, the following passages occur: "The deceased came from Charlestown, N. H. about six years ago. He was a man of excellent character, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was an affectionate husband, a loving father, an upright citizen; walking in the light of the Christian religion. He was sick for a long time, and when

the struggle was over his body was taken back to Charlestown for interment." Ch. (1) Caroline H., b. Oct. 22nd, 1823; d., at Buffalo, N. Y., June 22nd, 1863; m., Feb. 22nd, 1852, George Meacham; one child, Henry F., b. at North Charlestown, Feb. 5th, 1853; (2) Henry Delano, b., in Elmore, Vt., Apr. 4th, 1826; m. Lucy A. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 4th, 1851. Ch. [1] William D., b. Jan. 12th, 1853; d. Feb. 12th, 1853; [2] Carrie M., b. March 20th, 1854; [3] Julia P., b. Sept. 3d, 1862; [4] Jennie W., b. Nov. 12th, 1864, d. Nov. 20th, 1866; [5] Lucy A. b. July 21st, 1871. Henry Delano Farwell now resides in Buffalo, N. Y.; 4. Malinda, b. 1799; d. May 11th, 1803; 5. Horace, b. June 20th, 1802; d. at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 22nd. 1834.

6. George, b. June 27th, 1804; m. Sept. 11th, 1827, Aurilla Brownell, b. in Little Compton, R. I., March 25th, 1804. George Farwell, whose death occurred Nov. 15th, 1875, was a valuable citizen, and long known as one of the substantial men of the North part of the town. His life was eminently characterized by sobriety, integrity and fidelity in all business transactions; and in all trusts which were committed to him. They had the following children. (1) John Howland, b. Feb. 3d, 1830; m. June 4th, 1865, Jennie L. Eaton, of Chicago, who was b. in Canada West, April 4th, 1843. Ch. [1] Harry E., b. at Detroit, Mich., May 22d, 1867; d. at Grand Rapids, Aug. 24th, 1875; [2] John C., b. at Grand Rapids, April 30th, 1870; (2) James H., b. Feb. 27th, 1832; m. Sept. 1868, Henrietta E. Kuhl, of Stockton, Cal. They have three children and reside in Stockton. (3) Jesse H., b. Jan. 22d, 1834; m. April 24th, 1859, Emer J. Godfrey, of Detroit, b. Oct. 1st, 1841. Ch. [1] George, b. Oct. 3d, 1863; [2] Jeremiah Godfrey, b. June 26th, 1868; [3] Emer J., b. Dec. 31st, 1875. Jesse H. now resides in Detroit, Mich. (4) Sarah, b. Oct. 30th, 1836; d. Feb. 12th, 1858; (5) Martha, b. July 14th, 1841; d. Sept. 12th, 1843; (6) David E., b. March 20th, 1845; m. March 20th, 1869, Etta M. Barker, b. June 23d, 1847.

7. Lewis, (son of Jesse and Abigal Farwell), b. Sept. 16th, 1806; m. Jan. 14th, 1833, Sylvia Sturtevant, b. March 12th, 1806; Ch. (1) Abby, b. Feb. 2nd, 1834; m. Thomas Howes, Oct. 17th, 1853, and d. in Mattapoisett, Mass., June 3d, 1854; (2) William E., b. Jan. 7th, 1836; m. June 7th, 1859, Rebecca A. Chase, of New Bedford, Mass. They have three children and reside in New Bedford. (3) George Lewis, b. May 17th, 1838, resides in Buffalo, N. Y.; (4) Mary Ann, b. Sept. 23d, 1841; m. May 15th, 1866, in North Charlestown, Rev. Charles J. Shrimpton, of Stillwater, N. Y.—have three children; (5) George·

anna, b. Feb. 9th, 1843; m. Levi Blossom, of Mattapoisett, Mass.; (6) Ellen, b. Oct. 9th, 1846; m. Henry Hamlin, of North Charlestown. Lewis Farwell, whose family is given above, was one of the selectmen of Charlestown for the years 1845–46 and '47. He died at Acapulco, Mexico, June 21st, 1852.

8. Melinda, (dau. of Jesse and Abigail Farwell), b. Sept. 1809; d. July 1848; m. Joseph Denison, of Leyden, Mass.; one son, Andrew J., resides in Chicago. 9. Eldridge, b. March 13th, 1812; m. 1st, Lucy Barden; m. 2nd, Nancy Hathaway; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 27th, 1864. Eldridge Farwell removed to Buffalo, in 1835; and in 1837, opened an establishment for the manufacture of coffins, the first that was ever opened in that city. In 1843, he was Alderman from the old Fifth Ward, and in the Common Council was Chairman of the Committee on Schools, and took an active interest in establishing and sustaining the free school system. In 1853, his health requiring a change he removed to Chicktowaga, where for several years he represented the town in the Board of Supervisors. At the time of his death he was one of the Commissioners of the Erie County Penitentiary. In these and other positions of public and private trust, he bore himself with credit and success, and always with unquestioned integrity. 10. Matilda, b. Aug. 30th, 1814; m. Seth Meacham, Oct. 22d, 1836. (See Meacham). VIII. Eldridge, (son of William and Bethiah Farwell), b. March 6th, 1770.

Col. Isaac Farwell was the son of Daniel and Mary Farwell, and was born in Groton, Mass., March 28th, 1744. He was the third of eight children, bearing the names of Daniel, Anna, Isaac, Timothy, Mary, Edmund, Zaccheus, and Benjamin. The date of his settlement in Charlestown has not been ascertained, nor any important incidents of his life before the commencement of the war of the Revolution. At the battle of Bunker Hill, he was First Lieutenant, in Co. No. 1, John Marcy, Captain, in the Third N. H., Regiment, commanded by Col. James Reed. This Regiment did good service. (For Farwell's pecuniary loss, see vol. VII., N. H., Provincial Records, page 597). After the battle he continued with the army. In April 1777, he received the commission of Captain, of Co. No. 1, of the First N. H., Regiment, under the command of Col. Joseph Cilley of Nottingham. In this capacity, he served his country till Nov. 1782. The following soldiers from Charlestown were members of his company. Gilbert Caswell, Lemuel Royce, Nathaniel Powers, Simeon Powers, William Leighton, Timothy Newton, Silas Porter, Aaron Adams. During the

war he only rose to the rank of Captain, but he was afterwards Colonel, probably in the Militia. On his tomb stone, in the village cemetery at Charlestown, is the following

INSCRIPTION.

"In memory of Col. Isaac Farwell who, having in an eight years vigorous war bravely combatted the enemies of his country, fell a victim to the last of enemies, to whom the bravest and weakest must finally submit, on the 31st of Dec. 1791, in the 47th year of his age."

Col. Farwell m. Abigail, 3d child of Capt. Ephraim and Joanna (Bellows) Wetherbe, and widow of James Nutting Willard, son of Lieut. Moses and Susanna (Hastings) Willard. Ch. I. Sophia, b. in 1775; m. Jason Wetherbe; (See Wetherbe) II. Merriam, b. Sept. 9th, 1780; d. in Charlestown, unmarried. III. Eliza, b. Oct. 14th, 1782; m. Levi Moore, of Montreal—left two daughters.

Josiah and Lydia Farwell came from Chester, Vt., Sept. 22nd, 1766; Ch. Lydia, Josiah, Mary, Joseph, Anna, Oliver, and Deborah. Josiah Farwell, jr., m. Mary Lathan, June 21st, 1795; Ch. 1. Mary, b. Feb. 15th, 1796; 2. William Henry, b. Feb. 28th, 1797; 3. Sabra, b. Apr. 19th, 1799.

Elisha and Sarah Farwell, Ch.; I. Sally, b. July 28th, 1776; II. Elisha, b. Nov. 2nd, 1777; III. Isaac, b. June 4th, 1780; IV. Polly, b. Aug. 9th, 1782; V. John, b. May 10th, 1785, in Springfield, Vt.; VI. William, b. March 4th, 1787, in Springfield, Vt.

John W. Ferguson, (son of Edward and Keziah (Willis) Ferguson) b. in Frelisburg, Canada East, June 11th, 1826; m. Sept. 24th, 1851; Hannah H. Chadborn, (dau. of Benjamin and Sally (Cady) Chadborn) b June 6th, 1826; in Cornish, N. H. Ch. I. Clara E., b. in Frelisburg, Aug. 11th, 1852; II. Martha A., b. in Cornish, N. H., Dec. 16th, 1854; III. Edward B., b. in Charlestown, Jan. 9th, 1861; IV. Arthur W., b. Feb. 22nd, 1863—Mr. Ferguson came to Charlestown in October, 1856.

Daniel Finnegan, (son of Patrick and Mary (Real) Finnegan) b. 1804, Co. of Cavan, Province of Ulster, Ireland; m. Nov. 1st, 1830; Elizabeth Mc Naboe, (dau. of John and Elizabeth (Gilroy) Mc Naboe) b. in Co. of Langford, Ireland, Nov. 1st, 1812. Came to America, 1831, settled in Charlestown 1839. Ch.

I. John, b. Aug. 6th, 1832; m. 1854, Mille Fairbanks of Springfield, Vt.—He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, in a Connecticut Regiment;—d. in Bradford, Vt., Jan. 17th, 1871—They had one child

b. Oct. 15th, 1858, now the wife of Charles Lockwood, of Charlestown; m. Jan. 1st, 1872. Ch. (1) Edward, (2) d. unnamed. II. William Henry, b. Apr. 17th, 1836; d. July 27th, 1867, at San Fransisco California. III. Thomas, b. Aug. 23d, 1840; m. Maria Wheelan, Brooklyn, N. Y., no children. He is now a member of the United States Detective force. (See Soldiers in War of Rebellion.) IV. James, b. Dec. 3d, 1849; m. July, 1870, Sarah Cody, b. in Prince Edward's Island—Ch. 1. John Henry, 2. Elizabeth M., b. Oct. 24th, 1875; V. Frank, b. April, 16th, 1855.

John S. Fish, (son of Joseph and Nancy (Crosby) Fish), b. in Putney, Vt., Dec. 14th, 1834; m., Dec. 14th, 1864, Ellen L. Richardson, (dau. of Jerastus and Eleanor (Lane) Richardson) b. in Westminster, Vt., Sept. 1st, 1833. Came to Charlestown, Apr. 1st, 1867.

Isaac Fisher came into town about 1799 and continued in town eight or ten years, when he removed to Springfield, Vt., of which place he became a valuable citizen. He had several children, but I do not know the time or the order of their birth. He used to live in a house which stood where "Rose Cottage" now stands, on the left hand of the road, in the hollow, just north of the village, as you go to Springfield. His business was to take charge of the grist mill, belonging to Captain John Willard, which stood on the brook on the same side of the road as the house.

Mr. Fisher was lively and witty, but I can only give the following anecdote of him. It was quite popular seventy years ago for many religious people to make, what we should appropriately term now, extravagant confessions of their sinfulness and ill-desert. Among those who used to do this was a Deacon C., who was a very excellent and truthful man, but who thought it necessary, when he got into a religious conference meeting to tell how bad he had been, supposing, doubtless, that thereby his piety would appear to better advantage. One time, after he had made a peculiarly humble confession, of this sort, Mr. Fisher, who was in the meeting, got up, and, in his very pleasant manner, said, "My friends I am sorry, very sorry to hear Deacon C. say what he has. I have had a good many dealings with him, and I must say, notwithstanding all he has just said of himself, I cannot but think he has dealt honestly with me. But if he is such a man as he tells for, I shall have to begin to look out for him. Yet I feel, after all, like trusting him a little longer, for I had a great deal rather believe that what he has now said is not true, than to look upon all his past life as a lie." Deacon C. made no more confessions of the kind.

Albert H. Fisher m. Aug. 1848, Sarah Jane Dunsmoor, (dau. of John and Polly (Sartell) Dunsmoor) b., in Charlestown, Sept. 14th, 1816. Mr. F. d. in Charlestown, Oct. 22nd, 1872. Ch. I. Emma Jane, b. Oct. 2nd, 1849; m.. Oct. 3d, 1869, James Edward Finley, then of West Peabody, Mass, now of Chester, Vt. (1875). Ch. 1. Albert Henry, b. Apr. 20th, 1870; 2. Emma Lizzie, b. Dec. 26th, 1872; II. Mary Lizzie, b. Sept. 2nd, 1853.

Aaron Fisk married Hannah Laughton and lived for a number of years in Charlestown. He died in February, 1862, in Jaffrey, N. H. Mrs. Fisk died in Lowell, Mass. in 1847. Ch. I. Rosaltha, m. Harvey Clark and lived and died in Charlestown. Ch. 1, Hannah Janette; 2. Helen; 3. Frank; II. Frances Maria, m. Samuel Baldwin, and lives in Langdon; III. Orrisa Ann, m. George Fuller; d. in the State of Maine; IV. Artemisia, m. Albert Fisk, of Claremont, and lives in Keene; V. John W., m. Arvilla Dodge; lived in Charlestown about twenty years; now lives in South Acworth. Ch. 1. Algine Aaron; 2. Leon Nahum; 3. Flora; VI. James Wilson, b. in Dalton, N. H., Oct. 19th, 1835; m., Apr. 28th, 1861, Mary Jane Sharp, (dau. of John and Margarette (Patterson) Sharp), b. June 15th, 1837, in Greensboro, Vt. He has resided in Charlestown, excepting a short interval, for over twenty years. Ch. 1. Elmer W., b., in Acworth, Feb. 26th, 1863; d. Sept. 20th, 1865; 2. Freeman Edgar, b., in Acworth, Jan. 11th, 1867; 3. Dickie G., b. in Charlestown, Sept. 9th, 1866; 4. Alvin W., b. Aug. 13th, 1868; 5. John Henry, b. Nov. 17th, 1870; 6. George S., b. Aug. 25th, 1873; VII. Orin R., b. Sept. 4th. 1837; m., March 2nd, 1865. Belinda D. Eaton, (dau, of Darius and Belinda (Spencer) Eaton) of Acworth, b. Sept. 29th, 1840. Ch. 1. Martina Helen, b. Dec. 12th, 1865; 2. Nellie Louisa, b. July 19th, 1868; 3. Fannie Maria, b. Nov. 1st, 1870; 4. Walter Harry, b. Apr. 20th, 1873; d. Aug. 26th, 1874; 5. Wesley Herbert, b. Apr. 15th, 1874; VIII. William Andrew, d. in Concord, N. H., Apr. 1869 aged 22; IX. Adelaide Anna, d., in Lowell, Mass., aged 2 years. The paternal ancestors of the Fisk family were from Petersham, Mass.; the maternal from Swansey, N. H.

Capt. Beriah Fitch, son of Jonathan Gorham Fitch, of Nantucket, came to Charlestown in 1810, and settled in the north part of the town. He was a sea captain, and had married, twelve years previously, Sally Delano, (dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth (Swain) Delano) also of Nantucket. They had two children, who settled in Charlestown. I. Eliza, b. Jan. 5th, 1800, who m. Jennison J. Hubbard, (see Hubbard,; II. Lydia C., who m. Enoch Hammond West, Esq. (see West).

Ebenezer Fletcher came to town in 1808; removed in 1824. He built the last house at the north end of the west side of Main St., now owned by Mrs. Harriet M. Baker. The house now standing first south of the "Fletcher House," as it is called, was his shop. The name of his wife is not recollected. His children were Eliza L., Hiram A., now a distinguished lawyer in Lancaster, N. H., Kimball Batcheller, Mary and Lucy. He used to do a great deal of work connected with Capt. John Willard's sawmill, which was situated at the right hand of the road leading to Springfield. He removed from Charlestown to the north part of the state, to what was then called Indian Stream. When he went from town, his household goods were drawn by a pair of oxen, harnessed one before the other. A very good character is given him by those who knew him.

Samuel Laselle Fletcher (son of Joel and Dolly (Silsby) Fletcher) b. at Orwell, Vt., April, 1820; m., Dec., 1846, at Claremont, Catherine Macauley Jones, (dau. of Abraham and Susan (Long) Jones) b. at Claremont, May, 1824. Ch. I. Ellen Louisa, b. May 4th, 1849; established in business in C. as a watchmaker and jeweller, (1874); II. Katie Marselia, b. Apr. 14th, 1851; d., Feb. 17th, 1866; III. Mary Eliza, b. July 22nd, 1854. Mr. Fletcher has made his home in Charlestown, since 1836 or '37. He was town clerk in 1849.

Elisha Fling lived in the small house on the cross road, from the road to Springfield and Hall's Mills, which is now occupied by Israel Gibson. Both his character and culture will be understood and appreciated by the following list of his taxable effects which he made out and presented in due form to the listers, and which is now found in the records of the town. It is inserted in this work by request:

"Into your list, I give my poll,
With one red cow that's six years old;
With one small house, and acre of land,
The soil of which is filled with sand.

Six dung hill fowls, and one old cat,
Which clears the house of every rat;
One sow pig, and fifteen sheep,
Which jump so bad, I'm plagued to keep.

My loving wife, it's known full well,
She works like sin and scolds pell-mell;
Three boys, two girls, so smart you'll find
They are a comfort to my mind.

That's all I've got. I have no more
This eighteen hundred thirty four;
To you, dear sir my list I bring,
And subscribe myself, ELISHA FLING.

Mr. Fling m., 1st, Belinda ———, who d., March 5th, 1842, aged 48. Ch. (I give the order but am not *certain* of its correctness.) I. William, who obtained such an education that he was licensed to preach—is now a teacher at the west; II. George; III. Sarah; IV. Rebecca; V. Richard; m., 2nd, Phyla Parker, We have his testimony that his children were smart, and were a comfort to him. What more could a parent desire? Two other persons of the name, Lester Fling and Abel Fling, married and lived in town for awhile. Lester m. Polly Russell, Dec. 1790. Abel m. Susanna Alvord, June 10th 1793—know nothing of their families.

EZRA FRANKLIN, son of Jonathan Franklin, b. at Lyme, N. H., Oct. 5th, 1813; m. Nov. 16th, 1865, Martha Ellen Bowman, (dau. of Samuel and Lucy (Gardner) Bowman), b. July 24th, 1826, at Charlestown, N. H., where (1874) she still lives. Ch. I. Henry De Haven, b. Nov. 12th, 1866. II. May, b. May 1st, 1868. Mr. Franklin died March 2d, 1872. (See Bowman.)

LEE FRENCH, m. Levina Hodgkins, (dau. of John Hodgkins), (see Hodgkins), and had the following children. I. Willard H., b. in Charlestown, Sept. 21st, 1816; m. 1st, Dec. 24th, 1837, Susan Willard, (dau. of Wait and Susan (Minard) Willard); Ch. 1. Frances Ellen, b. Oct. 9th, 1839; d. June 28th, 1866; 2. Caroline Isadore, b. June 29th, 1842; d. Oct. 7th, 1858. Mrs. French d. July 19th, 1861. He m. 2d, Oct. 23d, 1873, Mrs. Elizabeth (Henderson) Hood, b. June 20th, 1835. W. H. French spent the early part of his life in C., and returned in 1873. II. Martha W., b. in Litchfield, Ct. III. Abel, b. in Litchfield, Ct., is now (1875) living in Iowa.

THOMAS FROST, b. August 30th, 1776; m. Feb. 13th, 1805, in Jaffrey, N. H., Betsy Butters, from which place he removed to Charlestown in 1814. Ch. I. Horace, b. May 2nd, 1806; m. Jan. 19th, 1832, Melinda, (dau. of Frederick and Anna (Farwell) Locke), b. March 9th, 1804, and died Feb. 22d, 1871. Ch. 1. Henry Locke, b. March 8th, 1837; m. Apr. 8th, 1867, Olive P. Wright, (dau. of William and Harriet E. Wright), b. in Burdette, Tompkins, Co., New York, March 15th, 1846; Ch. (1) Mertie Melinda, b. Jan. 30th, 1868, in Farmington, Jeff. Co., Wis. (2) Helen Amelia. b. July 30th, 1869, in Hardin, Hardin Co., Iowa. (3) James Edward, b. March 9th, 1871, in Oakland,

Iowa. (4) Mary Esther, b. Oct. 4th, 1873, in Charlestown, N. H. 2. Edwin, b. May 4th, 1839; m. 1866, Katie Whipple; Ch. (1) Alice Maria, b. Dec. 25th, 1867; (2) Bertha, b. July 1871; (3) Mabel, b. 1874. Edwin Frost lives in Peoria, Ill. 3. Maria, b. Nov. 26th, 1840; 4. Lewis, b. Sept. 4th, 1842, is a physician at Mechanicsburgh, Ill. 5. James, b. July 25th, 1848, is (Jan. 1876), a member of Tuft's College, Medford, Mass. II. Pamelia. III. Rufus K. IV. Thomas, b. in Jaffrey, N. H., July 15th, 1811; m. Julia L. Shurtleff, of Charlestown. Ch. 1. Nancy, d. in infancy; 2. William, b. Sept. 17th, 1837; 3. Martha, d. in infancy; 4. Rufus H., b. Jan. 23d, 1842, resides in Springfield, Ill.; 5. Hiland L., b. Dec. 8th, 1840; m. Nellie M. Learned, June 23d, 1868; 6. Herbert L., b. Nov. 23d, 1850. V. Alvin, b. in Jaffrey, N. H., Oct. 23d, 1812; m. Mar. 20th, 1850, Cynthia Clark. Ch. 1. Newton Alvin, b. Nov. 6th, 1851, is married and settled as a watchmaker and jeweler, in Hanover, N. H. 2. Helen Jane, b. Dec. 26th, 1853; m. Frank Woods. 3. Martha Ann, b. Nov. 4th, 1855. Alvin Frost was one of the selectmen in 1856–59–70. He d. Feb. 12th, 1875. VI. Orinda. VII. George W. Frost son of Thomas and Betsy (Butters) Frost; m. Sept. 5th, 1839, Sarah Stoddard, of Charlestown, N. H. Ch. 1. Lizzie Stoddard, b. June 15th, 1841; m. Sept. 19th, 1870, W. Roland Bailey, of Kingston, Mass.—one son, Roland, b. Sept. 14th, 1871. Mr. Bailey was lost at sea Jan. 15th, 1872. 2. Sophia Willard, b. Jan. 21, 1843; m. Jan. 25th, 1862, Charles Buxton, of Londonderry, N. H.; one child, Lizzie Sophia, b. Sept. 12th, 1862; d. Oct. 19th, 1864. Mr. Buxton recruited company G., in the 11th Vt., Heavy Artillery, was chosen its Captain—promoted to Major. This brave and greatly beloved officer was killed at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19th, 1864. 3. George Henry, b. June 5th, 1845—enlisted in the 1st New-Hampshire Cavalry, 1862, and served during the war. 4. Edna Francina, b. Oct. 2nd, 1849; m. Jan. 20th, 1870, Charles H. Leach, of Waterville, Vt. One child, Herbert, b. April 30th, 1870. 5. Fannie Estelle, b. July 3d, 1854; m. Apr. 1st, 1872, Frank Cunha, of Grascioza, Portugal. 6. Pliny Taylor, b. Jan. 3d, 1857. VIII. Attaline. IX. Caroline. X. Susan. XI. Henry. XII. Henry Cyrus. XIII. Roania C.

Micah Fuller, m. Lois Sartwell (dau. of Obadiah and Rachel (Parker) Sartwell) b. in Groton, Mass., July 4th, 1724—no record of children—Page 197 in the Proprietors' Records is the following "Voted, that the sum of twelve pounds lawful money of the Province of Massachusetts Bay be allowed to Captain John Spafford, Lieut. Moses

Willard, Lieut. Isaac Parker, Lieut. John Sawyer, Mr. Seth Walker, Lieut. James Johnson, Simon Sartwell, Nathaniel Parker, James Farnsworth, Ebenezer Putnam, to enable them to pay Micah Fuller, Blacksmith, the money they became obliged to pay to said Fuller, on behalf of the proprietors, for his coming and setting up the trade of Blacksmith in town." He was one of the signers of the petition to Massachusetts Sept. 8th, 1755, for aid to assist the inhabitants of Charlestown in defending the place. (See page 70.)

James Harvey Fuller, (son of Abel and Phebe (Hawkins) Fuller of Putney, Vt.,) b. 1825; m. Jan. 24th, 1858, Augusta Ann Folsom (dau. of Andrew and Nancy (Leavett) Folsom) b. July 12th, 1835; came to C., in May, 1871—One child, Eva Augusta, b. June 5th, 1860.

Michael Galvin (son of Michael and Mary (Lartin) Galvin) Co. Clare, Ireland, m. Sept. 8th, 1851, Bridget Madigan, (dau. of Dennis and Ann (Mc Carty) Madigan) Co. Clare, Ireland) b. 1816; One child, Kate Galvin, b. Oct. 16th, 1852.

Thomas Gardner, (son of Joseph), b. June 26th, 1846; m. Oct. 16th, 1865, Cleminy Ashey, (dau. of Louis and Catharine Ashey,) b. Feb. 25th, 1847;—Ch. I. Thomas, b. Aug. 21st, 1867;—II. Mary Ann, b. Jan. 2nd, 1869; d. June, 1869; III. Mitchel Omer, b. May 31st, 1870; IV. Cleminy Emma, b. Oct. 24th, 1871; V. Joseph Lewis, b. Aug. 17th, 1875. Came to C., from Canada, 1869.

John Garfield (son of Joseph and Abigail (Persons) Garfield, of Spencer, Mass.) b. July 26th, 1771; m. Feb. 16th, 1800, Susan Rogers (dau. of Benjamin and Susan (Battles) Rogers) b. in Charlestown, Oct. 18th, 1773; Ch. I. William, b. March 19th, 1801; m. 1st, Dec. 20th, 1827, Betsey Pollard (dau. of Samuel and Betsey Pollard.) One child Harriet, b. April, 1829, m. Henry How, of Claremont; had one child, Flora, and d. Jan. 9th, 1855; Mrs. Garfield d. May 12th, 1830—He m. 2nd, Nov. 21st, 1833, Anna Walker and had children; 1. Betsy, b. April 1835: d. Jan. 1855; 2. George, b. 1837; d. April, 7th, 1863; 3. Sarah, b. May 1840; m. Albert Frost and lives in Peterborough, N. H. 4. Marriette, b. Nov. 1841; m. Carlton Hurd, and lives in Newport, N. H. 5. Mary Ann, b. 1846; d. June 28th, 1871. II. Susan b. Oct. 10th, 1803; m. April 19th, 1831; Burrill Porter (see Porter). III. Abigail b. Nov. 3d, 1805; m. Dec. 25th, 1828, Lewis H. Walker—One child, Lizzie, m. Fred Cooley. Mr. Walker d. July 1st, 1843. IV. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 21st, 1808; m. April 5th, 1837, Warren Dodge—had two children, Fred and Ursula—d. 1844; V. John

Gilbert, b. Dec. 3d, 1817; d. Oct. 17th, 1846; VI. Mary, b. April 9th, 1820; d. Aug. 12th, 1849.

Lewis Gay, b. in Stoughton, Mass., Apr. 24th, 1785; m. Nov. 2nd, 1813, Elizabeth Gay, b. in Canton, Mass., Oct. 11th, 1784. He settled at first, in Canton, from whence after the birth of four children, he removed in Oct., 1828, to Charlestown, N. H. Ch. I. Lavinia, b. Jan. 1st, 1815; d. March 10th, 1869. II. Lewis, jr., b. Feb. 12th, 1820; m. May 4th, 1843, Hannah E. Howard, b. in Marlow, N. H., Jan. 5th, 1822. Ch. 1. Sarah E., b. Apr. 4th, 1844. 2. Martha E., b. Sept. 11th, 1850. 3. Eva L., b. March 22nd, 1852. 4. Sumner F., b. Oct. 14th, 1856. 5. Clara J., b. March 1st, 1861; d. Sept. 12th, 1861. III. Isaac N., b. March 11th, 1826. IV. Charles, b. Sept. 7th, 1828; m. Jan. 6th, 1853, Elizabeth A. Richardson, b. in Cornish, N. H., Oct. 26th, 1831. Ch. 1. Edwin V., b. Sept. 27th, 1854. 2. Arthur H., b. Oct. 22nd, 1867; d. Dec. 10th, 1870. 3. Carrie H., b. Dec. 7th, 1870. Charles Gay was 2nd Selectman in 1861 and 62; 1st, in 1863, '64 and '65; 3d, in 1873; and second Representative in 1866 and '67. Elizabeth wife of Lewis Gay, Sen., d. Jan. 3d, 1839. He m. 2nd, June 25th, 1839, Lorinda Howard, b. in Alstead, N. H., Nov. 25th, 1802. His 2nd wife d. in May 1858, and Mr. Gay d. July 8th, 1861.

Thomas, Shubael and Seth Geer came from England and settled in New York and Connecticut. Thomas, son of Seth, m. Mary Pease and came to Charlestown from Enfield, Ct., in May, 1780. He came with a yoke of oxen, and a cart in which was stowed his wife and four children, and household goods. The cart was the first vehicle of the kind, (such is the tradition) ever seen in Charlestown. He was on his way hither on the *dark day* which occurred on the 19th of May, 1780; and was obliged, on account of the darkness, to stop and put up. On coming to C., he first lived in a house near the present residence of J. G. Briggs, Jr. Esq., and had a tannery to the north of it. He also carried on the business of shoe making. He afterwards built the house now standing on the north-east corner of East and Sullivan streets; also a small shoe shop, such as was then common in New England, and devoted himself to shoe making entirely. Mrs. Geer was a milliner and dress maker—the only one in town at that time. After moving into their new house, the family were frequently entertained by the howling of wolves which used to come down at night from the deep forests, and prowl around the door. Mr. Geer died at the age of 89; Mrs. Geer at the age of 92.

Ch. I. Horace, b. March 20th, 1773; m. Nancy Owen; II. Wil-

liam, b. Dec. 3d, 1775; III. Mary, b. March 29th, 1778; IV Philothea, b July 19th, 1780; m. Lemuel T. Cheney, of Westmoreland, Jan. 18th, 1802; V. Sybil, b. Apr. 11th, 1783; m. Henry Bostwick, ———, N. Y.; VI. Thomas, b. Aug. 13th, 1785; m. Nancy Woodbridge; VII. Seth, b. June 30th, 1788; m. Mary Pier and settled in Vergennes, Vt.; VIII. Noah Phelps, b. May 28th, 1791; IX. Cynthia, b. Sept. 11th, 1793; m. Peter Boynton.

Noah Phelps Geer m., Feb. 8th, 1814, Sally Buckman, b. July 25th, 1791, with whom he lived on the old Geer homestead, pursuing the trade of his father for 57 years. Mrs. Geer spun and wove all the cloth for her children's clothes, also the shoe thread for her husband—turning the wheel with one foot, while she rocked the cradle with the other. Mr. Geer d. May 22nd, 1871; Mrs. Geer, June 10th, 1873. Ch. 1. John, b. May 4th, 1815; m. Lucia Carpenter, of Montpelier, Vt.; 2. Anna, b. Nov. 4th, 1817; m. E. H. Russell, of Nantucket; 3. Seth, b. Sept. 24th, 1819; m. Angie De Groff, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; 4. Mary, to whom the writer is indebted for these facts, relating to the Geer family, resides at present (1875) in Walpole, N. H., b. Dec. 20th, 1821; 5. Maria, b. May 5th, 1823; m. A. K. Maynard, of Walpole, N. H.; 6. William, b. Feb. 23d, 1826; m. A. Emergene Crosby, dau. of John Crosby; 7. Sybil, b. Sept. 9th, 1827; m. Henry Turner, of Turner, Me.; 8. Lizzie or Elizabeth, b. June 10th, 1829; m. E. H. Wentworth, of Lowell, Mass.; 9. Sarah, b. Feb. 7th, 1831; m. Dana Slade, of Alstead, N. H.; 10. James, b. June 12th, 1836; d. Jan. 20th, 1866. Two children named Rebecca, died in infancy—the 1st, b. May 26th, 1833; the 2nd, Jan. 6th, 1840.

The following are from the town Records.

Shubael and Sarah Geer. Ch. I. William, b. Sept. 25th, 1769. II. Cynthia, b. March 19th, 1771; At and over in the County of Cumberland in the Province of New York. Wm. was the first child born in said town, Andover, Vt.; III. Ralph, b. Oct. 24th, 1777.

Ebenezer and Sarah Geer. Ch. I. Abigail, b. Apr. 6th, 1775; II. Martin, b. Dec. 20th, 1776; d. Sept. 11th, 1777. Mrs. Sarah Geer d. Feb. 23d, 1777.

George and Anna Geer. Ch. Royal, b. March 5th, 1789.

Walter Geer m. Lucy Allen, (dau. of Benjamin and Peggy (Spafford) Allen) b. March 28th, 1758. Ch. I. Harmony, b. in Lebanon, N. H., June 27th, 1784; II. Dan, b. in Windsor, Vt, Nov. 7th, 1786; III. Lucy, b. Jan. 29th, 1789.

Jesse S. Gibbs, (son of Silas S. and Hannah (Wrightington) Gibbs)

b., in Agawam, Mass., July 17th, 1837; m., Nov. 24th, 1863, Sarah H. Knights, (dau. of William, jr. and Miriam S. (Thomson) Knights) b. in Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 28th, 1843. Ch. I. Frank K., b., in Lynn, Mass., Apr. 5th, 1865; II. William K., b., in Lynn, Mass., Nov. 18th, 1867; III. Jesse, b., in Marblehead, Mass., July 28th, 1869. Mr. Gibbs came to C. in 1868.

Israel Gibson, b. Apr. 24th, 1811, in Fitchburg, Mass.; m., Oct. 18th, 1836, Sarah A. Gibson, b. Apr. 11th, 1816, at Royalston, Mass. Ch. I. Israel G., b, at Gilsum, N. H., Nov. 26th, 1838; m. Mrs. Ellen P. Stearns, (dau. of Lewis and Elvira (Bundy) Adams) b. Feb. 27th, 1834. One child, Laura B., b. Apr. 23d, 1869. (see Adams); II. George W., b., in Petersham, Mass., June 20th, 1840; III. William S., b., in Petersham, Mass., Feb. 22nd, 1841; m., Dec. 24th, 1807, Caroline E. Walker, b., in Springfield, Vt., Jan. 11th. 1840. Ch. 1. son, b. Oct. 10th, 1868; d. same month; 2. Sarah F., b. Oct. 24th, 1869; 3. William G., b. July 27th, 1872, and d. Oct. following: 4. Charles S.; b. Mar. 23d, 1874; IV. James W., b. Sept, 27th 1844; d. Oct. 25th, 1844; V. Lucy J, b. Oct. 2nd, 1845, Templeton, Mass.; m. —— Colburn; VI. Henry, b., in Gardner, Mass., Dec. 22nd, 1850; m., Sept. 18th, 1872, Mary V. Roundy, (dau. of Samuel and Vioma (Adams) Roundy); VII. James M., b., in Gardner, Oct. 27th ———; VIII. Thomas Edward, b., in Charlestown, Dec. 11th, 1858.

John Giffin (son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Sawyer) Giffiin, of Gilsum, N. H.) b. Oct. 5th, 1829; m., July 22nd, 1854, Eliza Hannah Mack, (dau. of Solomon and Adeline (Knights) Mack, of the same place) b. Feb. 6th, 1832. One child: Abbie Estella, b. Feb. 4th, 1859. They settled in Charlestown, in 1866.

James Gilchrist was b., in Boston, Mass., and d., in Charlestown, N. H., June 12th, 1827, at the age of 52 years. Previous to his removal to Charlestown, in 1822, his family had resided in Medford, Mass, but as he was commander of a vessel (whence his title of captain) his duties called him, almost continually to the ocean, so that it was only occasionally that he could enjoy the pleasure of their society. But, at length, having accumulated an amount of property sufficient to enable him to give up his life upon the sea, he purchased a residence and farm in South Charlestown, to which he came, and where the few brief years which remained to him were spent in a retirement more agreeable to him, doubtless, from its contrast with his previous life. Captain Gilchrist married Susanna Wyman, of whom I will only say here, as I shall speak

of her more particularly hereafter, that she was born in Woburn, Mass., and died, at Charlestown., at the age of 74, March 20th, 1858.

The following is the register of their family : I. Emily, b. Jan. 1st, 1805; m., June 20th, 1832, Samuel Crosby, (son of Dr. Samuel and Ruth (Terry) Crosby) b. Sept. 12th, 1791—no children, (see Crosby). Mrs. Crosby d. Jan. 2nd, 1873; an excellent woman; II. Margaret A., b. March 13th. 1807; m. Captain Mathews W. Green, of Charlestown, Nov. 5th, 1832, and d. Nov., 1865, aged 58, (see Green).

Chief Justice John James Gilchrist.

The following obituary notice of this distinguished man, who was the third child of Captain Gilchrist, was written a few days subsequent to his decease, by his intimate friend and classmate, Hon. George S. Hillard, of Boston, who has given so full and just a view of his character, and of what he accomplished in his profession, that it can be improved by no additions:

"The death of Chief Justice Gilchrist, of the Court of Claims, was announced in our paper some days ago; and we spoke of it as a great public loss. What we then said under the pressure of a fresh bereavement we now repeat, and the loss which the country has sustained is none the less, from the fact that, owing to the nature of his functions, and the sphere of his duty, the general public can hardly estimate the value of what has been taken from them, but must rely upon the report of those who stood in such relations to the living man as enabled them to take the measure of his power and his worth. Judicial services make men less conspicuous than political; but they are not less important or less useful; and the faculties and accomplishments they demand are not less high or less rare. But from the limited sphere in which the life of a Judge moves, it is the more imperative duty of those who know his value to set forth, distinctly and carefully, his claims to the gratitude and reverence of the community which he has served. This sad office of love and honor we now propose to discharge.

John James Gilchrist was born in Medford, in this State, February 16th, 1809. His father, James Gilchrist, was a master of a vessel; and is yet well remembered by many as a man of powerful frame, vigorous understanding, and great energy of character. He early acquired a competence, and removed, while his son was yet a child of tender years, to the beautiful village of Charlestown, in New-Hampshire, where he bought a farm, and occupied himself in rural pursuits

for the remainder of his life, which was brought to a close in the prime of his manhood from the effects of an accident. Here the boyhood of Judge Gilchrist was mainly passed; and here he pursued, under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. Crosby, a portion of the studies preparatory to a collegiate course. He entered Harvard College in the autumn of 1824. He was at that time more mature in person and character than most youths of his age, and his college course was marked by the same manly attributes. He looked, moved, and spoke more like a man than a boy: he took but little part in the athletic sports and exercises natural to his period of life, and the ample stock of native and inherited health he brought with him enabled him to live easily without them. He was not a very hard student; and his college rank, though respectable, was lower than might have been, had he devoted himself more exclusively to the acquisition of it. He was then, and indeed always, of a tranquil spirit, little moved by the stings of a restless and uneasy ambition; a temperament which, if it lost him some distinctions which he might easily have won, saved him from many heart burnings and much corroding discontent. But his class-mates entirely appreciated his intellectual promise, and predicted for him a higher future than his position in his class would have justified them in doing. In the studies which were congenial to him he showed his excellent native capacity: in Latin, for instance, he had no superior; and the style of his English compositions was uncommonly smooth, graceful and mature; but in those departments for which he felt no natural aptitude he never sought to acquire distinction by compulsory efforts. But he was a universal reader—devouring every book he could lay his hands upon—not guided by the wisest discrimination, or exercising the best choice; but constantly adding to the stores of a most attentive memory, and securing to himself the grace of a wide cultivation, while the energy of a healthy mind enabled him to derive the most of good, and to suffer the least of evil, from his miscellaneous range. Respected by his class-mates for his abilities and cultivation, he was not less endeared to them by his social sympathies, his genial temper, and his kindness of heart. He had a keen sense of humor, a love of society, and a healthy enjoyment of life in all its forms; and by these his love of books was modified and tempered, so as not to become an absorbing and exclusive passion.

After leaving college, he commenced the study of law at Charlestown, under the guidance of the late William Briggs, an eccentric but very well read lawyer, who possessed a much larger and better collec-

tion of law books than country practitioners usually accumulate. Of these books—in that quiet village, in which there was so little to disturb or distract the mind of the student—Judge Gilchrist made most excellent use; and by a wide range of elemenatry reading laid the foundations of his ample stores of legal learning. From the office of Mr. Briggs he went to the law school in Cambridge, where he was known as a most diligent student, ranging over the whole domain of the common law, and letting none of his opportunities pass by unimproved. Upon his admission to the bar, he formed a connection in business with the late Governor Hubbard, whose daughter he afterwards married; thus finding himself at once in good employment, and escaping the discipline of that dreary period between the expecting of clients and the coming of them. The next few years were passed in the diligent and successful practice of the law; but in such a way that he was every day adding something to his stock of practical and available legal learning. As was naturally to be expected of a rising young lawyer, he took some part in the politics of his State, and was for more than one year a member of the Legislature; (1836–37) but he always made the politician subservient to the lawyer, and his aspirations were professional and not political. When, therefore, in 1840, at the early age of thirty-one, he was appointed one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, it was with the general and hearty approval of the bar, and the public. He was a very young man for such a post; a year younger than Judge Story was when he was made a Judge, and also a year younger than Mr. Justice Buller, when he was elevated to the King's bench, at an age which startled all the venerable proprietie of Westminster Hall.

But where there is substantial ability and a sufficient stock or learning to begin with, there is some advantage in commencing a judicial career in youth, before the mind has been long subjected to the warping and hardening influences of the bar. Judges who are advanced to the bench in declining life, after a long period of successful practice, are apt to show a disposition to overrule or question the cases which have been decided against them at the bar; for it is asking too much of human infirmity to expect that they should assent to a principle or construction by which they or their clients have been sufferers. From this peculiarity or temptation, Judge Gilchrist was happily exempt. He had been long enough at the bar to have become familiar with the rules of evidence and practice, and to have made practical trial of his book learning, but not long enough to have ac-

quired a quantity of mental biases and inclinations, consciously or unconsciously, carrying him away from the truth.

When in 1848 the place of Chief Justice was made vacant, by the resignation of Judge Parker, Judge Gilchrist had proved himself to be a man of such high judicial excellence, and to be possessed of such a principle of intellectual growth and progress, that the eyes of all were at once turned towards him as to one in natural succession to the dignity; and his appointment gave general satisfaction and equal assurance. In this high place he remained until the Court of Claims was created by Congress, when he was placed at the head of this tribunal by President Pierce, who was his warm personal friend, who had often appeared before him at the bar, and thus knew at first hand, and of his own knowledge, how eminently qualified he was for the responsible and laborious duties which were to be devolved upon him.

Thus of the twenty-seven years which elapsed between his admission to the bar and his lamented death, eighteen were passed in the discharge of judicial duties. It is as a judge, then, that we are to consider him; and by the manner in which he bore himself in this high office are we to try his claims to be held in gratitude and honor by those who come after him. He put his whole mind—all that he had and all that he was—into his judicial life; before the public he stood in no other aspect, and was known by them in no other character. When he first went upon the bench, we have little doubt that he contemplated it as, in all human probability, a life long service; and we know that he determined to devote himself to it with entire singleness of purpose, and to leave nothing undone which could help to make him as good a judge as his gifts and powers would permit him to be. To this determination he adhered; never yielding to the seductions of indolence, and never turned aside by the temptations of political ambition. He had the advantage of an excellent preparation, both in book knowledge and in practice; and he had the further advantage of having an admirable judicial understanding, and a perfect judicial temperament. Thus upon the bench he was ever a growing man; and at the time of his death he would assuredly have been pronounced a magistrate of the first class, tried by any standard known to the bar in England or America.

His learning was ample, various, and serviceable. In depth and extent of legal lore, many of his judicial contemporaries may have equalled him, and a few may have excelled him. He had no professional pedantry, no vanity of legal antiquarianism, no taste for the

obsolete curiosities of black letter learning. But he had a sufficient knowledge of the history, principles and spirit of the common law, to view every subject that arose from its proper point of view, and in its just relations to kindred and collateral branches; and his patience of labor enabled him to investigate every question that required research, thoroughly and completely. He had in a high degree that fine legal perception which distinguishes the living principle from the accidental and temporary forms through which it has been manifested. Having early taken a wide survey of the whole field of legal learning, and made an outline map of the region, it was a matter of course that his after-acquired knowledge should naturally and easily have fallen into place, been duly classified and arranged, and kept within easy reach and ready for use.

The digest of New-Hampshire Reports, published by him in 1846, well illustrates his power of thorough and scientific classification. On examination, it will be found no servile copy of preceding compilations, but a work of independent investigation and original construction. The only criticism which it ever called forth, was on the part of those who complained that it was a departure from the stereotyped forms in which digests are usually cast, and thus to them less convenient for immediate reference—an objection to which no one could have assented, who had used the book enough to comprehend its luminous method.

Judge Gilchrist was also a good and clear reasoner. The logical faculty in him was not predominent; it had not the force of a primitive instinct; and he knew little of the rules and definitions of formal logic; but he saw distinctly the point to be maintained, or the proposition to be proved, and his arguments were accurate, cogent, and consecutive.

His learning and method would not have made him the excellent magistrate that he was, had they not been accompanied by a large share of practical administrative ability. This was perhaps his strong point; and that in which his superiority over others was most obvious. He lived in a period of change in the business and social relations of men—when new interests were perpetually springing up and developing themselves—when innovations in legislation, not always the growth of wisdom or knowledge, were constantly devolving upon courts the solution of questions in which little aid can be derived from adjudged cases. Judge Gilchrist was in unison with his time, alike from the progressive character of his understanding, and his social and sympa-

thetic temperament. He had the tact to see what must be done in order to make the judiciary keep pace with the progress of the age, and he had the courage to do it. Herein he was aided by his intuitive sagacity, his quickness in discerning the wants of the public mind, and the sound practical character of his understanding, which found the reasons of the law in the needs and uses of the law.

In presiding over the full bench, he was quick, attentive, and courteous. He rarely interrupted counsel in their aguments, unless he had reason to apprehend that he had failed to take the point intended to be conveyed; and when the necessary explanation had been given, he applied himself, anew to his task of patient hearing. He knew that nothing is gained in point of time by interrupting counsel for the sake of answering them, and that such a course often leads to unprofitable and unseemly discussions. His judgments were rendered with perfect clearness, and are written with scholarlike accuracy and taste. His statement of facts was often made with such lucid and consecutive method, as to leave little to be done in the way of legal reasoning and the application of legal principles.

But his fine judicial qualities were even more signally displayed in his sittings at Nisi Prius. Here a judge is constantly exposed to emergencies which put his faculties and resources to the severest test; for no foresight can predict, no preparation can anticipate, the unexpected turns of a trial, or the sudden questions which arise, and must be at once settled. All these claims were met by Judge Gilchrist with an ease and self-possession—a dignity and courtesy—which nothing but conscious strength could give. He ruled his Court without effort, and without his rule being uncomfortably felt. His own sweetness of temper and serenity of temperament had a natural and benignant influence upon the bar: his own manner was so collected and courteous that it acted with contagious power upon others. In all the jar and heat of forensic strife, he never for a moment lost his temper; and was always ready, when the occasion required it, with a seasonable word or two to soothe the ruffled feelings of contending counsel. A gentleman of nice observation, who had long been a practitioner before him, states that he had never seen him, in a single instance, give way to the slightest expression of impatience or irritability. His delicate sense of humor often enabled him, when the zeal of counsel was presuming a little too much upon the good nature of the bench, to check them by an admonition in a playful form which recalled them to their duty, but left no sting behind.

To the trial of a cause he gave strict and undivided attention. Not a word escaped from him—not a look could be detected—from which an inference could be drawn as to his impressions of the case. He took careful and full notes of the testimony: everything that occurred which was necessary to be remembered was recorded; the exact point of each exception written down, and in matters of nicety submitted at once to the counsel—so that when the trial was over, every one was ready to admit the absolute truthfulness of the record.

In charging the jury he stated with clearness and precision, but without any technicalities, the points of the case, and the exact questions to be determined by them; and read from his notes everything which the witnesses had said material to those points. He was rarely heard to say that this or that witness proved such and such facts; but he stated clearly what had been said, but without any comment which would have intimated his own opinion, or led the jury to think that he had done so.

He had none of that mistaken ambition which makes Judges sometimes so anxious to obtain verdicts. It was his desire, not so much to try many cases and get many verdicts, as to try cases thoroughly and satisfactorily, and to secure verdicts that would stand, and which the parties would be willing to have stand, So that when the charge was closed, and the case given to the jury, the parties and their counsel always felt that they had had a fair trial, and that whatever the result might be, they would have the verdict of the jury, and not the verdict of the judge. The sense of defeat was never inflamed and aggravated by the sense of injustice and partiality.

The professional and judicial accomplishments of Judge Gilchrist fitted him, in a high degree, for the peculiar duties of a tribunal like the Court of claims, which were of a mixed character, dealing with law and facts, and requiring the constant exercise of the power of patient analysis and methodical distribution. His appointment to the place of presiding judge was hailed with universal satisfaction, and the community felt that the President had herein given that tribunal the fairest possible start, and the best chance for permanent endurance. To the severe labors of his new post he applied himself with self-forgetting assiduity; and we fear that his life may have been shortened by toils so unbroken and monotonous as the business of the Court imposed upon him.

And well and thoroughly was his work done; it was large in amount and excellent in execution. In the great and exciting interests at Washington, the functions of a modest judicial tribunal are apt to be over-

looked; but the thoughtful observer will see how important in a system like ours is an institution which rescues a mass of private claims from the strife of parties and the passionate debate of an impatient legislative body, and tries them by the application of unerring rules of law and precedent. What the fate of this tribunal may be we cannot say, nor how far the future Congresses may respect its decisions; but if men like Judge Gilchrist can be found willing to devote themselves to its unambitious but important duties, we feel assured that it will be well for the country if its results should be deemed absolutely binding upon the reason and conscience of the legislature, and be respected as are the judgments of ordinary courts within their appropriate sphere.

As we have before intimated, the public life of Judge Gilchrist was exclusively judicial; and by his long and able service in this department he has earned a title to the lasting gratitude and reverence of the community. But in the hearts of his friends he has left other records and built other monuments. And he was rich in friends; for his tastes and sympathies were not fastidious though discriminating; and his qualities of mind and character were such as to exert a strong attraction over all who came within his sphere. His love of literature continued unabated to the last; in the reading of good books he found constant refreshment and relaxation in the arduous duties of his judicial life. With the Latin and French languages he was entirely familiar, and he read their books with discriminating relish; but his chief pleasure was in constant communion with the best specimens of the literature of England and of his own country. His taste was manly, catholic and independent; but with a natural preference for the writers who were popular in his boyhood and youth. But no man was less exclusive or bigoted in his intellectual sympathies than he; almost anything in the shape of a book was welcome to him; and no man had a more hearty enjoyment of genius in all its forms and manifestations. He delighted in literary discourse, and the free interchange of literary discussion and criticisms, and his conversation had the flavor of scholarship and the perfume of a cultivated taste. In the departments of historical research or literary investigation, he might have won distinction, had his powers been directed in that path.

He was a man of warm affections, social sympathies and genial tastes. He had the usual compensation that accompanies a life of hard and tranquil work, in the freshness of feeling maintained by him to the last. There was never a younger heart buried in the grave of a man of forty-nine. The natural pleasures which spring upon the lap of the common

earth never lost their relish to him. He needed not the sting of strong excitements to rouse and animate him. His temperament was quiet but not torpid; his mind was always active and his sympathies always ready. Many of the friends to whom he was most attached he only saw occasionally, and this gave a peculiar zest to the moments he could spend with them. His was not a mind which was roused to brilliant display by the stimulating atmosphere of society; but he was a most instructive and agreeable companion at all times. His extensive knowledge of books was gracefully but not pedantically displayed; and his fine sense of humor and keen perception of the ludicrous gave perpetual flavor and spirit to his discourse. There was a peculiar charm in his manners from their perfect repose. He had nothing of that uneasy unrest so common in busy men among us, who look and act as if they had lost the sense of present enjoyment from the pressure of a future engagement. Few men did more work than he; few men had more work to do, and yet in his moments of social relaxation he seemed like a man of absolute leisure, too happy to find some other idler to help him kill the hours as they rose.

No one had a better claim than he to the "grand old name of gentleman," whether we regard the essential or the formal elements which make up that character—the inward sentiment or the external manifestation. He was a finished man, even in small things. He was careful for instance, and scrupulously neat, in his dress and personal appearance, and did not fall into the common practice—just the reverse of what should be the case—of growing slovenly and neglectful as he grew older. So, too, his handwriting was both legible and beautiful, and he took great pains to keep it so, and to resist the injuring influences of the constant taking down of testimony from the lips of witnesses. The comfort of good judicial handwriting to lawyers, reporters and printers is more obvious than common.

Judge Gilchrist left a widow and two children—a son and daughter—to survive him. In the several domestic relations of son, husband, father and brother, he was one of the kindest, most amiable, and most indulgent of men. His home, in the beautiful village of Charlestown—a finely situated, unostentatious, and most comfortable country house—was the seat of a simple and generous hospitality; and those of his friends who have been welcomed by him under his roof, will sadly and tenderly recall the happy hours there spent, and the atmosphere of easy kindness which they breathed from the moment its threshold was crossed.

We are aware that this notice will be read by many to whom Judge

Gilchrist was but little known. The worth and value of a good judge are not distinctly felt out of his own jurisdiction; and as he lived in a quiet and secluded village, there were comparatively few who had the opportunity of learning his engaging qualities as a man. To those who did not know him we may seem to have said too much in commendation of him; but we have endeavored to do him no more than justice, and those who did know him will bear us out in this statement. Had the writer aimed to express his own sense of loss in parting from a friend to whom every chamber in his heart was unlocked—in seeing no more on earth a face that for thirty years was never turned towards his but with a glow of welcome, affection and trust—he would have used language stronger still. But this has not been our purpose; we have described what the public have lost and no more."

Such is the account of one who had the best opportunity of knowing the true character and worth of this accomplished man. The time of the birth of Judge Gilchrist has already been given. He married Aug. 25th, 1836, Sarah Dean Hubbard, (dau. of Hon. Henry Hubbard), b. Oct. 8th, 1814. By this marriage he had two children. 1. Sarah Hubbard, b. July, 1837; m. Henry F. Daland, of Boston, Mass. 2. James, b. Oct. 1838, residence in Boston. IV. Edward, b. Feb. 1841; m. July 12th, 1856, Clarissa Sage Crosby, (dau. of Rev. Dr. Jaazaniah and Huldah Robinson (Sage) Crosby), b. Sept. 17th, 1829. Dr. Gilchrist died Nov. 4th, 1869, at which time Mr. Hillard who had written the obituary of Judge Gilchrist, at the time of his decease, contained above, prepared and published the following notice of *him*.

"Edward Gilchrist, M. D.

Dr. Gilchrist, whose sudden death, at Chelsea, has been mentioned in the papers, was a man who should not pass away without some notice. He was a native of Medford, in this State, but while he was yet a boy his father removed to Charlestown, N. H., and it was from this place that he entered the navy in 1832. At the time of his death he stood in the order of date of commission nearly at the head of the surgeons of the navy. He had had an ample professional experience, and was master of his profession in all its departments; a skilful and ready surgeon, and a sagacious physician, fruitful in resources, with a presence of mind that never failed. Nor was his capacity by any means limited to his profession. He was a man of force and brain, who in any sphere would have been a man of mark. He had no small share of executive and administrative ability, with a love of order, an in-

stinct of method, and a ready command of details. Of a noble presence, with manners of a natural dignity, a resolute will and dauntless courage, it was an easy matter for him to enforce due obedience. He always gave one the impression of having a large amount of reserved power. His general knowledge and literary attainments were very great. His love of reading was a passion that never abated, and his memory was "wax to receive, and marble to retain." He knew the whole range of English literature from Chaucer to Tennyson. He was familiar with the languages of France and Spain, and not ignorant of those of Italy and Germany. There was not a question in science, literature, history, or philosophy which he could not enter upon with more or less of preparation. He had read immensely, observed much, and thought much. With such large powers and such varied attainments, it may be asked why he has not left behind him some enduring record in science and literature, and the answer is, that what he lost in fame he gained in happiness. He felt neither the sting of ambition nor the hunger of vanity. Though capable of great and long-continued labor, his natural temperament was inclined to love of ease. In the discharge of his professional duties, and in his omnivorous reading, he found all the occupation and interest that his nature craved. Dr. Gilchrist had in large measure the traits and qualities which endear men to their friends. His heart was warm, his social nature strong; he was hospitable, generous and true. He was discriminating in the choice of friends, but faithful to all the claims and offices of friendship. A vein of eccentricity ran through his being, which was perfectly natural, but was not understood by all. Independent and self-reliant, he carried his contempt for public opinion to an unnecessary, perhaps an unwise extent. His hatred of hyprocrisy and cant was such that he would often set his shadows rather than his lights in the foreground. His dislike of pretension caused him rather to hide than proclaim his attainments and accomplishments. Had he been vainer he would have been more popular, but he would not have had more friends. He was in all respects a marked, individual, characteristic man. His motives and impulses were always self-derived. No man was less shaped by the attrition of others; he was a crystal and not a marble. To him might be applied with exact truth the lines of Sir Henry Wotton:—

> "How happy is he born and taught
> That serveth not another's will."

The writer of this notice knew him long, and loved him well; he

will never cease to honor his memory and lament his loss. And there are many others that will share his love and his grief."

V. Hannah S., b. Apr. 25th, 1812; d. Oct. 27th, 1859. VI. Susan, b. Aug. 22nd, 1814; m. Nov. 5th, 1833, Francis Low. VII. Martha R., b. Oct. 27th, 1818; m. Nov. 24th, 1858, Edmund L. Cushing. (See Chief Justice Cushing). VIII. Daniel S., b. June 17th, 182–; m. June 1858, Caroline M. Parker. IX. Charles H., b. June 11th, 1829; d. June 4th, 1849.

Lewis Gilmore, (son of Apollos and Julia (Heaton) Gilmore) b. Jan. 17th, 1792; m. 1st, Feb. 14th, 1814, Sarah Wilbur, of Westmoreland, (dau. of Jonathan Wilbur). Ch. I. Roxana W., b. June 20th, 1814; m. Thomas Whipple; (see Whipple.) II. Susan R., b. May, 1st, 1816; m. April 19th, 1843, C. T. Buffum, of Keene, N. H. d. Dec. 22nd, 1854; one child, Ellen A., b. Nov. 18th, 1848; d. Feb. 20th, 1865. Mrs. Sarah (Wilbur) Gilmore dying, Mr. Gilmore m. 2nd, Feb. 18th, 1842, Emily Campbell, (dau. of James and Desire (Slader) Campbell, of Walpole, N. H.,) b. March, 14th, 1797, and d. March, 25th, 1851. Ch. I. Albert W., b. Dec. 1st, 1822; m. Nov. 1847, Louisa Way, (dau. of Leonard Way,) resides in Chicago, Ill. II. George M., b. April 24th, 1824; m. Sept. 15th, 1851, Sophia J. Metcalf, (dau. of Horace Metcalf,) resides at Faribault, Minn. Ch. 1. George H., b. Dec. 18th, 1854; 2. Frank M., b. Nov. 29th, 1855; 3. Minnie S., b. Oct. 8th, 1857; 4. Jennie M., b. Jan. 20th, 1860; 5. Julia H., b. Dec. 30th, 1862; 6. Albertine L., b. Dec. 12th, 1865; 7. Grace C., b. April 10th, 1871. III. Solon C., d. young; IV. Emily A., b. April 22nd, 1829; V. Solon C., b. Jan. 19th, 1831; m. Aug. 14th, 1868, Annie Cleveland, of Bangor, Me; resides in Boston. VI. Julia H., b. Aug. 9th, 1833; VII. Harriet L., b. Sept. 28th, 1836; m. Sept. 28th, 1868, Winslow C. Neal, of Acworth;—Ch. 1. Albert G., b. Jan. 25th, 1870; 2. Annie G., b. June, 1872; 3. Alice L., b. Dec. 8th, 1873. Mr. Gilmore came from Drewsville to Charlestown, in 1826. He built a woolen mill in North Charlestown about 1827, and owned a grist-mill and saw-mill, near where Charles Way has a mill.

George Gilmore, (son of Thomas and Janet (Campbell) Gilmore) b. Oct. 12th, 1824, in Markinch, Scotland—Came to Charlestown, Feb. 13th, 1848, immediately after his arrival in the United States. He m. Apr. 29th, 1858, Angeline Calista Keyes, (dau. of Vine and Mary B. (Taylor,) Keyes) b. in Littleton, N. H., Dec. 19th, 1838. Ch. I. Thomas, b. July 20th, 1859; d. Sept. 21st, 1859; II. Nettie, b. July 12th, 1860; m. July 3d, 1875, Charles Fisher, (son of Asa M. and

Marion C. (Erskine) Fisher,) b. in Claremont, N. H., Sept. 27th, 1852; III. Katie, b. Dec. 21st. 1862; d. Aug. 27th, 1864; IV. Della, b. June, 20th, 1865.

Richard Glidden, m. Abigail Hubbard, eldest child of Capt. Jonathan Hubbard and Abigail (Jenison) Hubbard, and had eight daughters and three sons, all of whom lived to grow up. The following is a very imperfect account of this family, but the best that the writer has been able to obtain. Ch. I. Ruth, m. —— Kelso, and removed to Stockholm, N. Y. II. —— ——— m. Richard Holden, and lived in Waterbury, Vt. III. Fanny, m. —— ——— IV. Hannah, m. Timothy Holden, and lived and died in Charlestown. (see Holden.) V. Mary, m. Stephen Willson, and removed to Lancaster, N. H. where she lived and died. VI. Rebecca, m. Paul Cushman, and removed after a time to Dalton, N. H., where she died. VII. Grace, m. Parker Cushman, and removed to Littleton, N. H., where she died. Mr. Cushman died at the age of 99 years, and five months. Horace Cushman, now of Dalton, 74 years old (Jan. 1876) is his son. VIII. Susanna, m. Aug. 21st, 1799, Levi Osgood.

The sons were Hubbard, Willard, and Richard. IX. Hubbard, b. March, 8th, 1775; m. Oct. 11th, 1807, Elizabeth Metcalf, b. March, 14th, 1779. She d. Dec. 25th, 1850. He was selectman from 1825 to 1833. Ch. 1. Richard, b. Feb. 28th, 1809; d. Jan. 28th, 1817.

2. John M., b. Dec. 14th, 1810; d. Dec. 19th, 1873; m. Oct. 14th, 1835, Mary Etta Parks, b. Dec. 24th, 1815; One daughter (adopted) Nettie L. Chase, b. Aug. 25th, 1861. John M. Glidden was twelve times Moderator—Representative in the years 1845–1854–55–1863–64. State Senator, 1865–66–67. He was a prominent man in all the business affairs of the town. Mrs. Glidden at present (Jan. 1876) resides in Claremont. X. Willard, m. Mary ———, and their children b. in Charlestown were, 1. Grace Maria, b. Mar. 16th, 1808; 2. Timothy Holden, b. March 29th, 1810; 3. Josiah, b. May 12th, 1812—He removed to Genesee County, N. Y., where he died. XI. Richard, d. in Charlestown, about 1805.

Riley Goodell (son of Alvin and Mehitable (Perry) Goodell) b. in Westminster, Vt., Apr. 28th, 1830; m., March 1st, 1853, Harriet Rogers, (dau. of Lemuel and Fanny (Putnam) Rogers) b. in Rockingham, Vt., Feb. 25th, 1836. Ch. I. George A., b. Feb. 5th, 1854; d., in Westminster, Aug. 23d, 1854; II. Mary Ellen, b. May 25th, 1857; III. Dora, b. Dec. 31st, 1859; d. Dec. 17th, 1874; IV. Emma, b. Mar.

29th, 1866; V. Hilliard Ebenezer, b. Jan. 12th, 1873. Mr. Goodell settled in Charlestown, December, 1854.

Frederick Goodwin m., 1st, Elizabeth Boutell, Jan. 12th, 1817. Ch. I. Frederick, b. Jan, 23d, 1818; m., 2nd, Aug. 15th, 1822, Abigail Rumney. Ch. II. Mary Ann, b. Oct. 25th, 1823; III. Martha S., b. May 24th, 1825. Frederick Goodwin, sen. died May 31st, 1864 aged 75.

Samuel E. Gowing, (son of Samuel and Polly (Remington) Gowing) b. Aug. 31st, 1823.; m., Feb. 16th, 1847, Laura R. Roundy, (dau. of John and Laura (Simonds) Roundy) b. Sept. 23d, 1826. Ch. I. John R., b. Dec. 16th, 1848; resides in Springfield, Vt.; II. Arthur C., b. Sept. 17th, 1864. Mr. Gowing came from Rockingham, Vt. to Charlestown, in March, 1860.

Albert G. Graham m., 1853, Harriet Corbin, (see John Corbin) Ch. I. Ella D., b. 1855; II. Alice, b. 1857; d. 1873; III. Fannie M., b., 1862.

Phineas Graves m. in 1762, Elizabeth (dau. of Isaac Parker, jr. and Mary his wife) b. in Groton, Mass., Feb. 3d, 1744. Ch. I. Belinda, b. Jan. 6th, 1763; m. Elihu Dickinson, (see Dickinson); 2. Daniel, b. Feb. 21st, 1764; 3. Eunice, b. Aug. 11th, 1765, and d. May 1766, (see Col. Abel Walker).

William Gregg, (son of John and Lydia (Melvin) Gregg) b., in Acworth, Oct. 2nd, 1801; m., in Charlestown, Jan, 1839, Adeline Frost (dau. of Thomas and Betsy (Butters) Frost). Ch. I. George W., b. March 25th, 1840; d. Sept. 29th, 1853; II. Sue M., b. Oct. 26th, 1840; resides in Red Wing, Minn.; III. Mary, b. May 12th, 1844; d. Sept. 10th, 1862. Mrs. Gregg d. Aug. 20th, 1863. Mr. Gregg settled in Charlestown in 1835.

Capt. Mathews Wyley Green is an old retired ship-master who commenced his sea life at the early age of *eleven* years, as a cabin boy. He sailed from Boston for the East Indies with Capt. James Gilchrist (late of this town) immediately after peace was declared in 1815. He retired from the sea in 1868. In the course of his eventful life he has visited most parts of the known world. He has circumnavigated it *four* times; doubled Cape Horn *twenty-one* times; made many voyages to Europe, South America, the East Indies, the North West coast and Kamtchatka.

The Green family came to Charlestown together with the Gilchrist family, from Medford, Massachusetts, in the year 1822, and then consisted of Mrs. Harriet Green, the widow of Mr. Francis Green, a

merchant of Boston, her two sons, Henry and Mathews, and two daughters, Anna and Mary. Mrs. Green died in 1847. Anna married Dr. Samuel Webber, of Charlestown, and died in 1868. Mary lived with Henry at Bellows Falls, where they both died; Mary in 1853, and Henry in 1867.

Mathews is the only survivor of the family. He married Margaret, a daughter of his old commander, Captain Gilchrist, in 1832, who died in 1864. They had four children, two daughters, Harriet and Margaret, and two sons, Francis and James, who are now both Lieutenant Commanders in the United States Navy. Francis married a daughter of Judge Cushing, of this town, and James married a daughter of Judge Bond, of Edenton, North Carolina. Capt. Green is now, at the age of 71, enjoying a green old age strong and hearty and is one of the very few that remain of a class of New England seamen, who were trained from early boyhood to battle with the elements upon the ocean before the days of steam and iron ships.

The above was written in 1873. Capt. Green represented the town in the Legislature in 1873. He died April 8th, 1874, under the following circumstances. He had called at a neighbor's, in his usual health, on a benevolent errand, and had only had time to bid the family a cheerful good morning and take a seat, when he fell from his chair heavily forward upon the floor. It was at once supposed that he had fainted or was in a fit, but a physician being immediately sent for it was found that he was dead. He was an exemplary member of the Episcopal church—a consistent supporter of the temperance cause, and in every respect a worthy and good citizen.

Samuel H. Grinnell, b. Oct. 27th, 1811; m. Dec. 15th, 1842, Caroline Walker, (dau. of Gilson Walker, of Langdon); b. Jan. 11th, 1820. Ch. I. Abbie Walker, b. March 17th, 1844; Mrs. Grinnell d. Jan. 1st, 1846; and Mr. Grinnell m. 2nd, June 30th, 1847, Ann Tufts Wetherbe, b. May 30th, 1820. (See Wetherbe.) The children of this marriage were; II. George Wetherbe, b. Aug. 21st, 1848; d. Feb. 27th, 1861. III. Annie Eliza, b. Feb. 7th, 1854. IV. Louisa Hubbard, b. Oct. 4th, 1855. Mrs. Ann Tufts Grinnell, died Sept. 7th, 1873. Mr. Grinnell was one of the selectmen in 1854–55 and 56, and Quarter Master of the 16th Regiment of N. H., Militia, during the colonelcy of John M. Glidden.

Elijah Grout, Esq.

Elijah Grout, (son of John and Joanna (Boynton) Grout), b. Oct. 29th, 1732; m. July 17th, 1757, Mary (daughter of Jonathan

and Kezia (White,) Willard, of Lunenburg, Mass.,) b. Feb. 13th, 1734–5; a descendant, in the 4th generation of Major Simon Willard of Concord, Mass. Mrs. Grout d. at Charlestown, in 1786; Mr. Grout, March, 1807. Ch.

I. Amasa, b. March 26th, 1779; m. Feb. 21st, 1787, Lucinda, (daughter of Col. William and Joanna (Wetherbe) Heywood), b. Oct. 11th, 1764. Ch. 1. Cyrus; 2. Salmon, neither of whom settled in C. Amasa Grout, d. at Charlestown, in March, 1837.

II. Jonathan, b. April 24th, 1760; m. 1st, Parthena Page, (daughter of Peter and Sarah Page), (published May 25th, 1788), and settled upon the homestead, in what is now called Snumshire. Ch. 1. Fanny, b. Oct 11th, 1792; m. Sept. 1812, Abel Willard. (See Willard.) 2. Mary, b. March 12th, 1799; m. Ashbel Hamlin, (see Hamlin). 3. Sophia, b. Oct. 11th, 1802; m. Francis Bingham, and removed to St. Johnsbury, Vt. 4. Harriet, b. Aug. 1st, 1806; m. James Labaree. (See Labaree). Major Grout, as Jonathan Grout was familiarly called, was an officer in the Militia, and also a Justice of the peace. He was a good citizen, with at once the independence of his father "The brave old commissary" and many of the idiosyncrasies, which appear to be somewhat inherent in the Grout race; and which often created no little amusement. After the decease of his first wife, when his situation, and the condition of his family, were such, that he stood in need of another, the widows and marriagable ladies of the time, began to manifest some curiosity, as he was a man in prosperous circumstances, to ascertain, who might be the favored one, on whom his choice would fall. And such became the interest of some in the subject, that they even dared to approach him with the question, "Major Grout, which of us do you intend to take?" To which, the good Major good naturedly replied, "Wait till Thanksgiving time, and I will show you how I feel towards you." When Thanksgiving day arrived, great amusement was created on learning, that he had sent to every widow in town, a pumpkin and pint of molasses that they all might be furnished with pumpkin pies for that occasion.

His choice, at length, after a suitable time, fell on Mrs. Mary Prouty, widow of Samuel Prouty, (daughter of Elijah and Mary (Stevens) King), (see Prouty), and according to the usual custom of those times, in order to introduce his wife to her new neighbors, he soon gave a wedding party, to which as his house would not hold the whole town, he invited only those who lived between the two brooks, or between the upper and lower mills. This did not please some of his friends,

outside of those limits, who received no invitation, and who therefore made no little talk about it. This coming to the ears of the Major, he said he would give another party before long, and when he did he would give such a party, as nobody could have any reason to find fault with. This declaration he made good by inviting the whole town's poor; and one who was present at this gathering, describes it as one of the happiest she ever attended. Major Grout went after them with a four horse team, the finest that he could obtain; and the repast that was set before them, was not only bountiful, but most inviting. Of course there was no fault to be found with his party this time, and the persons who were dissatisfied with the first one, not only forgave him for what they had regarded as his neglect, but praised the goodness of heart, and heartily laughed at the excentricity, which had prompted the happy turn he had made.

His 2nd wife dying, he m. Jan. 16th, 1833, Miss Lydia Putnam, (dau. of Elisha and Lydia Putnam), b. Dec. 10th, 1794. A notice of this marriage was sent to the papers by himself, as follows. Married in Charlestown, Jan. 16th, Major Jonathan Grout, aged 73, and Miss Lydia Putnam, somewhat younger. Major Grout d. aged 93, 1854; Mrs. Lydia Grout, d. March, 1876.

III. Mary, 3d child of Elijah and Mary Grout, b. in Lunenburg, Mass., Oct. 23d. 1761; m. Enos Lovell, Esq., and removed to Middlesex, Vt. She had six children, and died May 19th, 1839. IV. Letice, also b. in Lunenburg, May 3d, 1763; m. June 11th, 1778, Nathaniel Holden and removed to Chester, Vt. She also had six children, and died in 1812. V. Sophia, (Sophy), b. in Lunenburg, Feb. 6th, 1765; m. Enos Stevens, son of Captain Phineas Stevens, March 4th, 1791, and removed to Barnet, Vt. She had 10 children. (See Stevens). The remaining children of Elijah and Mary Grout, were b. in Charlestown. VI. Eusebia, b. March 2nd, 1767; m. Oliver Farwell, of Fairfax, Vt.; had 7 children, and died Aug. 11th, 1825. VII. Theophilus, b. Aug. 29th, 1768; d. Apr. 5th, 1852, at West Concord, Vt. VIII. Dolly, b. Oct. 12th, 1770; d. unmarried, at Charlestown, in 1801. IX. Gen. Josiah, b. June 9th, 1772; m. Jan. 9th, 1797, Sally White, of Walpole, N. H.; settled in Fairfax, Vt.; filled important offices in town, and State; had 11 children, and d. Jan. 9th, 1853. X. Katie, b. Oct. 6th, 1774; m. Clark Cushman, in Charlestown, Feb. 3d, 1794. XI. Patty, b. June 19th, 1776; d. Nov. 2nd, 1777.

Elijah Grout, probably, did not remove with his family from Lu-

nenburg to Charlestown, before the year, 1766. His name appears on the town records, the first time in 1768, when he was elected 2nd selectman, which office he filled, in all, six times. He was 3d selectman in 1769, and 1st in 1794. He was also, three times, moderator, and five times, representative; the first time, in 1775, the last, in 1795, but two years previous to his death.

In the Revolutionary war, he threw all his energies into the cause of independence, and became known for his patriotism, not only in Charlestown, and the immediate region, but widely through the State. His first appearance, as an actor in the Revolutionary movement, was at a convention at Walpole, at the house of Capt. John Bellows. To this he was elected by the citizens of Charlestown, on the 24th of Oct. 1774, in connection with Lieut. Samuel Hunt. They were chosen to meet and consult with other delegates, or committees from the several towns in the county. The following extract, from Dr. Belknap's History of New-Hampshire, will give us the needed light in respect to the object of this gathering.

"At the meeting of the Assembly of New-Hampshire, in the spring, May 10th, 1774, the house of representatives, conformably to the procedings of the assemblies in the other colonies, appointed a committee of correspondence. The governor, who had in vain labored to prevent this measure, adjourned the assembly, and after a few days, dismissed it; hoping by this means to dissolve the committee also. But they were not restricted by forms. On a summons, issued by the committee, the representatives met again in their own chamber. The governor, attended by the sheriff of the county, went among them. They rose at his entrance. He declared their meeting illegal, and directed the sheriff to make open proclamation, for all persons to disperse, and keep the king's peace. When he had retired, they resumed their seats; but, on further consideration, adjourned to another house; and after some conversation, wrote letters *to all the towns* in the province, requesting them to send deputies, to hold a convention at Exeter, who should choose delegates for a general congress; and to pay their respective quotas of two hundred pounds agreeably to the last proportion of the provincial tax." (See Belknap's His. of N. H., page 351.)

The meeting at the house of Capt. Bellows, was to see if the towns of Cheshire county, would send delegates or deputies to the convention at Exeter, as had been recommended by the committee of correspondence. It was decided that they would. Accordingly, at a town meeting, held on the 19th of January, 1775, in Charlestown, notified

particularly to take action in the matter, we find that the following votes were passed.

"1st. Voted, that Benjamin Giles, Esq., be moderator of this meeting.

2nd. Voted, that the town will proceed to choose a deputy to represent them at Exeter, on the twenty-fifth instant.

3d. Voted, that Mr. Elijah Grout be the person chosen to represent said Charlestown, at Exeter the twenty-fifth instant, in order to choose delegates to send to the general congress, to be holden at Philadelphia, in May next.

4th. Voted that Mr. Elijah Grout be empowered to act in concert with the other deputies of this province, when met, to choose a committee of their body to proportion the sum each town ought to pay towards sending delegates, as expressed in the above vote. (Town Records, 1 B. page 139). The moderator dismissed the meeting."

There had been a meeting at Exeter, in the July previous, in which the different towns in the State had been represented by eighty-five deputies. But as there had been no concerted action of the towns of Cheshire county at that time, the representation from it had been by no means general. But at the convention on the twenty-fifth of January, both the towns of Cheshire county, and of the State were very fully represented; and a concise record of their action is thus given by Dr. Belknap. (p. 354). "Major Sullivan, and Captain Langdon were chosen delegates for the next general congress, to be holden on the 10th of May, at Philadelphia; and the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, was ordered to defray their expenses. This convention issued an address to the people, warning them of their danger; exhorting them to union, peace, and harmony, frugality, industry, manufactures, and learning the military art, that they might be able if necessary to defend the country against invasion. They appointed a committee of correspondence, with power to call another convention when they should judge it necessary."

From the time of his election as deputy to Exeter, during the whole period of the war, Mr. Grout was much relied upon for counsel by his own townsmen and by those who were appointed by the people to give direction to affairs to execute important trusts. On the 7th day of August, 1775, he was appointed one of the committee of safety for the town of Charlestown—The others were Samuel Hunt, William Heywood, Abel Walker, and Samuel Stevens, Esq. He was also early appointed commissary by the State Committee of Safety, and also to fill temporarily other offices where great fidelity was required; in all of

which there is reason to believe he discharged his duties in the most satisfactory manner; and when we consider the stirring times which preceded the battle of Bennington, the fact that his duties were thus discharged affords the highest proof both of his faithfulness and executive ability.

After the decease of his first wife, Mary Willard, Mr. Grout m. in Dec. 1786, Mrs. Abigail Hutchins, widow of Phineas Hutchins, whose children exactly equalled his own, there being ten living in each family. They were m. at Walpole, by Rev. Mr. Fessenden. Mr. Grout had had eleven children, but Patty the youngest had died. Mrs. Hutchins was originally from Lunenburg, and had probably had with Mr. Grout a life-long acquaintance. (For the names and births of the children, see Hutchins.)

Did Mr. Grout after his 2nd marriage, ever have a family gathering? If so, it must have been a spacious table at which the group sat down, and the old commissary must have been reminded of the times when he made provision for the soldiers of Stark. He was a brave old man, and good as he was brave. He withheld no endeavors, and refused to make no sacrifices which the situation and circumstances of the country demanded for its best welfare. Though possessed of no great culture he was intelligent, and far-seeing and had all the qualities of a sterling man. His descendants may be proud in being able to trace their origin from such an ancestor.

The following Record by Elijah Grout, as Justice of the Peace, may be of interest.

"June 24th, 1800. Personally appeared Samuel Harper and Polly Carlow, (alias Polly Fanner) and made declaration that they took each other as husband and wife, and promised to do their duty to each other as such, and desired I would record the same and get it recorded in the Town Clerks office."

Before me, Elijah Grout, Justice of the Peace.

John Grout Jr, brother of Elijah Grout, b. in Lunenburg, Jan. 13th, 1731; m. in L., Oct. 22nd, 1750, Phebe Spafford, (dau. of Capt. John and Hannah (Tyler) Spafford,) b. in Rowley, Mass., July 23d, 1733. After the birth of eight children, they removed to Charlestown. Ch. I. Phebe, b. Mar. 21st, 1751; II. Elijah, b. in Charlestown, N. H., Jan. 26th, 1753; III. Susanna, b. in Lunenburg, Dec. 12th, 1754; IV. and V. died young. VI. Endymia, b. Aug. 5th, 1761; VII. John Butler, b. Apr. 28th, 1763; VIII. Ferdinand, baptized May 5th, 1765; IX. Theodore, baptized Feb. 1st, 1767; X. Frederica, b. in

Charlestown, Dec. 1st, 1768; XI. Margaret Bradstreet, b. Apr. 10th, 1771. (See John Grout) Hall's Eastern Vt. page 650.

Jehosiphat Grout, (also brother of Elijah,) b. Aug. 7th, 1753, m. Oct. 16th, 1788, Anna Parker, (grand-daughter of Lieut. Isaac Parker, and daughter of Isaac Parker, Jr.) b. in No. 4. in 1753. He d. in Keene, Sept. 6th, 1806; Ch. I. Sophia, b. May 10th, 1789, at Charlestown; m. Apr. 21st, 1808, Phineas Cook, (then a lawyer but subsequently the minister, and pastor of the Churches of Acworth and Lebanon,) b. in Hadley, Mass., Oct. 9th, 1781. (See His. of Acworth, page 148, for a sketch of Mr. Cook.)

Solomon Grout, (also brother to Elijah,) b. June 27th, 1751, m. Ruth Putnam, of Charlestown, (dau. of Ebenezer and Mary Putnam,) b. Jan. 13th, 1749—50. Ch. I. Ebenezer, b. Apr. 12th, 1772; d. July 4th, 1775; II. Solomon, b. Jan. 20th, 1774; m. Sebra Allen, of Middlesex, Vt., had eight daughters, and one son, and died; III. Jesse, b. May 15th, 1775; d. Sept. 16th, 1776; IV. Charlotte, b. Nov. 29th, 1777; m. William Mc Clintock, of Elmore, Vt., had four children—died March 12th, 1829; V. Ebenezer, b. Apr. 29th, 1779; m. Abigail Clark, of Rockingham, Vt., and settled in St. Charles, Canada East in 1809; had five children, and died March 12th, 1853; VI. Ruth, b. Nov. 24th, 1780; m. Josiah Hart, of Charlestown, in 1812. He died in 1837, when she removed to Chatham, Canada, and m. Judah Center. VI. Polly, b. Sept. 1st, 1782; m. Philip Wheeler, of Morristown, Vt., had five children. VII. Levi, b. July 4th, 1784; m. Polly Nichols, of Morristown Vt., had three children, and was killed by the falling of a barn, Oct. 28th, 1820; VIII. Dan, b. March 6th, 1786; m. April 4th, 1811, Beulah Elmore, dau. of one of the first settlers of Elmore, Vt; had nine children, and died Jan. 22nd, 1841; IX. Phila, b. Aug. 20th, 1788; m. Edwin Richmond, of Morristown, Vt. had two children, and died Oct. 8th, 1811.

John Hackett, m. Martha Putnam, and was in Charlestown two or three years from 1809, when he removed to Langdon, and afterwards returned to Charlestown. Ch. I. Betsy; II. Harvey, who settled in Charlestown; b. at Charlestown, 1810; m. Apr. 27th, 1854, Charlotte Putnam, (dau. of Nathan and Nancy (Grinnell) Putnam), b. at Charlestown, March 28th, 1818. Ch. 1. Henry Clark, only child, b. at Charlestown, Feb. 11th, 1855. Harvey Hackett enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war, at the termination of which he was honorably discharged; enlisted at Brattleboro, Vt., July 1863, in the Eleventh, Vt., Reg., Battery M.; died of wounds received in front of

Richmond, Va., at David's Island, New York, June 17th, 1864. III. Martha; IV. John; V. Laura, d. at the age of 18 years; VI. Charles, b. in Langdon, Sept. 17th, 1815; m. Feb. 22nd, 1838, Olive Church, (dau. of John and Cynthia (White) Church.) (See Church); b. Aug. 4th, 1817. Ch. 1. George H., b. May 2nd, 1841; d. Nov. 12th, at Mc Dougall Hospital, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. (See Soldiers in War of Rebellion). 2. Anna Elizabeth, b. July 9th, 1844; 3. Edward Herbert, b. July 23d, 1850; m. Aug. 1st, 1875, Emma Irwin, lives in Boston. Charles Hackett was elected deacon of the Evangelical Congregational church, in Charlestown, in 1874. Mrs. Olive Hackett, d. Feb. 2nd, 1873.

Oliver Hall.

Oliver Hall for many years a merchant and well known citizen af Charlestown, was born at Middletown, Ct., Aug. 30th, 1752. He was the son of Daniel Hall, jr., of Middletown, and Mary Dwight, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Lyman) Dwight, of Northampton, Mass. The children of Daniel Hall, jr., of whom Oliver was the eighth, were as follows. 1. Esther, b. Jan 12th, 1738; m. Stephen Hall; 2. Abiah, b. Dec. 2nd, 1740; m. Benjamin Clark, of Westfield, Ct., (see Benjamin Clark), and died March 18th, 1826; 3. d. in infancy; 4. Jonathan, b. Nov. 28th, 1743; d. unmarried, in Charleston, S. C.; 5. Mary, b. Nov. 3d, 1745; m. Eliphalet Terry, of Enfield, Ct.; d. Jan. 10th, 1833; 6. Daniel, b. Aug. 16th, 1747; d. Oct. 13th, 1755; 7. Elihu, b. March 23d, 1749; 8. Oliver; 9. Phebe, b. June 23d, 1754; d. Nov. 2nd, 1759; 10. Seth, b. May 2nd, 1756; lived at Keene, N. H., and died unmarried in his early manhood. (See History of descendants of John Dwight, of Dedham, Mass., Vol. I. page 272-3.)

Oliver Hall, probably in the year 1776, established himself in Charlestown. His business was that of a saddler, which in those days of horse-back riding was among the most lucrative, and seldom failed to give profitable returns to those who engaged in it. As a great share of the travelling was done on horse-back, every body who had the means, kept a horse and every body prided himself on having a fine saddle, and in case he was blessed with a family, an elegant pillion which was a kind of double saddle, on which a man and woman were accustomed to ride together. In riding the arms of the lady were thrown in such a manner around the gentleman, as to enable her in all cases to keep her seat firmly, unless her companion should be thrown, when of course she would go off with him. For a lady to

mount upon a pillion or saddle, provision was made at every house and at every public place, in the form of what was termed a horse-block; which was not only an indispensable convenience on every man's premises, but might almost be called a necessity. This was mounted by steps to a platform at such a height, as to enable a lady to sit down easily behind the person with whom she was going to ride.

Mr. Hall, on establishing himself in Charlestown, very soon built up an immense business, for he had not only Charlestown to supply, but most of the towns around for many miles. His first years in town were in the period of the Revolution, when such were the demands for his manufactures, that he had, immediately, all he could do. Nor did he cease to do a profitable business, in some form, while he lived.

Probably no man in Charlestown, from its settlement to the present time, ever did as much business as Mr. Hall, and the amount of property which he left, which was estimated at $300,000, shows that his business must have been profitable to an uncommon degree. But only a small part of this wealth was due to h s business as a saddler; for he very soon, on this, engrafted that of a merchant, through which he also engaged in extensive speculations of various kinds. He bought up large stores of provisions and kept a team for transporting them to market; also large numbers of cattle and horses. Some of the horses he sent to the West Indies, to which islands, also, he sent large shipments of mules. Dr. Samuel Crosby, who married the sister of the wife of Mr. Hall, and who had settled in Charlestown, as an apothecary, was employed to make extensive journeys on his business and to act as his agent, for many years. It was thus, by extending his business in all directions and continually exercising a strict oversight over it, that he at length died possessed of greater wealth than ever fell to the share of any other inhabitant of the town.

Mr. Hall was a man very much respected and one who usually gained the good-will of those whom he employed. One of our oldest citizens says, "I never heard anything against the character of Mr. Hall, and though I lived with him a little while, when I was a boy, I never saw but one thing in which there was even the appearance of dishonesty. The old gentleman had a very large thumb, and when he used to draw liquor or molasses he would always take hold of the measure in such a manner as to insert his great thumb into it. He would, therefore, always save the amount in the measure that that took up. I used to think that that was not honest, but it was the only indication of dishonesty that I ever detected in him." From this description, we think

that it may be, at least, inferred, that Mr. Hall was not one of the worst of men.

Mr. Hall built the house that is now owned by Mr. Richardson Robertson, and his store stood in the yard just north of it. He married, soon after coming to town, Nov. 16th, 1777, Hannah Terry, (dau. of Benjamin Terry, jr., of Enfield, Ct.) b. Oct. 10th, 1756. She was a very intelligent and accomplished lady, and her coming happily resulted in bringing two others, of the same family, into the place, viz. Mrs. Simeon Olcott and Mrs. Samuel Crosby, who for years, subsequently, exerted both an elevating and refining influence upon its society. The issue by this marriage was I. Horace, b. Oct. 8th, 1778; II. Seth, b. March 4th, 1786; III. Solon, b. Feb. 28th, 1789. Of these sons, Seth became insane and died in 1818, and Solon died Dec. 12th, 1806, at the early age of seventeen. Horace was early sent to an excellent school then taught at Leominster, Mass., and ultimately fitted for Dartmouth College, at which institution he graduated in 1798. As his father was possessed of ample means, he did not care to study a profession, but contented himself with assisting his father a portion of his time in his business, and devoting the remainder to a life of gentlemanly ease. In this manner, without any particular aim or method, his life was spent till the death of his father, which occured Jan. 1st, 1822. He was then left, with what at that time, seemed an immense amount of property on his hands, with which, in consequence of his having failed to inform himself in relation to general business operations, he knew not what to do.

After the death of his father he entered into partnership with Mr. James Read, of Boston, but being, by nature, a great lover of ease, he preferred merely to furnish capital while Mr. Read was left to carry out all active business arrangements. He was a man who liked to do business on a large scale, and having at command a great amount of capital, made many investments which, however promising they may have appeared in the beginning, proved, in the end, to be exceedingly unprofitable; so much so that it was found in, 1841, that the entire property of the firm had been sunk, and a failure was consequently necessitated. Mr. Hall had the sympathy of the citizens of Charlestown, and a wide circle of acquaintance, but that would not restore him his lost property or place him in the circumstances in which he had stood before.

While in possession of his ample fortune, Mr. Hall erected the Stone Grist-mill, in Charlestown, which is thus described in the Annals of the town, by Rev. Jaazaniah Crosby, published in 1834: "About a mile from the village and on the spot where Spafford's Mills were burnt, in

1746, and again in 1757, and where recently stood the mills erected in 1804, by Oliver Hall, Esq., there is now in erection, by his son, Horace Hall, Esq., a grist mill of a superior structure and of durable materials. The edifice is square, the breadth of its sides 40 feet, and its height on the west end is 80 feet. The materials of the front and corners are granite and the residue of stone from the neighboring hills. The whole edifice is founded on a rock, and during the preparations for the foundation were discovered among the rubbish, fragments of the mills burnt by the Indians. The diameter of the water wheel is 28 feet, and its weight about six tons. The extent of the fall is between 40 and 50 feet, and the borders on the stream beneath are beautifully variegated by trees and shrubs: the whole, in the direction of the stream exhibiting a peculiarly romantic appearance."

Horace Hall never married. At one time it was supposed that he intended marriage as he purchased furniture for the new house, as it was called, (the one now occupied by J. G. Briggs, jr., Esq.) but the name of the lady who received his attentions, if there was one, is not known, and we are in the same ignorance in relation to the causes that broke up the match. The story commonly reported about it is without foundation.

Horace Hall died in Charlestown, Oct. 20th, 1861, and with him the family became extinct. I should have stated that Oliver Hall represented the town in 1804–05 and Horace in 1810–11.

Hamlin.

James and John Hamlin, brothers came to America in 1622. A son of James, Giles Hamlin settled in Middletown, Ct., about the year 1650, and from him the Hamlin families in Charlestown are descended. He was born in 1622, and died in 1689. He married Mrs. Esther (Crow) Goodwin, who was born in 1628, and died Aug. 23d, 1700. By this marriage there were seven children. William the sixth, in the order of birth, was born Feb. 3d, 1668, and died May 28th, 1733. He married Susanna Collins, May 26th, 1692. By this marriage, there were eight children, through the fourth of whom Nathaniel, the regular line of descent is traced. He was born Oct. 26th, 1699, and died April 25th, 1731. He married Sarah Harris, Sept. 16th, 1725, who survived him and married for her 2nd, husband, Nathaniel Baker. William, the first child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Harris) Hamlin b. Feb. 11th, 1726, married June 28th, 1750, Hannah Allen, b. in 1738. He died in Charlestown, N. H., 1822. She died in 1808. William,

the 3d child of William and Hannah (Allen) Hamlin, was born Sept. 14th, 1754, and died in Charlestown Dec. 29th, 1831. He was one of a family of thirteen children whose names were Lucia, Hannah, William, Lucia, Susanna, Sarah, Elizabeth, Experience, Harris, Rebecca, Olive, Mary and Oliver.

William Hamlin, was three times married—m. 1st Hepsibeth Savage, by whom he had two children. I. Lucy, b. Feb. 19th, 1777; m. Daniel Crowell, of Middletown, Ct. II. Hepsibeth, b. Aug. 17th, 1799; m. Samuel Candee, of Middletown, and removed to Trenton, N. J. His wife dying he m. 2nd, Lucy Kirby, also of Middletown, by whom he had seven children. III. Ashbel, b. Jan. 8th, 1782; d. 1796; IV. Joseph, b. Sept. 2nd, 1784; m. Catherine West, (dau. of Capt. Samuel Sprague, and Phebe (Carlton) West) of Charlestown, June 3d, 1809; and removed to the State of New York; V. Roxana, b. Jan. 1785; m. Royal West, son of Capt. Samuel Sprague West; VI. Cornelia, b. Feb. 10th, 1786; m. James Plumb, and d. July 20th, 1814; VII. David, b. Dec. 3d, 1788; m. in Trenton, N. J., Sarah D. Montague. VIII. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 10th, 1790; m. Aaron Savage; IX. Hannah, b. July 8th, 1792; m. Cephas S. Mc Connell. Mr. Mc Connell became editor of the Orleans Republican, the Rochester Union, and the Chicago Editor of the New York Evangelist. Mrs. Mc Connell was an accomplished and excellent woman. She died in Albion, N. Y. Feb. 25th, 1873.

William Hamlin, m. 3d, Thankful Knowles of Middletown, Ct., b. July 25th, 1769, by whom he had ten children. X. Seth, b. Feb. 11th, 1795, m. Amelia Thomas; XI. Mary K., b. March 25th, 1796; m. George Lawrence of Danville, Vt; and died July 21st, 1863. XII. Nancy H., b. April 14th, 1797; m. 1st, Michael Riley; m. 2d, Richard O. Southworth.

XIII. Ashbel, b. Aug. 20, 1798; m. Oct. 26th, 1824, Mary Grout (dau. of Major Jonathan and Parthena (Page) Grout,) b. March 15th, 1797.

The following notice of Mr. Hamlin appeared in the Granite State Journal, published at Claremont, soon after his decease on the 3d of May, 1875. Ashbel Hamlin Esq., died on the 3d of May, at his home in Charlestown, at the venerable age of 77 years. Mr. Hamlin was not only well known in Charlestown, but extensively, through his business relations, throughout Sullivan, and Cheshire County. He was one of the Selectmen in Charlestown in 1838–39–40 and '41, and the representative of the town in the Legislature in 1841–42. He was chosen

one of the Directors of the old "Connecticut River State Bank," and held the same office in the Connecticut River National Bank, up to the time of his decease. He was also one of the Directors of "the Cheshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company.' Mr. Hamlin met with an accident about 17 years ago, by being thrown from a carriage, which resulted in a spinal affection, from which he suffered so much that for several years previous to his decease he was able to give but little attention to public affairs. During the last three years of his life, he was in an almost helpless condition, though he occasionally rode to the village, to attend to absolutely necessary business—Mrs. Hamlin survives her husband. The following are their children.

1. Ann B. b. Feb. 8th, 1830; m. Oct. 10th, 1854, Benjamin Willard Putnam, (son of Benjamin and Sally (Willard) Putnam.) (See Putnam.) 2. William H., b. Oct. 19th, 1832; m. Oct. 10th, 1854, Melissa L. Dodge (dau. of Nahum Dodge,) b. May 27th, 1832; Ch. (1) Fred W., b. July 24th, 1855; (2) Louise J., b. Sept. 22nd, 1857; (3) Mary E., b. Dec. 6th, 1862; (4) Walter H., b. April 15th, 1868; (5) Myrtle B., b. May 10th, 1875.; d. May 4th, 1876. 3. David S., b. April 2nd, 1838; m. March 30th, 1866, Abby J. Saunders, (dau. of Dr. Horace and Abigail (Judevine) Saunders) b. Aug. 18th, 1844. Ch. (1) Harry S., b. Jan. 17th, 1867, in Iowa Falls, Iowa; d. Oct. 2nd, 1867; (2) Lynn C., b. Aug. 17th, 1869.

XIV. Jerusha, (daughter of William and Thankful (Knowles) Hamlin,) b. Dec. 7th, 1799; XV. Giles, b. Feb. 7th, 1801; m. Mary Hart, (dau. of Josiah and Susannah Hart,) Nov. 18th, 1831; Ch. 1. George W., b. Oct. 5th, 1833; m. Sept. 18th, 1860, Ellen L. White, (dau. of Capt. Rand White, (see R. White,) and settled in C. Ch. (1) Minnie M., b. Sept. 9th, 1861; (2) Frank W., b. June 14th, 1863; (3) Charles L., b. June 4th, 1864; (4) Fannie R., b. March 13th, 1866. (5) A. Lloyd, b. May 7th, 1868; 2. Maria W., b. Dec. 21st, 1834; d. Mar. 3d, 1860; 3. Elmira L., b. Mar. 3d, 1836; m. Dr. M. Bailey, and settled in Bellows Falls; d. June 23d, 1862; no issue. 4. Cornelia R., b. July 17th, 1837; d. Feb. 13th, 1866; 5. Sylvester A., b. Sept. 27th, 1839; m. March 22nd, 1867, Mary E. Meacham, and settled in Iowa Falls, Iowa—both now living in Virdi, Nevada — They have had five children—three living —Millie, Georgia, and———6. Sophia S., b. Feb. 21st, 1841; m. Oct. 5th, 1870, Augustus Candee, of Holland, N. Y., where they now reside and have three children. 7. Catherine E., b. March 16th, 1843; m. E. J. Fifield, of Claremont—resides in Springfield, Mass.,—has one child. 8 and 9,

Horace H., and Henry H., b. April 6th, 1846—Horace H., m. Sept. 8th, 1869, Eliza Paine, of Chicopee, Mass., and settled in that place—no issue—Henry H., m. March 28th, 1867, Ellen F. Farwell, (dau. of Lewis Farwell, of Charlestown)—settled in Chicopee, where she died, June 6th, 1871, leaving one child, Alice, b. April 1869; 10. Emma R., b. Sept. 11th, 1851. There were two other children, b. but they died in a few hours. XVI. Harriet, b. Aug. 20th 1802; m. R. S. Southworth, New Britian, Ct. XVII. Sophia, b. Jan. 22nd, 1804; d. 1810; XVIII. Sophia D., b. June 6th, 1805; m. William Knights, of Paris, N. Y. XIX. Clarissa S., b. Sept. 21st, 1807; m. William Colt, of Rochester, N. Y.

William Hamlin, the father of this numerous family, was born in Middletown, Ct., as his progenitors had been for four generations. Of the exact date of his coming to take up his residence in Charlestown, I am not informed, but he was here as early as 1803. He was made a deacon of the church, and served acceptably in that office for many years. He was a regular attendant upon public worship and a strict observer of the sabbath. He was in addition, a taverner, as hotel keepers were then called, and furnished plentifully to his customers both the food and the beverages which were common at that day. His venerable father and mother came to live with him at an advanced age, and their remains repose in our village cemetery. His father was always called *Captain* Hamlin, a title which it is said that he received in connection with military service, in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Lydia Grout, who still retains a vivid recollection of this venerable couple speaks of them as "very entertaining and very excellent and exemplary people."

Levi Harlow, b. Jan. 2nd, 1774; m. Anna Damon, b. Feb. 22nd, 1772. He d. Oct. 18th, 1848; she d. March 1850. Ch. I. Abigail, b. June 2nd, 1794; m. Abel Fling, of Windsor, Vt.; d. Feb. 21st, 1819. II. Anna, b. July 24th, 1795; m. Robert Parker, of Springfield, Vt.; d. Sept. 3d, 1874. He d. Jan. 1857, aged 66. III. Hannah, b. Jan. 27th, 1801; m. Jotham Sanderson, of Springfield, Vt.; his widow now lives in C. He d. Aug. 28th, 1841, aged 41. IV. Beela, b. May 3d, 1805; d. May 7th, 1806. V. William, b. June 22nd, 1807; m. Apr. 9th, 1834, Sarah Wiley, (dau. of Samuel and Lucy (Miller) Wiley, of Langdon, N. H.) He d. Aug. 27th, 1853. She d. March 3d, 1871. One child, Sarah Jane Harlow, b. July 25th, 1843; m. March 25th, 1867, Henry Willard, b. Oct. 28th, 1837. (He is son of Nelson Haff, of Peru, N. Y., who m. Prudence Everest and

was named George Washington Haff, but was afterwards, on his adoption into the family of Levi Willard, of Charlestown, given his present name). They have one child, Lila Williams, b. Jan. 22nd, 1871. VI. Tisdil Harlow, b. Sept. 23d, 1808; m. Mary Jane Wiley, (dau. of John and Polly Wiley, of Rockingham, Vt.) Ch. 1. Horace, b. in Charlestown, Oct. 11th, 1837; m. Emily F. Graves, of Bellows Falls, Dec. 25th, 1864; Ch. (1) Edward Tisdil, b. Apr. 3d, 1866; (2) Joseph Briggs, b. Apr. 3d, 1867. 2. Harriet, b. Dec. 20th, 1839; m. Henry Ellison, Nov. 1861—has 3 children, William Henry, Frank and Bertrand Payson—resides in Belmont, Mass. 3. Mary Jane, b. June 28th, 1844; m. Herbert Proctor, of Rockingham, Vt., Sept. 23d, 1871—one child, Arthur Proctor, b. July 7th, 1868; resides in Boston. 4. Martha Cabot, b. Dec. 3d, 1847; d. Oct. 21st, 1870; 2, 3, and 4, b. in Windsor, Vt. VII. Eliza Harlow, b. Oct. 16th, 1810; m. Sidney Wiley, of Langdon, N. H.; no children; lived in Charlestown, 13 years, now in Langdon. VIII. Mary Ann, b. March 16th, 1812; m. William Hart; resides in Roxbury, Mass. Ch. David, d. in the army; Ann Maria, who m. Henry Allen, of Canton, N. Y.; Abbie Louisa and Eliza. IX. Betsy Harlow, b. May 22d, 1813; m. Silas P. Mack, Jan. 1st, 1837. X. Levi B. Harlow, b. Feb. 5th, 1815; m. Elithea G. D. Parker—resides in Springfield, Vt. Ch. Elmira, Julia, Wilbur, Bradford, Levi, Stella, Milton.

Barnum Harlow, b. in 1777; m. Susanna Reed, b. about 1780—she d. in 1825. Mr. Harlow moved to North Charlestown, about 1828, where he remained till his death in Feb. 1859. Before settling in town he had five children. Almira, Willard B., Lewis W., David and Jehial. Willard B. and Lewis W., settled at first in Charlestown village, but in about two years removed to Springfield, Vt. David settled in the village about 1838, but after a residence of twelve or fifteen years, in which time he buried two children, he removed from town. Jehial, b. July 31st, 1819; settled in town in 1846, and m. Nov. 1841, Jane S. Bowtell, (dau. of Josiah and Millia (Buckman) Bowtell), b. Sept. 29th, 1821. Ch. 1. Jane B., b. Dec. 19th, 1842; d. Sept. 19th, 1848. 2. Emery O., b. Sept. 10th, 1844; d. Aug. 24th, 1848. 3. Ella, b. Dec. 8th, 1849. 4. Edward, b. Jan. 4th, 1852. 5. Frank, b. Aug. 27th, 1854. 6. Jennie, b. in June; d. July 20th, 1872. 7. Anna, b. Jan. 6th, 1865. Mr. Jehial Harlow removed to Keene, N. H., his present place of residence, (1876), in 1868.

John and Submit (Farnsworth) Hart, m. July 9th, 1773. Ch. I. Thomas, b. Dec. 5th, 1775. II and III. Eunice and Hastings, twins;

b. March 11th, 1777; Hastings d. July 28th, 1777; Eunice d. Aug. 19th, 1777. IV. Benjamin, b. May 4th, 1778. V. John jr., b. May 1st, 1790. John Hart was a soldier in Capt. Abel Walker's Co., in the war of the Revolution.

Josiah and Mehitable Hart. Ch. I. Cynthia, b. Nov. 16th, 1773. II. Naomi, b. Aug. 21st, 1775; m. Lester Fling, Aug. 31st, 1794. III. Josiah, jr., b. Aug. 28th, 1779; m. July 17th, 1808, Ruth Grout; m. 2nd, Susanna Putnam. IV. Esther, b. Sept. 27th, 1791. V. Seth, b. July 25th, 1793. VI. Susanna, b. Nov. 20th, 1795; VII. Polly, b. Feb. 17th, 1798. VIII. Hiram Hugo, b. in Middlesex, Vt., Aug. 10th, 1804. IX. Charles Milo, b. June 3d, 1806. X. Mary Fling, b. Oct. 17th, 1807. XI. David Nelson, b. June 13th, 1809. XII. Josiah Harlow, b. Jan. 29th, 1811. XIII and XIV. Loisa and Almira, twin daughters, b. July 20th, 1812. XV. William Bass, b. July 3d, 1814. XVI. Charlotte, b. Oct. 10th, 1815.

Daniel Hart, b. 1803, in county of Cork, Ireland; m. 1st, 1833, Johanna Dunnegan, b. in county of Cork, Ireland. Came to America in 1837—to Charlestown in 1862. Daniel, the only child living, out of six, b. in Ludlow, Vt., 1849, is m. and resides in Lowell, Mass. Mr. Hart m. 2nd, Mrs. Margaret Laton.

James Hartnett, (son of James and Bridget Hartnett), b. in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, Nov. 18th, 1830; m. Sept. 20th, 1852, Ellen Larkin, (dau. of William and Elizabeth Larkin), b. in Nania, May 2nd, 1830. Ch. I. James, b. in Charlestown, N. H., Feb. 11th, 1854. II. Nellie F., b. Feb. 26th, 1859. James Hartnett d. 1876.

Stephen Hassam, (the name sometimes spelt Hasham), was the son of Samuel Hassam and Mary Simpson, of Boston, where he was born about the year 1761. His grand-father was also named Samuel and was in General Amherst's army for the invasion of Canada in 1759. Stephen was about 14 years old when the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and witnessed the conflict from the steeple of a church at the north end; and he used to say that he carried water on the occasion to the soldiers of the Copp's Hill battery. The family, during the war, removed from Boston to Grafton and thence, after a short residence, to Worcester where he learned the trade of a clock maker. From Worcester he came to Charlestown, N. H., established himself in business. Here he m. Sept. 27th, 1787, Theodosia, daughter of John and Susanna Hastings, (see Hastings), by whom he had the following children, all b. in C. Ch. I. Elizabeth, b. May 5th, 1790; m. about 1815, James Plumb, of Middletown, Ct.; d. in Delhi, N. Y. II. Mary,

b. Dec. 19th, 1791; m. Solon Lovell, of Rockingham, Vt., about 1815; d. in Delhi, N. Y., Feb. 4th, 1867. III. John Hastings, b. 1792; m. Margaret Nichols, in Raleigh, N. C., where he d. about 1822. IV. Miranda, b. ———; m. Guy Ely, of Charlestown; d. in Delhi, N. Y., Feb. 15th, 1856. V. Stephen Danforth, b. May 14th, 1797; m. Oct. 24th, 1822, Mary, daughter of Roswell Hunt and Mary Willard, of C.; b. Sept. 5th, 1802. Mr. Hassam d. at Charlestown, Dec. 29th, 1851; Mrs. Hassam at Manchester, N. H., Nov. 19th, 1873—buried at Charlestown. Their children all b. in C. 1. John Hastings, b. Aug. 12th, 1823; d. March 21st, 1835. 2. Frederick Fitch, b. Oct. 6th, 1825; m. in New York city, Jan. 7th, 1851, Rosa Delia, daughter of Peleg and Mary Hathorne, of Bangor, Me. Ch. all born in Dorchester, Mass. (1) Rosa, b. March 29th, 1852; d. March 13th, 1855. (2) Lily, b. Nov. 28th, 1854. (3) Frederick, b. Oct. 8th, 1859. (4) Mary, b. Aug. 29th, 1861. (5) Norval, b. May 17th, 1806. 3. George Avery, b. Aug. 20th, 1832; m. Leonora Babb, in Manchester, N. H., Nov. 2nd, 1854. 4. Roswell Hunt, b. Feb. 16th, 1845. (The compiler of this work is indebted to this gentleman, who is connected with the Manchester, N. H., Locomotive Works, for this account of the Hassam family, and also for facts relating to Col. Samuel Hunt and descendants.) Mrs. Theodosia (Hastings) Hassam d. in Charlestown, March 6th, 1841, and Mr. Stephen Hassam, soon after, Aug. 19th, 1841, m. Lucy A. Miller, of Springfield, Vt. By this marriage he had five children, all like his former children, b. in Charlestown. Children of Stephen Hassam by 2nd wife. VI. John Ferdinand, b. about 1843; private in Co. B., 14th Reg. N. H., Vol's.; died at Washington, D. C., July 31st, 1863. VII. Flora J., b. Oct., 4th, 1844; m. March 14th, 1866, Charles Burnham, of Springfield, Vt.; died there Feb. 9th, 1868; buried in C. VIII. Winfield Scott, b. Sept. 19th, 1847. IX. Carrie Phebe, b. Sept. 19th, 1849; m. Eugene A. Randall, in Springfield, Vt., Aug. 15th, 1868—resides in Charlestown. X. Emily, b. Aug. 1851; died 1855.

Mr. Hassam having reached the age of nearly if not quite a hundred years, died on the 4th of Feb. 1861.

Mr. Hassam became quite noted in his trade as a clock-maker, and clocks of his manufacture are still to be found in considerable numbers. The Town Clock on the church of the South Parish, in Charlestown, is his work, though not, perhaps, a good specimen of his skill on the whole. He was undoubtedly gifted, by nature, with no little mechanical genius, and had he turned his attention more in that direction might have ex-

celled in carving and sculpture. The Golden Eagle carved by him, which has, for years, spread its wings over the porch of the principal hotel in the village, has been greatly admired for its beautiful proportions and for the evidence of genius and skill which it exhibits. This hotel was also built by Mr. Hassam, as also the house now owned by Eben. Tidd, Esq., standing on or near the spot where Captain James Johnson and family and others were taken captive by the Indians on the 29th of Aug., 1754.

Many anecdotes are told of Mr. Hassam, who had many peculiarities and eccentricities, of which the limits of this department of this history will not allow of insertion.

Dr. John Hastings.

John Hastings, the ancestor of the Hastings families in Charlestown, was one of the most prominent of the proprietors and early settlers. His name is attached to the petition for the first proprietors' meeting, after the settlement of the place. At that meeting he was appointed chairman of two of the most important committees, and was also chosen to the two responsible offices of Proprietor's Clerk and Treasurer. The vote. by which he was elected to these offices, is thus recorded :

15th. *Voted*, That Mr. John Hastings, of Fort Dummer, be Proprietors' Clerk.

16th. *Voted*, also, That the said John Hastings be the Proprietors' Treasurer ; and his name is subsequently found in such connections as to afford evidence that he was one of the most trustworthy men of the early settlement.

On the organization of the township, under New-Hampshire, in 1753, Mr. Hastings was elected Town Clerk and 2nd Selectman ; Capt. Phineas Stevens being Moderator, 1st Selectman and Town Treasurer. The offices stood the same in the following year, after which, Capt. Stevens, on his appointment to a command in the army of Nova Scotia, removed from the place. In the subsequent year, 1755, Lieutenant Isaac Parker being Moderator, Mr. Hastings was chosen Town Clerk, 1st Selectman and Town Treasurer. To sum up the offices which he held, he was Town Clerk for the first nine years after the organization of the town, was twice the 2nd Selectman, and five times the first, which offices were all held successively from year to year, and he was once, as has been said, Town Treasurer. His record shows that he was one of the most honorable and honored of our early citizens.

Doctor Hastings, for he was a physician, was the son of Dr. Thomas

Hastings, of Hatfield, Mass. His father was teacher of the first school ever taught in that town. It was in the year 1681. He afterwards became a distinguished teacher and did much for education in that place. John, his son, was born Sept. 17th, 1789, and m., 1st, Lydia ———, who died June 21st, 1716. By this marriage he had two children, both named Lydia, who d. early. He m., 2nd, July 4th, 1720, Hannah, (dau. of Dea. John White) b. March 26th, 1695. She died Aug. 13th, 1774. (S. Stevens' Journal). Ch. I. Sylvanus, b. March 22nd, 1721 ; m. Jemima, (eldest daughter of Lieutenant Moses and Susannah (Hastings) Willard) b. at Turkey Hills, in Lunenburg, Mass., June 29th, 1728. Ch. 1. Susanna, b. May 29th, 1746 ; 2. Oliver, b. Jan. 3d. 1748 ; d. Sept., 1757 ; 3. Jemima, b. Jan. 29th, 1750 ; m. Jedediah Rice, published Nov. 30th, 1783, (see Rice); 4. Sylvanus, jr., b. March 23d, 1752 ; m. Betsy ———. Ch. (1) Guy, b. May 27th, 1788 ; (2 and 3) Luke and Lewis, twins, b. Apr. 6th, 1790 ; (4) Joel, b. Apr. 2nd, 1792 ; (5) Betsy, b. May 16th, 1794 ; 5. John, b. June 18th, 1754 ; m. Miriam ———, (maiden name not known); d. March 14th, 1813. Ch. (1) Solemith, b. June 28th, 1776 ; d. 29th, Sept. following ; (2) Fanny, b. Oct. 17th, 1777 ; m. Elias Olcott, jr., of Rockingham, Vt. and had ten children ; (3) Sheloma, b. Apr. 13th, 1781 ; 6. Moses Willard, b. Nov. 6th, 1756 ; m., Apr. 6th, 1780, Jerusha Spencer, b. Apr. 10th, 1758. He was 3d Selectman in 1795 and '97. He died July 31st, 1834 ; 7. Oliver, b. March 4th, 1759 ; d., of small pox, the 11th of Apr. following ; 8. Elizabeth, b. May 21st, 1760 ; d. Aug. 21st, 1761.

9. Oliver, b. June 10th, 1762 ; m. Olive Reed, b. in Townsend, Mass., but who came to Charlestown to reside with Mrs. Jotham White, her sister, when 14 years of age. Oliver Hastings having pursued the study of medicine, settled in Charlestown, and was for many years, a popular and successful physician, (see Physicians.) He became so well known in his profession, and such reliance was placed on his skill, that it often became difficult for him to meet the demands made upon him by his extensive practice. He not only had calls at a considerable distance, in the towns around, in New-Hampshire, but his services were also in frequent requisition in the neighboring towns in Vermont. He commenced his practice about the year 1785 or 86, and continued it steadily with only such interruptions as his other duties required, till 1821, when, from dropsy, he became incapacitated for labor, but even then, there were many who were unwilling to give him up, but felt that they must have his opinion, especially in cases of very dangerous sickness; and

even after he was unable to get into his carriage in the common way, such was his desire to gratify them, that he would have a plank laid from his door to the carriage on which he would walk slowly, and with much difficulty to his seat. He would then go and visit the patient, and consult the attending physician, getting out and into the carriage in a similar way. At length the power of his disease became so enhanced and his breathing so difficult that he was entirely confined to his house, suffering greatly, till the 3d of Oct., 1823, when he died.

Dr. Hastings was much employed in public life. He was twice, viz. in the years 1803 and 1806, elected to represent the town in the legislature. But he became most conspicuous for the military offices which he held. In 1794, John Taylor Gilman being Governor, the legislature from June 4th to June 21st held its session, at Amherst, N. H. On the 7th of June of that year, Dr. Oliver Hastings was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of a troop of horse, in the 16th regiment of the New-Hampshire militia. He was a Captain in 1798, and escorted Gov. Gilman on the 3d of Sept. of that year, with his company through Charlestown from the Walpole to the Claremont line. From that time he rose through the successive gradations of office till, on the 1st of March, 1817, he received the appointment of Major General from Governor William Plumer.

Gen. Hastings had that turn of mind for military affairs, and that tact which rendered him not only an excellent officer, but contributed greatly to his popularity in the discharge of the duties of his office. He knew very well how to preserve his dignity and at the same time be so familiar as to retain the regard and the good-will of his soldiers. He was open hearted and generous, and was never accustomed to spare expense in entertaining his subordinate officers. Indeed, such was his course and such the popularity that he gained by it, that when he died his funeral brought together the largest concourse of people that ever had assembled previously on a funeral occasion in the county. He was buried with masonic and military honors, and it was estimated that five thousand people were present to witness the spectacle and to do honor to the deceased.

Gen. Hastings, or Dr. Hastings, call him by which name you will, for he was called almost equally by both, was characterized by a very clear mental perception, and quick wit, to which were added not a few idiosyncracies that gave him an individuality, which, as an Emerald Islander might say, made him very much like himself. Many anecdotes are told of him, which doubtless have received large additions by those who

have told them from time to time, till now they hardly comport with the character of a man who was so extensively respected and esteemed as it is certain that he was. And could the Doctor now hear them, if he recognized their wit as originally his own he would probably feel no little disgust at the vulgarity by which their narration is often accompanied. Let those, then, who in hearing them, have formed opinions adverse to Dr. Hastings, consider, that one whose popularity was such that his funeral procession extended from the old Hastings place (now owned by his grand-daughter, Mrs. C. C. Kimball) in one unbroken line to the spot in the cemetery where Dr. Hasting's remains now rest, must have been, both in heart and life something more than an ordinary man, and must have preserved such a deportment in society as would entitle him to high respect.

Reference has been made to traditional anecdotes of Dr. Hastings, many of which are very amusing. I have only room for the following, which the generation who knew him were accustomed to relate with great glee.

Social drinking was a custom of his time, which was reputable *then*, but which, from a great change in public opinion, is not deemed so now. Ministers of the gospel kept the best liquors in their houses, and were accustomed to drink freely in their visits among their people, and such examples being set, they were followed, without scruple, by all other classes of society, and if there were those, who *occasionally* took a little more than it was convenient for them to carry away, their characters did not suffer to the extent, to which those in a similar condition, would now; but it was usually put to the account of some physical infirmity, that rendered them more sensitive to the influences of the social glass, than was common when in a different state. That Dr. Hastings was not in advance of his generation in this matter, the following amusing incident will illustrate.

While Dr. Hastings was at Concord, in 1803, to attend to his duties as representative, to which office he had been elected in the previous March; meeting a circle of old friends one day he indulged with them, according to the usual custom, in a social drink, till he was so deep in his potations, that he found it convenient, as he was returning home, to stop and rest him by a hitching post, at the side of the street. While standing in this position, and in somewhat of a quandary as to his further movements, one of the company with whom he had been regaling himself happening to come along, called out to him in a familiar and jocular manner, and yet as if he was somewhat surprised, "Why

Dr. Hastings, what are you doing here?" "Doing" cried the Doctor, repeating the word and still holding on to the post, "*Doing*, I am doing just what my townsmen sent me here to do, I am representing Charlestown." His friend came to his aid, and assisted him to his lodgings, but could not forbear, subsequently, to narrate the incident, greatly to the amusement of their mutual acquaintances, who had many a laugh over the faithfulness with which the Doctor represented his constituents. Much more could be said of Dr. Hastings, but what has been already said must suffice to show the impression he left upon his generation.

Children of Dr. Oliver and Olive (Reed) Hastings. (1) Caroline, b. Feb. 2nd, 1793 (Feb. 22nd, 1792. Record in the Bible in possession of Porter Spencer); m. Dr. John Duncan, (see Physicians); (2) Oliver, jr., b. Aug. 31st, 1806 (Aug. 31st, 1805, Bible Record); m., Feb. 25th, 1830, Catherine Reed, (dau. of Roswell and Charlotte (Minor) Reed, of Saxton's River) (see Howard Reed). Ch. [1] Olive Phillips, b. Sept. 16th, 1831; m., May 31st, 1860, Charles Carroll Kimball, (son of Brooks and Pressilla Vinal (Bisbee) Kimball) b. Oct. 2nd, 1829, (see Kimball); [2] Caroline Duncan, b. Sept. 14th, 1835; m. Dec. 25th, 1862, George Kimball, (son of Benjamin and Mary (Edwards) Kimball), b. Oct, 22nd, 1827.

The circumstances of the present times render the following deeds, as a portion of the history of Charlestown of interest.

"Know all men by these Presents that I Nathinel Carey of Mansfield State of Connect. Trayder in consideration of the sum of Forty five Pounds L. M. to me in hand Paid by Ol. Hastings of Charlestown in the State of Newhampshire Physician Ricpt here of I do here by acknowledge Reliece and sell unto the sd Ol. Hastings a certain Negro Man servant Named Tom—Aged about twenty nine years a slave for life and formaly the property of Maj'r John Wiley to have and to hold the sd Negro to him the sd O. Hastings as his own proper Estate for his own proper yousse to him and his airs and asines for ever During the said Negro Natral life and I Do here by ingage to warant that the said Negro was sound and fit for service and is my own proper Estate before the delivery here of in witnes here of I have here unto set my hand and seal this twenty-second Day of April One Thousand seven Hundred and Eighty five in the Presants of us.

Ichoft Grout, Nathaniel Cary,
Joel Reed."

"Know all men by these presents that I Jotham White of Springfield in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont Gentleman for and in consideration of the sum of Thirty five pounds in Silver Money to me in hand before the delivery here of paid by Oliver Hastings of Charlestown in the County of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire Physician do hereby sell and deliver to the said Oliver Hastings my Negro boy Slave named Anthony about eight years and half of age. To have and to hold the said Negro boy slave to the said Oliver Hastings his Heirs and assigns untill the said Negro boy shall arive to the age of twenty-one years. I the said Jotham White for myself my Heirs executors and administrators do by these presents covenant and engage with the said Oliver Hastings that I am the sole and lawfull owner of the said Negro boy slave and that I will warrant and defend the said Negro boy slave to him the said Oliver Hastings his Heirs and assigns against the lawfull claim and demands of all persons whatsoever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this Second day of March in the year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Ninety,

Jotham White.

Signed, sealed and Delivered in presence of
Amanda Stone,
Joel Reed."

10. Hannah, tenth child of Capt. Sylvanus and Jemima Hastings, b. Sept. 11th, 1764; d. Nov. 16th, 1817; 11. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 1st, 1767, d. the day of her birth; 12. Phineas, b. Nov. 3d, 1769; d. Aug. 23d, 1777; 13. Lavinia, b. Aug. 23d, 1771; m. Capt. Joseph Parker, March, 1791. Ch. George Parker, m. 2nd, —— Watson; one daughter, Margaret; m. John Watts.

Capt. Sylvanus Hastings, whose children and descendants have been given above, was one of the grantees under New-Hampshire, and was one of the substantial men of old No. 4, in his time. He was one of the selectmen of the town, in 1766–67 and 72. Charles C. Kimball, Esq., whose wife, Olive Phillips Hastings, is his great grand-daughter, has in his possession, a captain's commission, given him by Governor Wentworth, dated Dec. 26th, 1767. The following letter which was addressed to Captain Hastings, by Col. Josiah Willard over a hundred years ago, may be of interest.

Winchester, July 15th, 1773.

Sir,

I have received orders from the Brigadier General, to give in, the list of the several companies in my regiment. You are accordingly, hereby directed to give in to me, a list of your training soldiers, and alarm men, under your command. And see, that your men are in some degree, expert in exercise. I have also received orders from the governor, strictly forbidding your following the custom of training your company on muster days,

I am sir, your humble servant,

Josiah Willard.

To Capt. Hastings.

Mrs. Jemima Hastings died April 14th, 1788; and Capt. Hastings, in 1791, m. Mrs. Mary Putnam, the widow of Dea. Ebenezer Putnam. He died Jan. 12th, 1806, (1807, W. H. Bible records), in his 88th year.

II. John, jr., son of John and Hannah (White) Hastings, b. in Hatfield, Mass., Nov. 14th, 1722; m. in 1762, Mrs. Susanna (daughter of Lieutenant Moses Willard, and widow of Capt. James Johnson); b. Feb. 20th, 1729–30. Ch. 1. Betty, b. Jan. 14th, 1763; d. 17th Feb. following. 2. John, b. Feb. 19th, 1764; d. 16th March following. 3. James, b. June 11th, 1765; d. next day. 4. Waitstill, b. June 15th, 1766; d. July 13th, 1768. 5. Theodosia, b. June 23d, 1769; m. Stephen Hassam, Sept. 27th, 1787. (See Hassam.) 6. Randilla, b. Oct. 22nd, 1771; d. unmarried, at the age of 22. 7. John, b. July 9th, 1773. The name of John Hastings, jr., is frequently found in connection with business transactions in the proprietors' records. He was one of the selectmen, in 1765 and '70. His wife, in her narrative of her captivity, thus describes him. "In 1762, I married Mr John Hastings, my present husband. He was one of the first settlers in Charlestown. I recollect to have seen him, when I visited the place in 1744. He suffered much by the Indians, and assisted in defending the town during the wars. III. Oliver, son of John and Hannah (White) Hastings, b. in Hatfield, Mass., Nov. 22nd, 1724; did not settle in Charlestown. IV. Lemuel, son of John and Hannah (White) Hastings, b. in Hatfield, Mass., Feb. 5th, 1727, m. Elizabeth ——; maiden name, and date of marriage, not ascertained. Ch. 1. Cynthia, b. Nov. 26th, 1763; m. Dr. Jonathan Arnold, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. (Published Nov. 21st, 1790.) (See romantic marriage of two

Charlestown girls). 2. Joel, b. Sept. 19th, 1765; m. and had children, Eliza, Jane, Mary, Fannie, Moses, John, George. Mr. H. was drowned at Bellows Falls. Mrs. Hastings was an English woman. 3. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 10th, 1767. 4. Lemuel, b. Nov, 21st, 1769. 5. Rhoda, b. July 5th, 1772. V. Hannah, (dau. of John and Hannah (White) Hastings), b. July 8th, 1729. VI. Lydia, (dau. of John and Hannah (White) Hastings), b. Aug. 19th, 1732, became the 1st wife of Col. William Heywood, Esq. (See Heywood). VII. Mehitable, (dau. of John and Hannah (White) Hastings), b. 1735.

Jesse Healey, (son of John and Mary (White) Healey of Dedham, Mass., at first, and afterwards, of Washington, N. H.) settled in Charlestown, where he is supposed to have lived over sixty years. He died June 1st, 1853, in the 84th year of his age. He was one of the Selectmen of the town in 1804–05–06–07–08–09. He was intelligent and one of the men whom everybody respects. He is remembered by many of our villagers, who are old enough to remember back twenty-five years or more, as one of the most intimate associates of Rev. Dr. Jaazaniah Crosby with whom he used frequently to be seen examining everything that was new in the improvements of the village, in which they both took a great interest. The family are now all gone from town, and the following facts are all that the writer has been able to obtain concerning them:

Jesse Healey married, in Charlestown, Mrs. Dolly Sartwell, widow of Capt. Simon Sartwell. Her maiden name was Gleason; she had five children at the time of her marriage with Mr. Healey, viz. Cynthia, Asa, Fanny, Clarissa and Lucy; by Mr. Healey she had four. I. Betsy, b. March 9th, 1793; m., Oct. 16th, 1814, Calvin Ely, (son of Isaac H. Ely); she died 1810, leaving four children: Dolly Ann, Hannah, Isaac and Elizabeth. Isaac died when a child, the others (1875) are still living, (see Calvin Ely); II. Philena, b. Feb. 13th, 1795; d. Jan. 1st, 1873, in Painsville, Ohio. She m. Ira Wooley, of New York State, and had two children, both of whom died young; III. Esther Healey, b. Feb. 14th, 1798; m. Albert Morley, of State of New York, Jan. 29th, 1818.

In a letter from Mrs. Morley from her home in Painsville, Ohio, she says, "I have been the mother of ten children, eight boys and two girls. My two girls and three of my boys are dead. Five of my boys are living and have families. Jesse H. Morley, lives in Cleveland, Ohio; George W. Morley, in East Saginaw, Michigan; John R., and Charles H. Morley, live in Fort Scott, Kansas; and Edward W. Mor-

ey, lives in Chicago, Ill. It would give me pleasure to meet the old residents of Charlestown, although, the faces would be few that I should recognize. My husband and myself are residing here alone. Our children having all left us, have families of their own to look after. Still our house is frequently filled with children, and grandchildren, and a small sprinkling of great-grand-children." IV. Simon Healey, b. Aug. 12th, 1800; m. Abby Whaley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Ch. Maria and John, both dead—Simon Healey, d. in St. Louis.

Michael Hearns, (son of Daniel and Margaret (Carroll) Hearns) b. in Queen County, Ireland, in 1830; m. Nov. 28th, 1857, Winnifred Dolon, (dau. of James and Bridget (Ford) Dolon), b. in County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1838. Mr. Hearns came to America, in 1853; his wife in 1849—They settled in Charlestown in 1860. Ch. I. Daniel, b. April 6th, 1859, d. Aug. 12th, 1865; II. James, b. Dec. 8th, 1860; d. May 15th, 1861; III. John, b. Jan. 7th, 1862; IV. Francis, b. April 5th, 1864; d. Sept. 21st, 1865; V. Margaret, b. Oct. 23d, 1865; VI. Mary Josephine, b. Aug. 13th, 1867; VII. Charles Augustus, b. Feb. 1st, 1870; VIII. Michael Henry, b. April 18th, 1872; IX. Peter, b. Sept. 27th, 1873; X. Catherine, b. Feb. 25th, 1875.

Joseph Heaton, came to town about 1810. He d. April 6th, 1853, aged 88—He was twice married. By his 2nd wife Fanny Bowen, he had the following children. I. Abigail m. Joel Baker, of Medfield, Mass., Oct. 12th, 1817; II. Keziah, d. Feb. 17th, 1868; III. Nancy, d. Aug. 26th, 1862; IV. Thomas; V. Julia, d. young; VI. Lucy, m. John Kimball. All the children are now dead. Mrs. Fanny Heaton, d. July 12th, 1852, aged 76.

Patrick A. Hern, (son of John A., and Mary (Brodrick) Hern, Limerick County, Ireland), b. Jan. 20th, 1828; m. March 28, 1857, Mary Coffey, (daughter of Thomas and Mary (Morris) Coffey, County Kerry, Ireland) b. Sept. 1838—Mr. Hern came to America, 1847, settled in Charlestown, 1849. Ch. I. Mary, b. Feb. 20th, 1858; II. Thomas P., b. Jan. 20th, 1873.

William Henry, born in Lunenburg, Mass., (The home of others of the same name) married Mary Harper of that place Dec. 6th, 1753, and very soon after removed to Charlestown, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Henry, died Nov. 15th, 1807; Mrs. Henry, Sept. 14th, 1818. Ch. all born in Charlestown. I. David, d. in Chester, Vt.; II. Robert B. Henry, m. Sarah, surname not recollected. Ch. 1. Abigail B., b. Oct. 5th, 1785; 2. George, b. Aug. 6th, 1790; 3. Robert, b. July 18th, 1792; 4. Lewis, b. Nov. 25th, 1794; 5.

Lucretia, b. Feb. 15th, 1797; 6. Francis, b. March 7th, 1799; 7. Thomas J., b. Feb. 10th, 1801; 8. Sophia C., b. Oct. 6th, 1805; III. William jr., m. August 30th, 1784, Polly Holden, daughter of William and Annes (Nutting) Holden. Ch. 1. Harriet, b. Oct. 15th, 1785; m. William Williams, of Troy, N. Y., 2. William, b. March 22nd, 1788; m. Fanny Goodhue, of Chester, Vt; 3. Theodosia, b. Oct. 10th, 1789; m. John Gill, New York. 4. James, b. March 12th, 1791; m. Sally Earle, of Chester, Vt. 5. Polly, m. Thomas Robinson, of Chester, Vt. 6. Anna, m. Thomas F. Hammond, of West Windsor, Vt., 7. Elthera, m. Enos Lovell, Jr. of Chester, Vt.; IV. Harper, d. in Charlestown; V. Hugh, m. Mary Dodge, d. in Chester, Vt; Ch. 1. Mary H., m. William Walker, of Guilford, Vt.; 2. Elizabeth, m. Bigelow, of Burlington, Vt. 3. Hugh, m. Sarah Henry, of Charlestown. VI. Jonathan Henry, d. in Chester, Vermont.

VII. Samuel, b. May, 1775; m. Sarah Cooley, (dau of Joel and Sarah Cooley, April, 1800. Samuel Henry, d. at Charlestown, July 1st, 1838; Mrs. Henry, at Chester, Vt., Dec. 17th, 1867, and was buried at Charlestown. Ch. 1. Fredric A., b. June 12th, 1801; m. Adaline Buckman, of Claremont, N. H. 2. Edwin, b. June 26th, 1803; m. Sarah Newton, at Middletown, Conn., d. Jan. 2nd, 1836; 3. Oscar, b. June 29th, 1805; m. Harriet Davis, Royalton, Vt. 4. Charles Jones, b. Feb. 21st, 1807; d. unmarried, May 25th, 1839, at Charlestown. 5. Gilman, b. Nov. 3d, 1809; m. Martha Dana, Woodstock, Vt. 6. Sarah, b. July 7th, 1812; m. Hugh H. Henry, Chester, Vt. 7. Eveline, b. May 1st, 1815; m. Smith K. Randall, Springfield, Vt. 7. Sophia, b. July 17th, 1817; m. Willard M. Howard, Chester, Vt. 8. George Oel, b. July 17th, 1820; m. Frances A. Howard, of Lunenburg, Mass. VIII. John, settled in Rockingham, Vt.

Col. William Heywood.

William Heywood, son of Eleazer and Azubah Heywood, was born in Rutland, Mass., July 28th, 1728. He had one sister, and one brother; Azubah, born Nov. 25th, 1730; and Samuel, Feb. 16th, 1733. His parents were originally from Concord, Mass., where his ancestors settled as early as 1650; by whom he was connected both with the Willard and Stevens families. It appears that he was a cousin of Captain Phineas Stevens, who must have known him from childhood, which may account for the confidence which Capt. Stevens was accustomed to place in him and the great intimacy which existed between them.

Both the father and mother of William Heywood having died before he was eighteen years of age, he was left to himself to do as he pleased, the first result of which was that he left his native place, and engaged himself to work for Captain Thomas Buckminster, of Brookfield, for five months. This engagement fulfilled, and the work being not very agreeable on which he had been employed, he determined instead of continuing in it longer, to enter the Provincial Service and become a soldier. He, therefore on the 26th, of July 1746, enlisted himself in a company which was ordered for service to the Connecticut River, and which was under the command of Captain Eliphlet Leonard of Easton; four of his townsmen also enlisting in the same company.

In a journal which he kept, and which is now before the writer, he says, "The 27th, being Lord's day, I went to meeting, and heard two very good sermons, and some good counsel. The 28th, the forenoon we spent merrily; The afternoon we set out for our journey—Came to Olmsteads, where we lodged in a barn—pretty hard for the first night, I not being acquainted with such business." The next day he went to Hadley—thence to Deerfield the day after, "and took" he says "our lodging where we could find it." From Deerfield he went to Northfield, Hinsdell's fort, and Fort Dummer. From which latter place his company marched to Great Meadow, (Putney) where they found Capt. Phineas Stevens with sixty men, guarding the people, while they were reaping and gathering their crops—They tarried at Great Meadow three days, and on the 8th of Aug. they all set out for No. 4, on reaching which, they found that the Indians had made general destruction of most of the cattle, horses and hogs of the settlement on the Sabbath previous.

His company left on the 10th, as also did that of Capt. How, which had accompanied them there. But Heywood for some cause remained behind and did not leave till the 21st. If any would like to know his first impression of the place in which he afterwards became a greatly beloved and distinguished citizen, they have only to read the following passage from his Journal, "Our daily work was to pound samp, which was all we had to live on, with fat pork. This was hard fare. The soldiers in general had a turn of the fever and bloody flux. One, Whitney, belonging to Brown's troop, died the day I left the place. The 21st I left No. 4 in the evening without the least sorrow—travelled to great meadow 20 in company." From No. 4 his company went to Bridgman's Fort, where they were stationed as guards to the people, while engaged in their haying and harvesting.

Nov. 20th, his time of enlistment having expired, he was dismissed from the service, but on the 22nd was hired again by Nathan Wetherill, and after a brief furlough, during which he visited home, he returned to Bridgman's Fort, where he continued to be stationed till the 21st of February, 1747, after which he was engaged in more active service, as the following extract from his Journal will show, "(The 21st) ten of us being ordered to Colraine, to Morrison's Fort, we left Bridgman's and travelled to Sheldon's in Fall-town, and there lodged. The 22nd, travelled to old Clark's Fort, in Colraine. The 23d we arrived at Morrison's Fort, &c. March 1st we were moved five to Shirley and five to Pelham Fort. The 10th we returned to Morrison's Fort again. April 7th we came to Bridgman's again. The 30th, the Fort being flung up, we took our leave of it—guarded him (that is Mr. Bridgman) off with his substance, to Deerfield, the next day to Hatfield where we left him. May the 2nd we came back to Sheldon's Fort, where I abode. The 18th went to Morrison's where I staid till June the 24th, and then returned to Sheldon's again, Oct. the 14th I went home on a furlough—returned the 31st to said Fort again. Nov. 10th, nine of us being ordered to No. 4, we set out and came to Fort Dummer ; the 11th to No. 2. The 12th we arrived at No. 4. The 14th, before sunrise, there were two men killed, one taken, one wounded by the Indians, &c."

This extract illustrates not only the life which was led by the subject of this memoir, but equally the life of a soldier in those times. It also discloses something of the intercommunication which was constantly kept up by the garrisons of the forts of the Massachusetts cordon for their mutual protection and defense.

On the 1st of March 1748, Captains Phineas Stevens and Humphrey Hobbs, having had orders from the authorities of the Province of Massachusetts for enlisting a hundred men, Heywood enlisted under Capt. Stevens, of whose company he became clerk. Hobbs arrived, with his company at No. 4, on the 15th of April. In the same company with Heywood were also Ebenezer Putnam, Benjamin Allen, Obadiah Sartwell, James Porter, James Porter, jr., William Porter and John Sawyer, all settlers of No. 4, and in Capt. Hobb's company Lieut. Isaac Parker and Sergeants Moses Willard and Moses Wheeler, Aaron Hosmer, Cent., and James Farnsworth, Private. On the 15th of May Captains Stevens and Hobbs, in connection with Capt. Melvin, (see p. 41) started out on a scouting expedition, as Heywood, in his Journal, expressed it, " To catch Indians." Stevens and Hobbs had sixty men. In the same journal is contained a minute account of all their march-

es, and of all they did from day to day. But as all that is essentially connected with the history of Charlestown is embraced in another portion of this work, it is not important to dwell any further upon particulars here of this expedition, or other service performed by these companies.

Dec. 12th, 1748, Mr. Heywood connected himself with No. 4, as a citizen, by purchasing a proprietors' right, and from this time forward became connected with nearly every military organization for the defense of the place.

Mr. Heywood seems to have enjoyed the confidence of Capt. Stevens, also of the proprietors and citizens of No. 4, to a remarkable degree. As evidence of this confidence on the part of his superior officer, we find him selecting the young soldier, as a suitable person to live with, and take charge of his family, in times when the demands of his position, rendered it necessary that he should be absent. He was also employed by him to make out his muster rolls. The confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens will be hereafter shown.

On the 16th of June, orders came to No. 4, for the dismission of all the soldiers but fifteen, which was carried into effect the next day. Heywood in his Journal says, "The 18th, I kept fort. The 19th, the Captain and all the men went off, but nine. The 20th, about 3 o'clock, the Indians fired on Ensign Sartwell and Enos Stevens, as they were harrowing corn; killed Sartwell, and took Enos and killed the horse. We instantly fired two alarms with small arms and fired the great gun to alarm James Porter, Lieut. Willard, and two sons, who were at work in the meadow. They heard the guns and took off to Fort Dummer. (See account in Historical Narrative, page 50). About two hours after, Doctor (Bildad) Andross, came here from Northfield, and staid till dark, and then he and I set off to carry (the) news. The next day, we got to Fort Dummer about 9 o'clock in the morning—found the runaways there; and then I set out for Northfield. About half a mile from Hinsdell's Fort, we heard a gun, supposed to be shot by the Indians. We turned back to Fort Dummer, and John Alexander went off post. We tarried till evening and then went to Northfield. The 22nd, Capt. Stevens came from Deerfield and went to Fort Dummer. The 23d went to No. 4. The 24th, scouted around. The 25th, the men that came with us returned—we kept fort &c. The 30th, kept a fast and had preaching. July 1st, 1749, to the 6th, kept fort. Our centrys at two different times, said they saw Indians. A scout of eighteen men came to the fort. The 7th, I warded and

watched. The 8th, Col. (Josiah) Willard came up with a large scout. The 9th, the Colonel and scout went off. The 10th, the Captain *made officers.* The 11th, worked at haying. The 12th, kept fort. The 13th and 14th, drawed wood. The 15th, drawed poles for a turnip yard—Sunday 16th, attended meeting. The 17th, set out with nineteen men and the widow Sartwell—went to the falls, carried by our loading and hauled by our canoes—set out again—arrived at Fort Dummer about day. The 18th, went to Northfield. The 19th, Capt. Stevens went to Deerfield, I staid at Northfield. The 20th, I hired a horse and sent Morse to Deerfield with bag and baggage. The 21st had alarm of Indians—went out after them—made no discovery."

If variety be the spice of life, one will feel in reading this extract, that the life of the young soldier must have been very spicy. But this is only an illustration of the ever changing vicissitudes of the life of those who were engaged in the Provincial service at No. 4, and the forts of the Massachusetts *Cordon* at that day. It was no idle, lounging life which they led, but was as active and diversified as the most excitable and change-loving disposition could desire. But notwithstanding its great hardships, the soldiers become very much attached to it, and to each other, as will be evident from the following additional extract from his journal. Oct. 14th, 1749, he says—"Lieutenant (Isaac) Parker came up at night, with orders to dismiss twenty-four men—Sunday the 15th. The 16th, the men dismissed—rained—three went off, the rest staid. The 17th, the men went off with heavy hearts and wet eyes. The 18th, Lt. Parker went off in sorrow." They had gone together through the sternest scenes, but their hearts melted at parting. As the treaty of peace was the reason for their dismission, they had little expectation of meeting each other again. The number in the fort was now reduced to fourteen, of whom Heywood was one. Lieut. Parker soon returned again, to make No 4, and Charlestown his home, and to become one of its principal citizens. Heywood continued in the company which guarded the fort during the winter, and became a member of Capt. Phineas Stevens company, organized the 21st of June, 1750. In Jan. 1751, Capt. Stevens having been commissioned to go to Quebec, by Gov. Shirley, to obtain the release of prisoners, still held there, Heywood and James Farnsworth were selected to accompany him on his expedition. They started from Albany the last part of January and got back to Deerfield on the 28th of March, from which place Stevens went directly to Boston with the released captives, while Heywood returned to his post at No. 4. It is

a tradition in the Heywood family which is probably founded in truth, that Heywood was selected a second time, at a different season of the year, to attend *his* captain who was commissioned on a similar errand.

During the time of the nominal peace, Heywood appears to have been one of the small number still retained at the fort—and on the renewal of hostilities was among the most active of those enlisted in its defense. It is a tradition in the family says his grandson, Hon. William Heywood, of Lancaster, N. H., "That in this war he was much employed in warding the fort, and in expeditions for the protection of the inhabitants." He was also at the taking of Ticonderoga, in 1759, the surrender of which caused great rejoicing through New England, especially on the Connecticut River frontier. After the organization of Charlestown under New-Hampshire, Mr. Heywood's name appears in the town records for the first time in 1756; in which year he was elected the third selectman, from which time he appears to have been kept by his fellow citizens in some important official position. He was thirty-eight times one of the selectmen—viz. twenty-four times the first—ten times the second—four times the third. He was elected town clerk in 1762 and held the office every year with the exception of 1788, (when it was held by Elijah Grout), till the time of his death in 1803, making in all forty years. He was five years town treasurer. In 1775, he was delegate to the Provincial Congress, at Exeter and also representative in 1778 and '79. To these offices it may be added, that he did much business as a Justice of the Peace, and that in the church also of which he was one of the ten males who helped to constitute it at the ordination of Rev. Bulkley Olcott in 1761, he was always an exemplary and influential member.

In the time of the Revolution, his patriotism was undoubted. He was Major of Col. Bellows' Regiment that marched for the defense of Ticonderoga, just before it was evacuated by the American forces on the 6th of July, 1777. He was also Major in Col. David Hobart's Regiment which was in the hottest part of the battle, under Gen. Stark, at Bennington, and continued in the army till after the surrender of Burgoyne. He afterwards accepted the office of colonel of a regiment under Vermont, and I think of a like office from New-Hampshire.

In addition to the foregoing facts relating to Colonel Heywood it may be proper to say that he was for many years Proprietors' Clerk, succeeding Dr. John Hastings in that office He was also, for some time, the principal surveyor in this region; an interesting fact in connection

with which is, that he procured a book and learned surveying without a teacher, and that he learned it well we have sufficient evidence in the plan of the Town Plot drawn by him, and which, through the instrumentality of George Olcott, jr., Esq, has been handsomely framed and placed in the Town Hall for the benefit of any of our citizens who may take interest in it.

Of the 2nd wife of Colonel William Heywood a grandson, Hon. William Heywood, of Lancaster, N. H., thus speaks, "His second wife was Joanna Wetherbe, from Lunenburg, Mass. She lived in my father's (William Heywood's) family from the death of her husband, and died in December, 1831. She was a lady, it seems to me, without a fault."

Colonel Heywood died Feb. 4, 1803, leaving a character without reproach, and an example of fidelity worthy to be followed by all our citizens in all the relationships of life.

Col. William Heywood was twice married, 1st, to Lydia, (dau. of Dr. John and Hannah (White) Hastings) b., in Hatfield, Mass., Aug. 19th, 1732; 2nd, December 19th, 1763, to Joanna, (dau. of Captain Ephraim and Joanna (Bellows) Wetherbe) b., in Lunenburg, Mass. Ch., by 1st marriage, I. Azubah, b. Nov. 21st, 1753; m., March 7th, 1776, Phineas Pearl. Ch. 1. Warren, d. July, 1777; 2. Patty, b. May 23d, 1778; II. Eleazer, b. May 8th, 1755; m. Dorcas Whitaker, of Killingly, Conn. about 1790 and had the following children: 1. Rebecca, d. at two years of age; 2. William, m. and lives in Wayne Co., Michigan; 3. Mary, m. James W. Bradley and died, in Claremont, 1873; 4. Willard, b. in Hartland, Jan. 12th, 1796; m., Jan. 2nd, 1832, Emily Baldwin, of Strafford, Vt., dau. of Dr. Eleazer Baldwin, and settled in Windsor; has had nine children; eight now living (1) Emily; (2) Lucia; (3) Mary Francis; (4) Eleanor Baldwin; (see Stebbins); (5) William Henry; (6) Frederick; (7) Bradley; (8) Jennie; (9) Eda Josephine; 5 Ira, died in the family of Rev. Dr. Emmons, Franklin, Mass; 6 Lydia; 7. Horace; 8. Eleazer. Eleazer, sen. was in the battle of Monmouth, and was in the expedition to the Genesee Country, under General Sullivan; III. Lydia, b. Jan. 18th, 1757; never married. Children of Col. William Heywood, by 2nd marriage: IV. Lucinda, b. Oct. 11th, 1764; m., Feb. 21st, 1787, Amasa Grout, (see Grout); V. William, b. Dec. 21st, 1766; VI. Fanny, b. June 20th, 1769; m. Jan. 25th, 1795, Dr. Daniel Egery, of Lancaster; VII. Mary, b. Jan. 22nd, 1772; d. unmarried; VIII. Elisha, b. June 15th, 1774; d. in early life; IX. Persis, b. Aug. 30th, 1777;

d. in advanced life, unmarried; X. Prudence, b Feb. 15th, 1780; m. late in life, Rev. Samuel Goddard, of Norwich, Vt.; XI. Orange, b. Oct. 25th, 1783; d., unmarried, about 1860; XII. Gustavus, b. Apr. 3d, 1786; m., and removed to Michigan; supposed (Apr. 1875) to be still living.

Calvin Heywood, b. in Acton, Mass. June 18th, 1764; m., when 27 years of age, Rebecca Taylor, of Stow, who was 19 the day she was married. In 1804 he removed to Charlestown (No. 4), and bought of Ebenezer Corbin sixty acres of land, mostly woodland. There was a log house upon the land containing a kitchen and bed room. His family at that time consisted of himself, and wife and five children, three boys and two girls. Soon after arriving in Charlestown he was taken sick and disabled from business for several months but much to the credit of his neighbors they not only did what they could to take care of him in his sickness but also carried on his land till he was able to attend to it himself. He ever afterwards had good health. He had ten children, all but one of whom grew up to manhood and womanhood, and were married.

Mrs. Heywood died of dropsy in her 66th year. He died, in Bristol, Vt., Oct. 15th, 1858, in his 95th year with no apparent disease. Ch. of Calvin and Rebecca Heywood, I. Reuben, d. in Stoneham, Mass. Apr. 19, 1876. He was 84 years old, Sept. 1st 1875; has five children, Sarah, Martha, Silas, Augusta and Hannah; II. Elizabeth, m. Davis Lufkin, of Acworth; d. in Bristol, Vt.; III. Simeon, m. Mary B. Willard, of Charlestown and now lives in Claremont (see Willard); IV. Susan, m. Alva Bush; lives in Bristol. Vt.; V. Levi, b. May 5th, 1802, in Acton, Mass.; m., Sept. 25th, 1824, Emily W. Putnam, (dau. of Thomas, jr. and Polly (Young) Putnam, b. Dec. 22nd, 1802. Ch. 1. Rebecca, b. Feb. 15th, 1825; m. Paul Cummings, (see Cummings), d. in 1860. 2. Squire, b. June 30th, 1826; d. young. 3. George W., b. Nov. 15th, 1827; m. March 27th, 1855, Ellen A. Johnson, (dau. of Josiah and Lorena (Stone) Johnson) b. in Wayland, Mass., May 30th, 1830. Ch. (1) Addison Herbert, b. Oct. 5th, 1855. (2) Carrie E., b. March 29, 1859; d. Apr. 25th, 1860. (3) Cora B., b. Jan. 9th, 1860. (4) George E., b. May 4th, 1862; 4. Mary J., b. Aug. 8th, 1829; m. 1st, Franklin Sawyer—had two children. (1) Nellie J. (2) Lizzie—died about 1858. Mr. Sawyer d. in Jaffrey, N. H., in 1866. His widow m. 2nd, Col. William Leborbeaw. 5. Richard, b. Oct. 8th, 1831—in the Asylum at Concord. 6. Addison T., b. Oct. 15th, 1833; d. March 20th, 1850. 7. Emily S., b. Feb. 24th, 1835; m. George H.

Pratt, and d. in Charlestown, 1860. One child which with her husband is now dead. 8. Martha, b. May 24th, 1839; d. in childhood. 9. Julia A., b. Apr. 24th, 1842; m. S. S. Prouty; one child, Arthur H. VI. Emeline, m. Richard Jacobs, and lives in Bristol, Vt. VII. Rufus, b. Oct. 13th, 1807; m. in Sharon, Jan. 25th, 1847, Sybil B. Milliken, (dau. of William and Anna (Carlton) Milliken) b. in Sharon, Jan. 20th, 1819. Ch. 1. Anna R., b. Dec. 24th, 1847; m. Feb. 17th, 1873, William W. Bridges, of Athens, Vt., where she now resides; one child, Alta May, b. March 16th, 1874. 2. Albert, b. Feb. 9th, 1849. 3. Addie F., b. Jan. 8th, 1857. VIII. Louisa, m. ——— Evans, and removed to the west and died. IX. Martha, m. Jonathan R. Severns and lives in Clinton, Mich.; has three children, Hortense, Loraine and Josephine. X. Submit, d. unmarried in Bristol, Vt., Apr. 18th, 1865.

Simeon Heywood, b. Feb. 29th, 1796; m. Jan. 1st, 1827, Mary B. Willard (dau. of Marcian and Mary (Baker) Willard) b. Sept. 2nd, 1797. d. Aug. 21, 1861. Ch. I. Henry Willard, b. Dec. 20th, 1828; d. June 15th, 1852. II. George Boutwell, b. June 17th, 1841—has held the office of Deputy Collector, of Internal Revenue, in city of New York. Simeon Heywood was b. in Acton, Mass., was a shoe maker—went into trade for a time in Charlestown, N. H., removed to Lunenburg, Mass.,—was in mercantile pursuits and became postmaster and town treasurer—removed to Claremont, N. H., in 1835.

Jesse Hill, m. Dolly ——; Ch. I. Oliver, b. in Charlestown, Oct. 17th, 1789; m. May 5th, 1818, Hannah Pierce, b. in Rockingham, Vt., Dec. 4th, 1792. Ch. 1. Harriet, b. June 28th, 1819; 2. Ephraim, b. Dec. 25th, 1821; m. Sept. 22nd, 1858, Roby Jane Sherman; Ch. (1) George Levi, b. Oct. 12th, 1860; (2) Frank Henry, b. June 26th, 1862; (3) Fred Grant, b. Aug. 17th, 1866; (4) Juliett, b. Aug. 1st, 1873; 3. Harvey P. b. Aug. 3d, 1823; 4. George, b. Oct. 18th, 1825; 5. Oliver, jr., b. July 10th, 1829; 6. B. Franklin, b. Sept. 17th, 1831. II. Ephraim, b. March 26th, 1792. III. Patty, b. May 21st, 1795.

Henry H. Hoadley, b. in Langdon, N. H.; m. in 1829, Mary B. Mack, (dau. of Jonathan L., and Rebecca (Richardson) Mack). (See Mack). Ch. I and II. Mary A., and Merindia A., twins, b. in Charlestown, Nov. 15th, 1830. Mary A., d. unmarried. Merindia A., m. John H. White, of Boston, Mass., soldier in the War of The Rebellion, and now (1875), an inspector in the Custom House. One child, Janie A. III. Jane A. b. in Charlestown, Sept. 18th, 1838;

m. in 1851, William Moody, jr., of Boston—one child, d. young. Mr. Moody d. 1856. Henry H. Hoadley moved from Charlestown to Walpole, where they had two children born. I. Fred B., b. Feb. 15th, 1836; m. Mrs. Hattie Williams, of Alstead, N. H.; resides in Clinton, Mass.,—no children. He is a painter by trade. II. George W., b. Feb. 7th, 1839; m. Louisa Dunshee, of Walpole, N. H. He is Engineer for the Hope Mills, at Keene, N. H.; no children.

William C. Hobart, (son of Josiah and Ann (Noyse) Hobart, of Madison, Ohio) b. Sept. 28th, 1831; m. 1st, Emily Huntoon, of Unity, who died leaving one child, Frank who died young; m. 2nd, June 17th, 1868, Mrs. Helen M. Spencer, (dau. of Harry and Polly (Cram) Bingham, of Unity) b. July 5th, 1831. Mrs. Hobart had one child by her 1st husband, Arthur Spencer, b. Feb. 8th, 1853—who m. Rosie Allen, dau. of Newton Allen, of Charlestown. Mr. Hobart came from Unity to C. in 1870. .

Luman P. Hodgman (son of Gardner Hodgman) b. Dec. 18th, 1839; m. Sept. 22nd, 1863, Ellen M. Peaseley, b. Apr. 29th, 1839. Ch. I. Josephine, b. Apr. 2nd, 1864; II. Katie, b. June 5th, 1868; III. Freddie A., b. Aug. 9th, 1872; IV. Bessie J., b. March 29th, 1875.

Isaac Holden, was a proprietor of No. 4, under New-Hampshire. He was probably the son of Nathaniel Holden and his wife Abigail Stone, of Groton, Mass., and was b. Nov. 19th, 1723.

Capt. William Holden and Annes Nutting, m. in Groton, Mass., May 10th, 1747. Ch. I. Annes, b. Aug. 27th, 1748; d. May 28th, 1749. II. Annes, b. Nov. 16th, 1749; d. same day. III. William, b. Aug. 1st, 1751; d. Feb. 14th, 1755. IV. Nathaniel, b. Aug. 15th, 1753. V. Annes, b. in Charlestown, N. H., July 6th, 1758; m. Joseph Wilson. VI. Polly, b. in C., Feb. 15th, 1763; m. William Henry, jr., Aug. 30th, 1784. VII. William, b. Oct. 29th, 1764. Capt. William Holden was an officer in Colonel Timothy Bedell's regiment, which was raised in Nov. 1777, and discharged in March 1778. This regiment was on duty upon the upper Connecticut river frontier, for service as occasion might require.

Richard Holden m. Dolly ——, surname unknown; she d. Feb. 9th, 1805, aged 67. Ch. I. Dolly, b. Dec. 21st, 1761. II. Amy, b. Feb. 7th, 1764. III. Rebecca, b. Oct. 20th, 1765; m. Levi Putnam, March 29th, 1784. IV. Edmund, b. Oct. 23d, 1767. V. Louisa, b. Dec. 18th, 1769; m. Reuben Nott, Feb. 7th, 1788.

VI. Timothy—time of birth unknown; m. 1st, Hannah Glidden,

who died July 11th, 1800, aged 30. The following is on the stone erected to her memory.

A kind wife a friend sincere,
A mother of five is buried here.

m. 2nd, Mary Page, who d. March 22nd, 1816; m. 3d, —— Humphrey (living July 16th, 1874). Ch. by 1st wife. 1. Phena, b. Jan. 19th, 1791. 2. John Temple, b. Jan. 17th, 1793; m. Abigail Putnam, daughter of Thomas Putnam. Ch. (1) John Temple, b. Feb. 9th, 1818; m. July 13th, 1842, Louisa Coleman (dau. of Stephen G. Coleman, and Lydia Bailey) b. July 25th, 1825. Ch. [1] Caroline E., b. Nov. 7th, 1843; m. Alvin D. Howe—and lives in C. [2] Stephen Lewis, b. Sept. 28th, 1845; m. Dec. 23d, 1874, Lizzie E. Hayward (dau. of Joseph and Patty G. (Slader) Hayward) b. in Acworth, Aug. 30th, 1853. (See Soldiers in War of Rebellion.) [3] John Temple, b. July 13th, 1847. [4] Mary Louisa, b. Aug. 17th, 1849; m. James A. Hunt. (See Hunt). [5] Frank Herbert, b. Feb. 5th, 1852. [6] Richard Norman, b. Jan. 20th, 1855. (3) Abigail, (dau. of Timothy and Hannah (Glidden) Holden) b. Jan. 4th, 1795. (4) Lewis, b. Jan. 1st, 1797; d. Dec. 11th, 1814. (5) Clotilda, b. Aug 1st, 1798; d. Sept. 9th, 1802; Ch. by 2nd wife. (6) Richard. (7) Sarah. (8) Caroline. (9) Willard G., d. Feb. 23d, 1829, aged 19. Ch. by 3d wife. (10) Timothy. (11) Louisa. Timothy Holden whose descendants are above given, was one of the selectmen in C., in 1798–99 and in 1801–2 and 3.

William M. Holden, (son of Abel and Mary (Stearns) Holden) b. Nov. 8th, 1832, in Winchendon, Mass.; m. Jan. 31st, 1857, Nancy T. Rumrill (dau. of Samuel and Polly (Taylor) Rumrill) b. in Springfield, Vt., Jan. 9th, 1831—settled in C., Dec. 12th, 1872. Ch. I. Charles Milton, b. in Springfield, Vt., Apr. 30th, 1859. II. Frederick William, b. Apr. 26th, 1861. III. Melvin Francis, b. Jan. 27th, 1863. IV. Everett Taylor, b. Oct. 27th, 1865. V. Mary Augusta, b. in Westmoreland, N. H., May 21st, 1868. VI. Alice Maria, b. in Charlestown, Sept. 6th, 1874.

Jonathan Holton, the earliest settler of the name of Holton in Charlestown, was descended from William Holton, who was born in England in 1611, and came to this country in the ship "Francis" from Ipswich, in 1634. He became one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Ct. but removed from that place to Northampton in 1663, where he was elected a deacon of the church. He represented Northampton five years in the General Court and Hadley one year, viz. the year 1669.

He subsequently settled in Northfield, as will be seen by the following vote of the Proprietors at a meeting held Apr. 11th, 1688 : "It was voted and agreed by the proprietors of Northfield to give to each of our honored Committee, Mr. William Clark, Dea. William Holton, Sergt. John King and Ensign Preserved Clapp, five acres of interval land in the Three Little Meadows without paying any purchase money ; and it is to lie clear of any town charges whatsoever." This land was not a present but was apportioned to them as an honorary testimonial of the value of their services, on conditions far more advantageous than were conceded to the proprietors in general. He died in Northfield Aug. 12th, 1691.

William and Mary Holton, (maiden name of the wife unascertained) had a family of seven children, all born either in Hartford or Northampton, of whom Mary and Sarah were both married the same day, viz. Nov. 18th, 1656; the former to David Burt; the latter to John King, which were the first two marriages solemnized in Northampton.

The eldest child of William Holton was John who died Apr. 26th 1712. He married Abigail ———, who survived him, but of whose death we have no record. By this marriage there were seven children, from the youngest of whom, Thomas, the line of descent of the Holtons of Charlestown, is to be traced. His death is described by Hon. Geo. Sheldon, in his History of Northfield, (page 195) as follows: "Aug. 13th, while the men were scattered in their grain-fields, Gray Lock with a party of four Indians waylaid and killed two of our leading citizens, viz. Thomas Holton aged 42, and Theophilus Merriman, aged 31. The circumstances of the killing were not recorded and cannot now be ascertained. Taking their scalps the Indians pressed on to Rutland, where the next day they attacked Dea. Joseph Stevens and four of his sons as they were making hay in the meadow." (See Captain Phineas Stevens.) He was b. Oct. 23d, 1681. He married Mindwell Allen, (dau. of Samuel Allen, of Northampton) who m., 2nd, 1726, Daniel Chapin, and d. Oct. 21st, 1758. They had five children, of whom Joshua, b. about 1703, was the eldest. He, as his father had been before him, was killed by the Indians. He had been sent to Boston to receive the money due to Northfield families for billeting Maj. Hartwell and his men the preceding winter, and had obtained the money and was returning, when, on the 26th of April, 1746, he was waylaid between Lunenburg and Northfield by a party of Indians, supposed to have been the same who had just previously visited Upper Ashuelot, who killed and scalped him and made off with his money, (see His. Northfield, pp. 243 and 371. Josh-

ua and Mary Holton had three children, Ebenezer, Jonathan and Joshua.

Jonathan Holton m. Hannah Olcott, youngest child of Timothy Olcott, of Bolton, Ct., baptized April 19th, 1747. He lived first, after he was married, in Chester, Vt—second, in Rockingham, where he remained a few years, when, about the year 1786 he took up his permanent residence in Charlestown. Mr. Holton was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, but for how long a period has not been ascertained. This much however is known, that he was at the battle of Bennington, under General Stark, where he was wounded, and marched once if not twice to the defense of Ticonderoga. In Charlestown he pursued the occupation of farming and was also Deputy Sheriff and Jail-Keeper.

Capt. Jonathan and Hannah (Olcott) Holton had the following children: I. Simeon, who m. a Miss Abbe, of Rockingham; removed to the State of New York; II. Bela, m. Patty Olcott, of Rockingham, Vt. and settled in Lyndon, Vt.; III. Jonathan, m. Betsy Baldwin, of Charlestown, and removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he d.; IV. Adolphus, m. Almira Hibbard, of Concord, Vt. and removed to that place; V. Bulkley, m. July 25th, 1798, Betsy Judevine and, for a time, settled in Charlestown when he removed to Thetford, Vt.

VI. David, m. July 2nd, 1809, Betsy Pope, of Concord, Vt. and settled, in 1810, in Charlestown. Mrs. H. d, Sept. 24th, 1854, aged 67. The following obituary notice of Mr. Holton was published soon after his decease, Feb. 1st, 1873: "David Holton was born in Rockingham, Vt., 1781, from which place he removed with his father's family to Charlestown in 1786, where, with exception of a few years during his early manhood, he resided during life. He was an active and successful business man during the working years of his manhood, and attended to the management of his financial affairs until a short time previous to his death. Before the formation of Sullivan County he was Jailor in Charlestown, and also served as Deputy Sheriff, and occupied other places of public trust, in all of which he acquired a reputation for strict integrity. He was a reliable citizen, an affectionate kinsman, a true friend and kind neighbor; and all who knew him will remember his cordial grasp and genial manners, and cherish his memory as that of a good man gone before."

Ch. of David and Betsy (Pope) Holton. 1. Fanny M., b. Aug. 28th, 1810; m., 1st, Dec. 24th, 1832, Dr. Simeon D. Colburn. Ch. (1) Elizabeth, b. March 23d, 1835; (2) Joseph Warren, b. Nov. 5th, 1836; (3) Charles M., b. July 2nd, 1841; (4) Fanny Sophia, b. March 3d,

1852, m., 2nd, Olcott Holton; 2. Sophia W., b. March 14th, 1812; m. June 23d, 1831, Col. Levi Green and settled in Portland, Me. Ch. (1) Martha, b. Aug. 27th, 1832; (2) Ellen S., b. Sept. 1838; (3) David; 3. David, jr., b. Sept, 5th, 1814; m., Oct. 17th, 1849, Emeline L. Browne, of Hinsdale, N. H., and settled in Charlestown, Ch. (1) George D., b. May 24th, 1851; graduated as a Bachelor of Science at Dartmouth College in 1873, and is in business in Chicago, Ill.; (2) Emma B., b. Apr. 20th, 1855; d. June 24th, 1872; (3) Willie B., b. June 25th, 1860. David Holton, jr. d. March 30th, 1865. 4. Charles D., b. March 26th, 1820; m., Dec. 21st, 1848, Esther A. Tenney, b. at Hanover, N. H., Dec. 12th, 1826. Ch. (1) Clarence E., b. Oct. 19th, 1849; (2) Frederick G., b. Nov. 26th, 1852; both born at Hanover. Mr. Charles D. Holton resides at Atco, N. J.

VII. Asa Holton (son of Jonathan and Hannah (Olcott) Holton) b. at Charlestown, Nov., 1786; m., Oct., 1818, Orra Evarts, b. at Claremont, April 12th, 1799; settled in Claremont; d. Mar. 4th, 1841. Ch. 1. George, b. Feb. 14th, 1820; 2. Mary Ann, b. Nov. 23d, 1821; has resided in Warrenton, N. C. twenty years; 3. James Evarts, b. July 24th, 1823; m. Mary Gray, in N. Y., Nov. 3d, 1852; d. Jan. 14th, 1869; 4. Caroline S., b. May 8th, 1825; m., Dec., 1866, George Fortune, of Virden, Ill.; 5. William F., b. Sept. 16th, 1827; resides in Washington, D. C.; 6. Edward L., b. June 21st, 1829; resided in Manchester, N. H.; d. Nov. 6th, 1875; 7. Geo. F., b. Oct. 16th, 1830; resides in N. Y.; 8. Mattie J., b. March 4th, 1833; m., Oct. 21st, 1857, Julius Wilcox; resides in Warrenton, N. C.; 9. Henry C., b. Dec. 10th, 1834; d., in Manchester, Jan. 11th, 1869; 10. Russell F., b. June 29th, 1837; resides in Westboro, Mass.; 11. Maurice A., b. Jan. 10th, 1841; resides in Manchester, N. H.

Hannah (Olcott) Holton, d. Jan. 26th, 1792, aged 45, and Capt. Jonathan Holton m., 2nd, Nancy Walker, by whom he had the following children: I. George Washington, b. Dec. 24th, 1795; II. Gustavus Stebbins, b. Apr. 11th, 1797; III. Hannah Olcott, b. Jan. 2nd, 1769; IV. Abille Bowen, a daughter; b. May 7th, 1800. Nancy (Walker) Holton, d. May 11th, 1803, aged 36, and Mr. Holton m., 3d, Nancy Pope, of Walpole; published Nov. 17th, 1803. She d. June 29th, 1840. Capt. Holton d. Nov. 19th, 1821, aged 78.

Henry W. Hooper, (son of James and Eleanor (Wellington) Hooper, of Walpole, N. H.) b. Nov. 28th, 1807; m., Apr. 10th, 1832, Mary K. Chase, (dau. of Jonathan and Martha (Kimball) Chase) b Sept, 27th, 1812; settled in Charlestown, 1853. Ch. I. Martha Ellen, b.

Aug. 14th, 1833; m., Apr. 13th, 1854, Simeon W. Phillips (son of Reuben and Rebecca (Foster) Phillips) b., in Roxbury, N. H., March 31st, 1829. Ch. 1. Mary Ellen, b. July 9th, 1856; d. May 20th, 1856; 2. Josephine Ida, b. Apr. 4th, 1859; 3. Henry Simeon, b. Mar. 7th, 1862; d. March 11th, 1870; 4. Sarah Rebecca, b. April 1st, 1864; d. Feb. 21st. 1867; 5. Robert Emmett, b. Feb. 28th, 1868; 6. Edward Rufus, b. Oct. 4th, 1870. Mr. Phillips d. Jan. 1st, 1872, in Hartville, Missouri. II. Mary Frances, (dau. of Henry W. Hooper and wife) b. Sept. 14th, 1835; m., Feb. 1st, 1864, Joseph J. Shaw, (son of Ansel and Hannah (Jones) Shaw) b. Dec. 25th, 1840; III. Sarah Jane, b. July 18th, 1838; m., March 31st, 1863, Charles B. Glover. (son of Edward and Polly (Blake) Glover) b. in Alstead, N. H., June 22nd, 1825. Ch. 1. Charles Baker, b. Sept. 26th, 1864: 2. Nellie M., b. in Glass Lake, Mich., July 26th, 1867; d. Aug. 12th, 1869, in Detroit, Mich.; 3. Emma J., b., in Alstead, Jan. 3d, 1875; d., in Alstead, Oct. 3d, 1875. Mr. Charles B. Glover d., in Alstead, June 22nd, 1875. IV. Edward C. (son of Henry W. and Mrs. Eleanor Hooper) b. May 2nd, 1840; V. Charles H., b. Oct. 2nd, 1848; VI. James K., b. Apr. 24th, 1852; VII. Josephine R., b. Dec. 23d, 1855; d. July 6th, 1872.

Nathan Howard, (son of Thomas Howard, of New London, Conn., and Hannah Howard, of Lyme, Conn.) b. Nov. 18th, 1782, at Marlow, N. H.; m. Martha Brown, (dau. of Nathaniel Brown, of Grafton, Mass. and Molly Brown, of Lyme, Conn.) b. Apr. 16th, 1780, at Alstead, N. H. Ch. I. Lorinda, b. Nov. 25th, 1802, at Alstead, N. H.; II. Philharma, b. Nov. 27th, 1805, at Marlow, N. H.; III. Vespersia, b. Jan. 22nd, 1807, at Marlow, N. H.; m. Charles H. Mann of Fairlee, Vt.; IV. Almanda, b. Apr. 26th, 1808, at Marlow, N. H.; m. Franklin Graves, of Acworth, N. H, She is now a widow and lives in Winooski, Vt., (see His. of Acworth). V. Macandace, b. Sept. 16th, 1809; VI. Mary, b. Apr. 9th, 1811; d. Apr. 13th, 1811; VII. Americus K., b. May 1st, 1812; m. Jane A. Adams, of Tunbridge, Vt. He is a Methodist minister at Newton Upper Falls, Mass.; VIII. Africus S., b. July 30th, 1814; (writes his name Sumner A.) m. Louise N. Converse, (see Converse); IX. Martha A., b. Jan. 5th, 1818; m. William O. Wright, (son of Jacob and Dorcas (Walker) Wright, of Charlestown). William O. Wright graduated at the Military School, at Norwich, Vt.; taught school seven winters, in North Charlestown, and one term in the village; resides in Danvers, Mass., where he has charge of "The Peabody Institute;" X. Nathan Wesley, b. Feb. 22nd, 1821, at Claremont, N. H.; m., June 18th, 1844, Rebecca Holden Putnam, (dau.

of Hiram and Emily (Griswold) Putnam) b. Oct. 6th, 1824—One son Horace Wesley, b. Nov. 12th, 1852. Nathan W. Howard was 2nd representative for the years 1875–6. He resides at North Charlestown.

Samuel and Patience Howard. Ch. I. Laura, b. June 26th, 1802; II. Melinda, b. Feb. 7th, 1804; III. Sabrina, b. July 4th, 1806; IV. John, b. Dec. 19th, 1808.

Nathaniel Howard, (son of Benjamin and Sarah (Worcester) Howard, of Lunenburg, Mass.) b., in Stoddard. N. H., Apr. 24th, 1803; m. in Nov. 1832, Mary Willard, (dau. of William and Elizabeth (Shepley) Willard) b. Sept. 3d, 1796. One child, Mary Elizabeth, b. Apr. 14th, 1837, in Langdon; d. in her 6th year. Mr. Howard became a resident of Charlestown in April, 1848.

George W. Hoyt, (son of Barnard and Elizabeth (Prescott) Hoyt) b. in Concord, N. H., March 24th, 1832; m. Sept. 1st, 1858, Martha Ann Hale (dau. of Charles and Mary Ann (Reed) Hale) b. in Wells River, Vt., Feb. 8th, 1831—died in Keokuk, Iowa. Ch; I. Charles Hale, b. in Concord, N. H. July 26th, 1859. II. George Albert, b. in Charlestown, April 6th, 1868; d. Feb. 16th, 1869. Mr. Hoyt came to Charlestown in 1865, and purchased the Robertson Hotel, which he kept for three years—He was 1st representative of the town in the Legislature in 1871—In his life before coming to Charlestown, he had been Mail Agent for six years on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, having received his appointment under Filmore—had had a large flour and grain store in Concord, and had kept hotel in New York city and at Lake Dunmore, Vt.

Jonathan Hubbard.

Capt. Jonathan Hubbard, one of the Grantees, proprietors and early settlers of the town of Charlestown, was descended from John Hubbard, who came with a company of emigrants to Concord, Mass., with Rev. John Jones, about the year 1635. He removed from Concord to Glastenbury, Conn., thence to Hadley, Mass., thence to Hatfield, where he died in 1707. Jonathan (the 2nd son of John Hubbard) who inherited the property of his uncle, Deacon Robert Merriam, of Concord, m. Hannah Rice, of Marlborough, Mass., and died July 17th, 1728, aged 70. Mrs. Hubbard, d. April 9th, 1747, aged 89. Both are buried in Concord.

Major Jonathan Hubbard, 1st son of Jonathan and Hannah (Rice) Hubbard, m. Rebecca Brown, and died April 7th, 1761. His wife d. Nov. 2d, 1751, both are buried in Townsend, Mass., where they have

stones erected to their memory. Their children were 1. Rebecca, who m. Col. Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable. 2. Hannah, who m. Col. Josiah Willard at first of Lunenburg, Mass., but afterwards of Winchester, N. H. 3. Ruth, who married first, Rev. Mr. Stearns of Lunenburg, and 2nd, Rev. Mr. Whitney, of Petersham. 4. Mary, who married 1st, Mr. Jennison of Lunenburg, and 2nd, Colonel Benjamin Bellows, the founder of Walpole. 5. Jonathan, the subject of this memoir. 6. John, who died in infancy. 7. John, father of John Hubbard, Professor of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy in Dartmouth College.

Capt. Jonathan Hubbard, was employed as a surveyor in No. 4, as early as March, 1743, and was the principal surveyor of the Township for several years. He appears to have been a well educated, and very useful citizen. At what time he received his commission as Captain has not been ascertained. He was a member of a company of twenty, under command of Benjamin Bellows, posted on Connecticut River in 1755. He died June 1st, 1759. Captain Hubbard m. Abigail Jennison of Lunenburg, Vt. and had four children; I. Abigail, who married Richard Glidden, (see Glidden). II. Jonathan, m. Eunice Wheeler (dau. of Moses and Elizabeth Wheeler) b. Oct. 8th. 1755. Ch. 1. Fanny, who m. Gideon Kidder of Weathersfield, Vt., 2. Samuel, b. August, 1782; m. Mrs. Mary Allen in 1811. He d. March, 18th, 1859, leaving three children. (1) George, b. April 4th, 1812; m. Feb. 21st, 1839, Martha Ann, daughter of Enos and Martha (Hunt) Stevens (see Stevens gen.) b. March 5th, 1821. Ch. [1] Ann Elizabeth, Hubbard, b. Sept. 7th, 1841; m. at Mapleton, Kansas, March 19th, 1861, E. J. George Orear, a lawyer in Owensville, Texas, b. in Kentucky, June 5th, 1827. Ch. [1] Sterling Price, b. March 11th, 1862; d. Aug. 16th, 1863; [2] George Hubbard, b. Dec. 16th, 1865; (2) Mary, b. in 1815, m. Dr. B. C. Parker, of Acworth, and died in 1868. (3) Huldah, b. in 1817; m. Howard Hubbard, and now lives in New Salem, Massachusetts. 3. Abigail, m. Godfrey Cook, of Claremont. 4. Sophia, m. Edward Reed, a Scotchman and lived in Dalton, N. H.

5. Jenison J. Hubbard, b. Dec. 4th, 1793; m. Oct. 27th, 1818, Eliza Fitch, (See Fitch) b. Jan. 5th, 1800. Jenison J. Hubbard believed that no man had a right to be idle, as long as he was given strength to labor. He therefore, though possessed of ample property, continued to work with the utmost diligence till within a few days of the close of his life. At the time of his decease he was one of the most venerable of our citizens, and had perhaps a larger store of facts

relating to the generation which had gone before than any other person in town, with perhaps the exception of Mrs. Hubbard, and it is to them, that the writer takes pleasure in acknowledging his indebtedness, for many interesting facts and incidents in this work. Ch. (1) Henry Fitch, b. Oct. 26th, 1820, is married and has two children—resides in Stockton, California. (2) Sarah D., b. Sept. 14th, 1822; m. April 6th, 1848, Amasa Rice, of Chesterfield, Mass., and has had four children. [1] Robert A.; [2] Henry H., killed on the railroad. [3] Martha E. [4] Mary E. Mrs. Rice resides in Pittsfield, Mass. (3) Gorham, b. April 16th, 1825; went from home in 1845, and was lost by explosion and burning of a steamboat on Ohio river. (4) Robert M., b. in C. Sept. 21st, 1830; m. at St. Louis, Aug. 5th, 1858, Sarah B. Ross, b. in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 4th, 1831. Ch. [1] Henry F., b. Sept. 29th, 1859; [2] Eliza R., b. March 9th, 1862.

6. The sixth child of Jonathan, and Eunice (Wheeler) Hubbard, was Lewis. III. The 3d child of Capt. Jonathan and Abigail (Jenison) Hubbard, m. —— Giles of Newport, N. H. IV. David Hubbard, (son of Capt. Jonathan and Abigail (Jenison) Hubbard, m. Abigail Labaree, (dau. of Peter and Ruth (Putnam) Labaree) b. Dec. 21st, 1760, and settled in North Charlestown. Ch. 1 Jotham, b. Feb. 1779, died young; 2. Roswell, b. Jan. 29, 1781; m. Jan. 22nd, 1807, Sophia Wilson, (dau. of Joseph and Annes (Holden) Wilson), b. May 11th, 1789. Ch. (1). Samuel W., b. Nov. 8th, 1807; m. in N. Y. about 1829, and d. June 22d, 1865. He had one daughter Sarah who m. John Hunt; (2) Josiah H., b. Dec. 8th, 1809; m. Louisa Brooks (dau. of Daniel Brooks of Charlestown,) b. March 31st, 1819. Ch. [1] Daniel B., b. June 29th, 1842; m. Sept. 1st, 1869, Roena A. Tuttle, of Framingham, Mass., and has one son Lyman J. [2] Edward R., b. Aug. 21, 1844; m. Oct. 2nd, 1866, Lucilla A. Gibbs of Framingham, and has one son Edward Albert. [3] Josiah E., b. June 11th, 1855. Josiah H. Hubbard was one of the selectmen of Charlestown in 1848 and Post Master for a time. He removed to Framingham, Mass, where he d. 1874, and was buried in Charlestown. (3) William H., b. Aug. 8th, 1812; m. Dolly Griswold, of Weathersfield, Vt., March 1st, 1810; one daughter Elizabeth, m. Hoyt Blackwood, Springfield, Vt. Mr. Hubbard was drowned at the mouth of Little Sugar River, 1861. (4) Luman F., b. in Claremont, Apr. 19th, 1815. (5) Annes, b. in Charlestown, Aug. 9, 1819. 3. John, b. March, 1783; d. young; 4. Josiah, b. Jan. 24th, 1785; d. Jan. 17, 1828; m. Nov. 1812, Peggy Allen, (dau. of Nathan and Deborah Allen) b. Oct. 27th, 1788; d. Feb. 26th, 1868. Ch. (1)

John A., b. Aug. 31st, 1813; d. March 22d, 1858; m. Aug. 31st, 1857, Sophia E. Raymond, of Fair Haven Mass., (2) Horace, b. March 20th, 1815; m. March 3d, 1846, Marcia W. Putnam of Unity, N. H., (see Putnam). Ch. [1] Albert A., b. Nov. 17th, 1846; [2] J. Frank, b. March 6th, 1850; m. Nov. 24th, 1875, Emma Arnold, of Springfield, Ill. [3] Robert M., b. July 29th, 1855. [4] Charles P., b, Sept. 2d, 1864. Horace Hubbard was 2nd Representative in 1864 and 1st in 1865; 1st selectman in 1866 and 1870; resides at North Charlestown. (3) Martha, b. July 11th, 1819; m. Apr. 16th, 1868, Edwin Whipple, (see Whipple). (4) Sophia, b. Feb. 29th, 1824; d. March 29th, 1849. 5. Asa, b. Apr. 1787; d. young; 6. Abigail, b. May 17th, 1789; m. Jan. 25th, 1810, Moses Judevine, (see Judevine). 7. David, b. July 10th, 1791; m. Nov. 9th, 1815, Rosalinda Westcott. He was 2d selectman in 1847 and 48. 8. Susan, b. Nov. 14th, 1794; m. Oct. 1813 Lemuel Grow; Ch. (1) Abigail; (2) Elizabeth; (3) Rosalinda; (4) Lucinda. 9. Jonathan B., b. March 30th, 1796; m. 1820, Annes Whipple. Ch. (1) Henry L. (2) George, d. young; (3) David; (4) George; 10 Rebecca, b. Aug. 1st, 1798; m. Levi Farnsworth. Ch. (1) David; (2) a daughter. 11. Hugh, b. Sept. 1800; d. young.

Hon. John Hubbard.

The earliest known ancestor of the Hon. John Hubbard, the first settler in Charlestown of a distinguished branch of the Hubbard family, was George Hubbard, who, it is supposed, emigrated from Massachusetts, and settled in Weathersfield, Ct., as early as 1638. He subsequently removed to Guilford, Ct., and thence to Milford in the same State, where he died. John Hubbard, the son of this ancestor, usually designated as John the first, on account of there being several of the same name in the line of descent, resided, at first, in Weathersfield, but removed to Hadley, Mass., about the year 1660; in which place he spent the greater part of his life; but ultimately died in Hatfield, in the family of his son, Isaac, in 1705 or 6.

Isaac Hubbard, the 4th son, and 8th child of the above, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, Jan. 16th, 1667—married Ann, daughter of Daniel Warner, and settled in Hadley, whence he removed in 1714, to Sunderland, where he became a deacon in the church. He died, Aug. 7th, 1750. His wife also died the same year.

John the eldest son of Dea. Isaac and Ann (Warner) Hubbard, was born in Hatfield, April 20th, 1693—married Hannah Cowles, of East Hartford, Ct., and died Aug. 25th, 1778. He was deacon of the

church in Hatfield, and was a most substantial and much respected man. The old homestead, the writer is told, is still in possession of the family.

John, the 2nd son, and 4th child of Dea. John and Hannah (Cowles) Hubbard, often designated as John the 3d, was born in Hatfield, Nov. 5th, 1726. He graduated at Yale College in 1747—entered the ministry; settled May 30th, 1750 over the Congregational church, in Northfield, Mass., to which he continued to preach with great acceptance for nearly forty-five years; when he died, greatly lamented by his people, on the 28th of November, 1794.

Rev. John Hubbard married Dec. 26th, 1753, Anne, daughter of Capt. Samuel Hunt, of Northfield, and Ann Ellsworth of Windsor, Ct., by which marriage, he had ten children, of whom John the eldest, settled in Charlestown, where he became a distinguished citizen, and was much employed in public life.

John Hubbard, often designated as John the 4th, was baptized in Northfield, Oct. 13th, 1754. The date of his birth has not been ascertained, nor the exact time of his coming here to reside. On coming to Charlestown, he established himself in business as a merchant, which became as long as he lived, his permanent employment. His store was at the lower end of Main street, where most of the business of that kind was transacted at that early day. He was so successful in trade, that he was able to accumulate no inconsiderable wealth for that day, by which he was able to give his children the best advantages of education, which the times then furnished.

Allusion has been made to Mr. Hubbard as having been much employed in public life. The following is a list of the offices which he held in town and county. He was one of the selectmen in 1779–80–81–82–84 and 85; town treasurer in 1785–86–87 and 88; representative in 1782–84–86 and 87. He was county treasurer from 1796 to 1802; and Judge of Probate from 1789 to 1801, with the exception of the year 1797, when the office was held by Sanford Kingsbury, of Claremont.

Mr. Hubbard married soon after settling in Charlestown, in 1776 or '77, Prudence, the 8th child of Capt. Phineas Stevens, born in the fort Nov. 6th, 1750. By this marriage he had the following children. I. Nancy, b. May 4th, 1779; m. Hon. John C. Chamberlain. (See Chamberlain). II. Laura, b. Feb. 22nd, 1781; m. Vryling Lovell, Esq. (See Lovell). III. Henry, b. May 3d, 1784. (See sketch of). IV. John jr., b. ——— 1789; d. July 6th, 1841; Harriet, wife of John, d.

HENRY HUBBARD

April 23d, of the same year. Nancy H., daughter of John and Harriet Hubbard, d. Nov. 11th, 1842, aged 20. Richard, son of John and Harriet, drowned June 5th, 1842, aged 20. These were all the children of John, jr., so that this branch of the family is extinct. V. Elizabeth, b. —— 1792; m. Henry H. Sylvester. VI. Richard, removed to the west and died early.

Hon. Henry Hubbard.

Henry Hubbard, the eldest son of Hon. John Hubbard, became not only one of the first citizens of Charlestown, but by the public offices to which he was elected, a statesman, extensively known through the nation. A more particular account of his life, will therefore be expected, than of those of our citizens, who held less important positions. From his boyhood, without any marked precocity of mental developement, he was a quick scholar, especially in those branches of knowledge, which depend to a considerable degree on the exercise of memory and the perceptive powers. He thus early exhibited the same mental characteristics, which distinguished him in his maturity; so that in him it may be appropriately said, that "the child was father of the man," as, in the highest manifestations of his manhood, there were no disclosures of peculiarities, which might not have been anticipated from a careful observation of his earlier life. We have, therefore, in him to speak of no marked changes, or remarkable transitions, such as have been exhibited by other men of distinction, in passing from one period of life to another, but instead there appears to have been a natural and harmonious development of his powers, continuously, from the early portion of his life to its close.

Charlestown, in the boyhood of the subject of this memoir, presented many inducements, to excite in the minds of the young, the desire of mental culture. It was not surpassed in its eminent men, by any town in the State. Hon. Benjamin West, was at that time at the height of his reputation, and stood forth preeminently as the first advocate in the State; and inspired not only the admiration and homage of the bar, but the highest respect and regard of all who truly knew him. As one says, "It was a respect, which genius and virtue united, only can command. It was an homage, which wealth, power, talents or even virtues could not separately inspire." Hon. Simeon Olcott had also at that time, no inconsiderable prominence both in the State and nation. He had successively, held the highest positions in all the courts of the State, and had been elected to the Senate of the United States,

which then, as now, was esteemed one of the highest positions of honor and influence. Nor were these the only persons of more than ordinary distinction of the time; for to them could be added, Hon. Samuel Stevens, Col. William Heywood, Col. Samuel Hunt, Hon. Samuel Hunt, jr., Dr. William Page, and Dr. Samuel Crosby, who, though men of less reputation, would in any community have passed for most intelligent citizens. There were also Mr. West's and Olcott's law students, Joseph Dennie, Peleg Sprague, Mills Olcott, John C. Chamberlain and Thomas Hammond, who were all young men of great promise, and who subsequently made their mark in the world. Whether it was the constant mingling with such men, and in such associations in his boyhood, that excited the desire to obtain an education, in the mind of young Hubbard, or whether it sprung out of promptings from some other source; the desire was early awakened, and so early that we find him entering Dartmouth College, at the age of fifteen, and graduating at the age of nineteen, in 1803. His preparatory studies were pursued under the tuition of Mr. Hedge, who is said to have been an excellent tutor, and Rev. Dan Foster, who for some years officiated as the minister of Charlestown. On graduating at Dartmouth, he immediately decided on the profession of law, and entered upon its study in Portsmouth, N. H., in the office of the Hon. Jeremiah Mason, afterwards so extensively known as one of the best judges of law in the American union. On completing his profession, he immediately returned to Charlestown, where he opened his office, and soon gained such a share of public favor, as to obtain a very extensive practice. From the time of his establishing himself in the town, he took an efficient part in all its affairs, and was soon honored by his townsmen, by election to important offices. In 1810, he was chosen moderator, which office he held in all, sixteen times. He was 1st selectman in the years 1819-20 and 28, in which last year, he was also moderator and town clerk. He represented the town in the legislature in 1812–13–14–15–19–20–23–24–25–26–27, eleven times in all. June 16th, 1825, he was chosen speaker of the house of representatives, in place of Hon. Levi Woodbury, who had been elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He was also chosen to the same office in the years 1826 and 27. In 1823, he was appointed solicitor for Cheshire county, in which capacity exhibiting rare qualities as an advocate, he served the term of five years. On the incorporation of Sullivan county, he was appointed Judge of Probate, the duties of which office he

continued to discharge till 1829, when he was chosen a representative to Congress.

In Congress, to employ the language of Chief Justice John James Gilchrist, "He at once distinguished himself by the possession of those qualities which characterized him through life. Always willing to labor; never disposed to throw upon others what belonged to himself; indefatigable in the transaction of all business intrusted to him; an ardent political friend, but a courteous antagonist, he had the entire confidence of Gen. Jackson and the kindly regard of his opponents. He was a most active member of the Committee of Claims, upon whose decision such important interests depended, and signalized himself by his untiring support of the pension act of 1832, which gave their long delayed recompense to the soldiers of the revolution. In 1834 he was elected to the Senate, where, for the period of six years, he had the implicit confidence of the administration, and the democratic party. * * In 1842 and 1843 he was elected Governor of New Hampshire. With this office his political career closed, although at every successive election no one in the state rendered more efficient service to the democratic cause."

It may be added to the above, that soon after leaving the gubernatorial chair, he was appointed sub-treasurer at Boston, to which city he for a time removed.

Politically, the life of Gov. Hubbard must be divided into two eras: the first, in which he earnestly supported the federalistic or whig party, the second, in which he as earnestly sustained the democracy. His early political education was under the eye and in the midst of the old federalistic leaders, whose characters for probity were unimpeachable, and whose judgments in political matters he appears to have regarded as so entirely worthy of confidence, that the idea of questioning their correctness scarcely occurred to him. They were men of refined tastes, cultivated manners and comprehensive and far-reaching intellects, and had the advantage of occupying both the highest political and social positions. Some of them were frequent visitors at his father's house, where their superior culture and wisdom had so profoundly impressed him, that he had been accustomed to look upon them with a feeling little short of reverence. In this state of things under the influences generated by respect on the one hand, and by prejudices from early education on the other, that he should drift on in the political party in which he had started for a number of years, was not anything unnatural nor remarkable. It is as one says, "There is probably no me of thember

community, whatever now may be his views, who cannot recall the time when the political opinions of his immediate friends appeared to him to be incontrovertibly true. Our political as well as our social views are determined as much by temperament as by reasoning," and we may add that the idea of change is not ordinarially awakened in the minds of men of principle, except through the most powerful convictions. With such convictions Gov. Hubbard, after having thoroughly studied the constistution and the condition of the country professed to have been impressed, and the result was an entire change, both in his political principles and associations; for, without any hestitation or demurring he suddenly abandoned his whig connections, and went over to the democracy. This change was just in season for him to take part in the canvass which preceded the election to the presidency of General Jackson. The season was opportune, as it related to his future political career. Of course the cry of inconsistency was raised against him, as it always is when one who has been pursuing a particular course abandons it for another; but such are the complicated interests of a great government like the one under which we live, that an independent consideration of the principles on which it ought to be administered, it is reasonable to suppose, may result, and that not unfrequently, in very great and yet honest differences of opinion. And certainly, he who acts in accordance with his convictions, though his conduct may be in direct controversion of his previous course, is more to be commended than he who preserves an apparent consistency at the expense of his moral responsibilities. There is no demand, then, for the accusation of inconsistency, when one who has believed and acted with one political party finds the ground on which he has stood untenable, and changes it for a different one, nor to account for such change is the supposition of mercenary motives any more necessary; since to whatever subject it may relate, every change of opinion which is founded on conviction of right, is not only reasonable, but ought to be made; and that Governor Hubbard believed he was right, under the circumstances of the nation, in going from the whig party over to the democracy, was not in the slightest degree questioned by those who knew him best. As one says "He sincerely believed that the doctrines of the federal party, were not expansive enough to embrace the rapidly increasing interests of our country." They had had their time and place in the establishment and promotion of our institutions, in which they had been instrumental in accomplishing no unimportant results, in checking the tendency to ultraism, by which democracy in its early stages had been characterized.

But in his estimation, their day had gone by, and all the objects which they had been adapted to answer, having been attained, the government in order to reach the true ends for which it is administered, demanded an infusion of more progressive principles into its administration. He therefore allied himself to the democratic party, from the doctrines of which it does not appear that he ever swerved. He therefore never hesitated to advocate them, and though his manner of doing it, was often ardent and impassioned, he was still not forgetful of the courtesy which is always due to political opponents. Political enemies, says Judge Gilchrist, "of course he had many, but during his long and fearless defense of General Jackson, and his measures, while he was in Congress, his kindness of heart and agreeable manners, placed him on terms of personal intimacy with the most distinguished whigs of the time. The senate, then contained a variety and extent of political capacity, to which hardly an approximation has since been made. Webster, Clay, Crittenden, and Davis, Buchanan, Cass, Calhoun, Van Buren, Benton and Wright and others, whom to name were only to praise, adorned it by their vigorous eloquence and administrative ability. To have been the associate and friend of such men, is something on which any one may look back with pride."

As a lawyer it is not pretended that Gov. H. had an extensive knowledge of books, nor that he was legally learned so far as the quality of such learning depends on the examination of authorities, for he was not constitutionally adapted to the continuous and persevering application which is absolutely essential to one who would excel as a student of books. But his mind was still endowed with the true elements of a lawyer to a remarkable degree. There are few, it is believed, who have had a clearer insight into the fundamental principles of law, or a truer apprehension of their application to the administration of justice. Added to this, his logical powers were of a superior order. The whole bearings of a case seemed to be presented before him at one view, when, almost as if by intuition, he would seize on its strong points and present them before the jury in a series of such artful deductions as to make the best possible impression on their mind for his client. He never allowed himself to give prominence, in presenting a case, to what was merely collateral or secondary, but had a most happy faculty of gathering all minor matters into their appropriate relations around those points which were of primary importance. It was his great object to accomplish the most he could under the circumstances for his client, and at this he so directly aimed that he never in any ideal which he had formed to himself of

presenting a case, for a moment lost sight of the jury, but according to the best of his knowledge, gauging their mental capacity, he endeavored, in imagination, to put himself in such a manner in their places as to present only such arguments as they would be likely to consider and appreciate. "In this power" says Judge Gilchrist, "of placing himself in the position of the jury and of looking at the case from their point of view, Mr. H. was unrivalled in the State, except by President Pierce, while at the bar;" and in this, it may be added was one and probably the principal element of his success.

But though he was possessed of such extraodinary perceptive powers, and what we may term a natural insight into a case, it was not his habit to depend on these powers or that insight in such a manner as to lead him to neglect any labor by which he might become acquainted with any facts or gain any knowledge which would be of assistance to him in the advocacy of his cause. At the *nisi prius* terms he was often the busiest man at the Court. It was customary with him to spend his evenings, and frequently the hours far into the night, in the examination of witnesses who were to appear upon the stand the next day. When it was possible, a personal interview with every important witness was sought. Nor did he neglect, when it was practicable, a personal acquaintance with every juryman. But though he pursued these endeavors to gain success to such an extent as often to entrench on the hours usually devoted to sleep, in court, the next day, he would not appear either languid or worn, but would enter upon the advocacy of his case with all the enthusiasm of one who was conscious that he was thoroughly prepared for the work he had in hand.

The remarkable individuality of Gov. Hubbard, in a summary of his character, also requires a brief mention. This extended to almost everything about him. In person, he was tall and on the whole quite harmoniously and handsomely proportioned. His features too were regular, and his countenance open and intelligent. But though this description may be applicable to a hundred or a thousand others, yet so connected in him were these characteristics, with others which admit of no definite delineation, that it became hardly possible for one who had ever seen him to mistake him afterwards for another. The same was true of him as a speaker. In hearing him you was reminded of no model, nor of any one to whose manner you could trace a resemblance. That he was eloquent, might not, perhaps, be admitted, but that he spoke impressively, none but the most prejudiced could deny. An *effective* speaker he certainly was, especially as an advocate at the bar, where his talents

shone with peculiar brilliancy, and where he was accustomed to exhibit a greater variety in his manner than any where else. In his political harangues, so far as manner was concerned, there was great sameness. His voice very soon after commencing rose to its highest pitch, on which it was afterwards uniformly sustainsd to the close of his address. Thus a person who had frequently heard him, in giving to the writer a description of his political speeches says, 'They were *literally thundered*.' His vocabulary was copious, and his sentences were often brilliant, but they were poured out upon his audiences with the fullest volume of voice he could command." But if the mere graces of elocution and manner were often wanting, their absence was usually more than compensated for, by the deep earnestness with which he spoke; for the force of his manner was nothing assumed for the purpose of producing an impression, but was the result of the deep interest which he himself felt in his subject. In this particular he resembled Edmund Burke the great British statesman, and Hon. Samuel L. Southard, of our country, whose voices, as they warmed in their arguments, and became engaged in their discussions, are said to have been "a kind of triumphant and lofty cry." But whatever objection to this manner a critic in oratory might have made, in the case of Gov. Hubbard, it was certainly popular, for no man, of his time, in the State, was called upon more frequently for political speeches, or was more heartily welcomed on the platform by his political party.

"The subject of this memoir made many speeches in Congress and elsewhere, but, without recurring to the many subjects in the examination of which he took a prominent part, it is sufficient to refer to his speech against the distribution of the public lands, and that against the assumption of the state debts, as remarkably well reasoned and statesmanlike performances, and combining a thorough acquaintance with all the necessary facts, with great lucidness of arrangement and an accurate insight into the consequences of the measures proposed," [Democratic Review, Aug., 1841.]

"But whatever professional rivalry or political hostility might find to censure in Mr. H's career, in that purer and loftier and nobler sphere which embraces the duties of the citizen and the neighbor, he performed his duties with a kindly and generous spirit not often equalled. His manners had that innate cordiality and grace which placed him at his ease every where, and made every one easy in his society. He was never obsequious to the lofty nor arrogant to the humble, for he felt that he was a man, and he met every fellow being with a kindness, the result of

no predetermined plan, but of his own kindly nature. In the quiet village, in which so much of his life was passed, he was the most obliging and accommodating of men. In all the little offices of friendship he was ever ready with his advice and assistance. If any of his neighbors were in trouble of whatever kind he was ever ready to come forward with a helping hand, even in cases where he was called upon to exercise a spirit of forgiveness. Sensitive as his temperament was, he was a stranger to that rancorous and degrading bitterness, of which, at times, he was the subject. To any project for the interest and welfare of the community he freely gave his aid with an open palm, and in a most liberal spirit. He did not believe that the little circle of life should be filled up with sordid personal cares, beginning and ending with the individual, and no plan for the public good—no scheme for the advancement of society to which he belonged, ever failed to receive his most ardent support." [Gilchrist.]

In his religious views he was a Unitarian of the Buckminster and Channing school, and invariably gave a hearty support to Rev. Dr. Crosby, his pastor, who was also one of his nearest neighbors and most intimate friends. In this faith he lived, defending it oftentimes in the ardent and impassioned manner which was natural to him, and which, on account of the nature of the subject some mistook for a spirit of intolerance, though we are assured by those who knew him best, that no one could be less open to such a charge. In this faith he also died. He died in the house in which he was born and in which he had always lived, June 5th, 1857. His death produced a deep impression, and notices of it and his career were given, not only in the papers of N. H., but in those of most of the other states of the Union.

The following inscription is on the monument erected to Henry Hubbard in the village cemetery:

This Monument
Is erected by his children
In memory of

Henry Hubbard,

Who was born May 3d, 1784;
and, after filling various
Public Offices
of honor and usefulness,
Died, June 5th, 1857.

Jesus said "I am the Resurrection and the Life, He that believeth in me though he were dead yet shall he live."

Mrs. Hubbard is still living (1875, Jan. 10,) and resides with her children in Boston, but usually spends a few weeks in summer in Charlestown, which is her native place, as well as that of her husband. Long may she be spared and permitted to repeat her visits to the old homestead endeared to her by associations at once the most pure and the most lasting. Mrs. Hubbard d. in Boston, Apr., 1876.

The parentage of Governor H., has already been given. He married Nov. 30th, 1813, Sally Walker Dean (dau. of Aaron and Phyla (Walker) Dean, of Charlestown) b. July 6th, 1795. (See Dean and Walker families). By this marriage he had the following children. 1. Sarah Dean Hubbard, b. Oct. 8th, 1814; m. Chief Justice John James Gilchrist, Aug. 25th, 1836. (See sketch of Judge Gilchrist). 2. Henry Hubbard, jr., b. June 21st, 1817; m. June 6th, 1850, Louisa Dexter West (dau. of Dea. Benjamin and Charity West.) (See West family). By this marriage he has the following children. (1) Henry Scott, b. Jan. 6th, 1852 (2) Eleanor Charity, b. May 28th, 1853. (3) Samuel Hildreth, b. Sept. 30th, 1856. (4) Nathalie Dean, b. July 22nd, 1858. (5) Louis Dexter, b. May 6th, 1861. (6) Benjamin West, b. Oct. 2nd, 1863.

Henry Hubbard, jr., graduated at Harvard University, in 1837, and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of his father, attending in connection with his studies there, the law lectures at Cambridge. Being admitted to practice in 1840, he opened an office in Charlestown, where he continued to reside in the successful practice of his profession till 1867, when in consequence of declining health, he sold his place to Sherman Paris, Esq., and removed to Bedford, Va. The inhabitants of Charlestown parted with Mr. Hubbard, with much regret, not only on account of their personal attachments to him and his family, but from their conviction that his place as a citizen, could not be easily supplied.

3. Nathaniel Dean Hubbard, born Jan. 14th, 1821; married April 23d, 1863, Anne Brooks Frothingham (dau. of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, of Boston. The children by this marriage were as follows. (1) Gorham, born May 11th, 1864. (2) Catherine Dean, b. July 29th, 1865. Mr. Hubbard graduated at Harvard University in 1840, and established himself in Boston, where after a very successful business career, he died Oct. 7th, 1865. 4. Richard Hubbard, born Nov. 13th, 1823; married June 1st, 1852, Sarah Denny Clapp, (dau. of Joshua Clapp, of Boston). Their children are (1) Waldo Flint, b. June 4th, 1853. (2) Richard Dean, b. Jan. 25th, 1855. (3) Eliot,

b. Sept. 23d, 1856. (4) Helen, b. Aug. 2nd, 1863. (5) Joshua Clapp, b. Dec. 31st, 1869.

Mr. Richard Hubbard settled on the Hubbard homestead at the lower end of Main street in Charlestown, and engaged in the occupation of a farmer, in which business he continued till the autumn of 1874, when he removed to Boston, where he now resides. His sons, Waldo Flint and Richard Dean, are connected (1874) with the United States Fish commission, in California. Mrs. Hubbard died Nov. 27th, 1872, very suddenly, of malignant erysipelas. She was an excellent woman and deservedly, greatly beloved.

5. Aaron Dean Hubbard, the youngest son of Governor Hubbard, born May 13th, 1826, has long been established in business in Boston.

Orange Hubbard (son of Col. Josiah and Mary (Hovey) Hubbard) b. in Thetford, Vt., Apr. 9th, 1787; m. March 7th, 1816, Loranea Boardman (dau. of Jonas and Elizabeth (Jewett) Boardman of Preston, Ct.,) b. in Norwich, Vt., July 14th, 1796. They had fifteen children, seven sons and eight daughters, all of whom lived to grow up, but the youngest, who died at the age of 14 months. Ch. Edwin, Franklin, Loraine Maria and Louisa Sophia, twins; Mary Elizabeth, Sherman Driggs, Caroline Frances, Lucy Newton, George Boardman, Charles White, Sarah Minott, Henry Jewett, Amanda Ellen, Harlan Page, Martha Jane, Austin Phylorman.

Edwin Franklin Hubbard, b. in Thetford, Vt., Feb. 21st, 1817; m. Jan. 18th, 1842, Hannah Willis, (dau. of John and Sally (Dana) Willis) b. in Lebanon, N. H., Apr. 7th, 1819. Mr. Hubbard settled in Charlestown in 1848. Ch. I. Loraine Sophia, b. Nov. 12th, 1842; m. George Holden Powers. (See Powers). II. George Sherman, b. March 7th, 1845. III. Emma Maria, b. Jan. 1st, 1846. IV. Lucy Ella, b. June 11th, 1853. V. Austin Fisk, b. Nov. 21st, 1856. VI. Nettie Willis, b. May 12th, 1858. VII. Elizabeth Boardman, b. July 1st, 1860.

Elias Hull, ancestor of the families of the name in Charlestown, was born in Stonington, Ct., and died in Lempster, N. H., aged 86. He was captain of a company in the war of The Revolution in service in Rhode Island. He married 1st Mary Campbell, by whom he had five children, Horace, Harriet, Homer, Hendrick, Hiram. Horace, the eldest, m. in February 1806, Taphena (dau. of Dr. Abraham and Lois (Abels) Downer, of Weathersfield, Vt.,) and settled in Charlestown. Mrs. Taphena Hull, died April 9th, 1819, aged 39. Her husband died Mar. 1st, 1865, aged 84. Ch. 1. Miranda, b. July

7th, 1809—died. 2. Lois, b. Feb. 10th, 1811; married Nov. 8th, 1832, William H. Amsden (son of Jacob and Lydia (Miller) Amsden) b. in Boston, Mass., July 16th, 1803. Mr. Amsden died in Cato, Wis., Oct. 23d, 1870. Mrs. Amsden (March 1875) is in Charlestown.

3. Abraham D. Hull, b. in Charlestown, Oct. 10th, 1813; m. Oct. 16th, 1848, Elithea D. Dwinnell, b. March 18th, 1822, by whom he had two children, when she died June 16th, 1852. Ch. (1) Henry Francis, b. April 19th, 1850; d. the Sept. following. (2) William Henry, born April 9th, 1852; d. Sept. 25th, 1863. Mr. Hull married for his 2nd wife, Aug. 15th, 1853, Miss Millia Augusta Baldwin, b. July 4th, 1830, (see Baldwin) and had the following children. (3) Harry Baldwin, b. July 2nd, 1854; d. Oct. 8th, the same year. (4) Emma Elithea, b. Jan. 15th, 1856. (5) Albert Earnest, b. July 24th, 1858. (6) Arthur Egerton, b. July 12th, 1861. (7) Galen Downer, b. Nov. 16th, 1865. Abraham D. Hull, Esq., has been much and honorably engaged in public business. He held the office of Deputy Sheriff in the county for upwards of thirteen years, when in 1874, he declined to accept it longer.

4. Horace, b. Nov. 4th, 1816; married July 17th, 1838, Abigail K. Tuttle (dau. of John and Abigail (Stowell) Tuttle) b. in Alstead, Sept. 22nd, 1821. Ch. (1) Sophia Lois, b. in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 21st, 1839; m. July 3d, 1855, Stephen Alden Spooner, (son of John A., and Prudence (Jenner) Spooner), b. in Maria, N. Y., May 30th, 1835. (See Spooner). (2) Charles Tuttle, b. Dec. 23d, 1841; m. Sept. 9th, 1866, Rhoda Augusta (dau. of William Augustus and Emeline (Mason) Howard) b. May 16th, 1849 [1] Luther Aldrich, b. Apr. 21st, 1869; died Oct. 30th, 1869. [2] Arnold Kenneth, b. March 21st, 1871. [3] Josephine Louise, b. March 31st, 1873.

Capt. Elias Hull, after the death of his wife, Mary (Campbell) Hull, married, 2nd, Cynthia Carpenter about the year 1795, in Charlestown, N. H.; lived afterwards in Hoosick, N. Y., and Bennington, Vt. Their children by this marriage, I. Ephraim C., b. in Bennington, June 1st, 1800; married 1st, Dec. 28th, 1823, Loisa Graves, b. April 15th, 1804. Ch. 1. Nathaniel Brush, b. Oct. 2nd, 1824; m. Dec. 9th, 1844, Mrs. Sarah P. McIntyre, b. July 1825. 2. Cynthia, b. March 15th, 1826; d. Nov. 15th, 1839. 3. Henry, b. Sept. 6th, 1828; d. Mar., 1852. 4. Anne, b. July 9th, 1830; d. Oct. 6th, 1839. 5. William, b. Apr. 11th, 1832; m. Feb. 14th, 1854, Emily Bliss; has five children—resides at Susquehanna Depot, Pennsylvania. Ephraim C. Hull m. 2nd, Oct. 9th, 1834, Lucy Graves (dau. of Frederick and Lucy

(Graves) Locke) b. in Acworth, May 2nd, 1811. By this marriage had Louisa, b. Oct. 29th, 1835—died Nov. 17th, 1839. Ephraim C. Hull is a farmer in North Charlestown. II. Nathaniel Brush Hull, b. Sept. 1st, 1802, came to Charlestown in Nov., 1804—removed to Acworth 1823.

Royal Humphrey, (son of John and Esther (Sartwell) Humphrey, of Langdon) b. July 27th, 1803; m. March 27th, 1831, Eliza Morse (dau. of Joseph and Betsy Finley Morse) b. in Alstead, Sept. 18th, 1810. He d. Aug. 8th, 1872. She d. March 25th, 1864. Ch. I. John, b. June 1st, 1833; d. Aug. 17th, 1874. II. Sarah Jane, b. May 30th, 1835. III. Helen M., b. May 9th, 1840; m. Roswell W. Robertson. (See Robertson). Royal Humphrey, settled in South Charlestown in March 1856

Col. Samuel Hunt.

The earliest known ancestor of Col. Samuel Hunt, was Jonathan Hunt who took up his residence in Northampton, Mass., in 1660 or 61, and died there at the age of 54, Sept. 30th, 1691. He m. Sept. 3d, 1662, Clemenza Hosmer, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Jonathan Hunt, jr., the 2nd son of this marriage, b. Jan. 20th, 1666; m. Martha Williams, and d. July 1st, 1738. He was the father of Samuel Hunt, usually known as Capt. Samuel, who became a most substantial citizen, of Northfield, Mass.

Capt. Samuel Hunt, b. in Northfield, in 1704; m. Ann Ellsworth, (daughter of John Ellsworth, of Windsor, Conn., and Esther White daughter of Daniel White of Hartford,) b. April 27th, 1705. Their children were, 1. Samuel jr., b. Sept. 29th, 1734; 2. Anna, b. Oct. 23d, 1736; 3. Jonathan; 4. Elisha; 5. Arad; 6. Sarah; 7. Martha. Of these, the 2nd, Anna, m. Rev. John Hubbard, for forty-five years Congregational minister, at Northfield, and became the mother of Hon. John Hubbard, and grand-mother of Hon. Henry Hubbard of Charlestown. Jonathan settled at Vernon, Vt., and became the Lieutenant Governor of that State. The others were successful in life, but with the exception of Samuel jr., who became one of the most distinguished and useful of our citizens, their history does not belong in this work. (See His. of the descendants of Elder John Strong, pages 1175-76.)

Samuel Hunt Jr., was commissioned, April 27th, 1759, by Governor Pownal of Mass., 3d Lieutenant in his Majesty's service, at No. 4, in Charlestown, New-Hampshire. As great Britain and France were

at that time engaged in the most active hostilities, it was a post of no inconsiderable danger; but was probably, no less inviting to the young officer on that account; for though a man so small as to be almost diminutive in stature, his courage was such, that he was never known to shrink in any circumstances, however perilous, from any duty assigned him. His appointment had the effect of fixing his location for life; and it is probable that he, very early, determined on making Charlestown his permanent residence. For we find him, undoubtedly actuated by a feeling that it was not good for a man to be alone, taking to himself a companion, December 2nd, 1760. The young lady was Miss Esther Strong, of Northampton, Mass., (daughter of Lieutenant Caleb and Phebe (Lyman) Strong); and was born February 12th, 1741, on what is now known as the homestead of Governor Caleb Strong. She was the sister of Governor Strong, who was between three and four years younger than herself. Her oldest sister Phebe, b. Dec. 22nd, 1738, m. General* Benjamin Bellows of Walpole.

When the Strong family understood that Esther was about to marry young Hunt, there was a strong reluctance to giving her up to go so far away. The impression prevailed among them that if she should marry the young officer, and go with him to Charlestown, the distance would be so insurmountable, that they never should see her again. There was no objection to Hunt, who was a very great favorite with the family. His location was all. But the young lady did not look upon the matter in the same light, in which it was viewed by her friends. For though she could live in the very best style of the times at home, she did not object to the sacrifices she would have to make in reaching her new residence, and for some years afterwards. The wedding day was, therefore, appointed and the marriage consummated. And that the occasion was no ordinary one, there are the best of grounds for inferring. Says the author of the history of the Strong

* Phebe was opposed at first to the marriage of her sister to Col. Hunt because she would be taken to so great a distance from her family friends. But on receiving the offer of the hand of General Bellows, she saw the matter in a different light, and did not think the distance very great after all.

The General was nearly two years younger than his wife, and they were both persons of very strong minds, who were accustomed to think for themselves and who would sometimes arrive at quite different conclusions. When this happened in matters of business, as it sometimes did, the tradition has come down, that the General used to decide the matter by quoting the scripture "The elder shall serve the younger," when Mrs. B. would very good naturedly allow him to take his own course.

family, Rev. Benjamin W. Dwight, "A piece of her wedding dress in the author's possession, shows that we cannot justly speak of our forefathers of that day as rude in their ideas of dress, or of personal expenditure. It was a dress, and skirt of crimson color of very thick damask silk." Now imagine the young bride, nineteen years, nine months, and twenty days old, in the perfection of her youthful beauty, apparelled thus, with surroundings in correspondence, and you will get some idea of the bridal scene.

It would be pleasant if we could know some more of the particulars of this wedding—as for instance whether the accomplished Parson Hooker performed the ceremony, whose little daughter then only two years old, subsequently married Caleb Strong, the brother of the bride, than whom Massachusetts has had few more popular, better or greater men. It would be also pleasant to know, what counsel was given the newly wedded pair, as counsel by the clergy of the olden time, was always in order. But these things can be only subjects of conjecture, as the facts at this distant period cannot be ascertained.

Immediately on her marriage, the bride left for her new home; probably not without an armed escort, for the times, as yet, had not become sufficiently settled to allow of safe travelling without one. She and her husband went on horseback, while her effects went up the Connecticut river by boat. There were no roads, as yet, between Northhampton, and Charlestown, at least for a considerable part of the way. The only things to guide them were marks cut in the trees, and which if recently cut, exhibited the color of the wood in such a manner as to be seen at a considerable distance. How a modern belle would bear such a journey we can well conceive, but we do not find that the heart of the young bride failed her, or that she ever regretted the step she had taken. She arrived at Charlestown without accident, to which her effects also in due time came safely, where she settled down to a life as we have reason to believe, both happy and useful.

We cannot leave Mrs. Hunt without some further notice. There is reason to believe that her influence on the society of Charlestown was both elevating and refining. Educated in the most thorough manner in which women were educated in her day, and with the manners consequent upon such an education in one of the first and most intelligent families, her example became one to be imitated by her neighbors, the circumstances of whose early lives had been less fortunate, and thus became a conservative against the coarseness into which, without some such counteracting influence the early settlers were liable to fall—and

doubtless Mrs. Hunt did not contribute in a small degree to give to the society of Charlestown, that character and tone of refinement and culture, which gave it its reputation for superiority, and rendered a residence in it, in the early time, so desirable.

The following, which contains a historical fact, will both amuse and interest.

It is related of Mrs. Hunt, that she appeared on the street in Charlestown with the first parasol ever brought into the town; and that, as she was passing up the street with it, holding it gracefully over her head, Mrs. Dinah Bowen, a neighbor of hers, seeing her, came out of her house with a long handled frying pan, taken from the chimney corner, and accompanied her in *appropos* style, with much assumed grace and dignity, a short distance up the street. The circumstance, at the time, created considerable amusement, and was quite as agreeable to Mrs. Hunt, who had no false pride about her, as to others. This was Mrs. Charles Bowen, and her maiden name was Dinah Fields, from Northfield, Mass. Her husband lived on the Heaton place, since owned by Hon. Enos Stevens, and now occupied by George Hubbard, Esq.

Col. Hunt became a useful and popular citizen of Charlestown, as may be seen from the following offices to which he was elected. He was 13 times moderator; 8 times first, and 5 times third selectman; 6 times town treasurer, and twice, viz. in the years 1774 and 1778, representative.

In addition to these offices he was elected High Sheriff for Cheshire County for the years 1776-77, and again in 1783. Jan. 2nd, 1777, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. From 1783, he held the office of High Sheriff till his decease, in 1799. He was also Councillor for the year 1780.

The following traditional account illustrates so well the courage of Col. Hunt, that I insert it here.

Shem Kentfield, who was one of the men whose counterparts are found in most places, whose business is just what they can find to do, had for about ten years been a resident of Charlestown, where he had often been employed by Col. Walker and Col. Hunt, and occasionally by the Stevenses, Samuel and Solomon, to accompany them on their tours in surveying. He was a daring hunter and expert fisherman, but was most distinguished as a hanger on at the public inns, where if he could get an occasional drink, and food sufficient to supply present hunger, he was very happy and was content to let the day pass

without taking any thought for the morrow. But his habits were not only bad, but in his disposition he was jealous and revengeful, and never ceased to exercise the antipathies which he had once imbibed; and, being withal suspected of being a tory, he became in the community, not only a butt for their ridicule, but a mark for their most cutting gibes. Under these circumstances the society of Charlestown at length became so distasteful to him that he felt that it was not to be endured longer, so helping himself to one of the best horses of Col. Hunt, against whom he had a peculiar grudge, he, one night, while the villagers were wrapped in sleep, took a silent leave of his old acquaintances, and did not stop by any unnecessary delay till he was within the British lines, in Canada.

Here he had leisure to lay his plans for the future and plot his revenge. Having engaged five others to assist him, they started late in the following autumn for Charlestown, their object being to entrap and seize Col. Hunt, if they could, and take him within the British lines, and if that could not be accomplished, to take revenge by burning Charlestown. They were armed with the best guns and prepared with snow shoes and also with a pair of handcuffs, for securing their prisoner, should they be so fortunate as to secure him. On reaching Weathersfield, Vt., while travelling in the night, they fell in with Dr. Abram Downer, who had been out to see a patient, who was very sick, and at a very late hour was returning home. The Doctor who had practised in Charlestown a number of years, and knew Kentfield well, immediately recognized him and addressed him by name, whereupon thinking their plot would be discovered, they immediately made the Doctor a prisoner, and then consulted what they should do. They did not like to kill him, but what safety was there for them unless they did? The Doctor saw his danger, and besought them to spare his life, promising in the most solemn manner, that he would not tell any one that he had seen them, nor reveal anything concerning them. They at length put the Doctor under the most fearful oath, by which he invoked the most dreadful imprecations upon himself, should he betray them, and then released him, and they passed on. The Doctor was true to his oath, for it made such an impression upon his mind, that he did not dare to be otherwise, and never mentioned the circumstance of his having met them, till after Shem was dead. They came down on the west side of the river, and sought a place of concealment on Schitchawock, a small but picturesque mountain, lying near the Connecticut, opposite Charlestown, in what was known by the name of

"Tory's Cave," from which place Shem, who was well acquainted with all the region, hoped to get into communication with some well known tories, from whom he was expecting to receive aid in carrying out his most adventurous attempt. But before ascending the mountain, in order to be the more secure against discovery, they took the precaution to invert their snow-shoes, so as to have it appear as if they had come down, instead of having gone up the mountain. But this precaution which they took for the more effectual concealment of their whereabouts, was the very means of preparing the way for their discovery; for a hunter coming along fortunately fell into their tracks, which he followed on, till at length he came to the spot where their snow-shoes had been changed, when he saw the strange phenomenon of several tracks passing towards the same point, and none passing out from it. His suspicions were excited, and feeling that all was not right, he hastened to the village, to inform Col. Hunt, who on receiving the information, mounted his horse, and taking with him Col. Abel Walker and Major Jotham White, put out under the pilotage of his informant, to discover what such a phenomenon might mean. On reaching the place, they soon discovered that the persons with the snow-shoes, had gone up the mountain, instead of coming down, as they evidently wished to make it appear. "They are spies, said Col. Hunt, who wish to have communication with Tory Parker." They therefore concealed themselves where they had a good view of Parker's premises, and waited for further developments. For some time all was still and they saw nothing. At length Parker came out with a pail in his hand, and proceeded towards his hog pen, which was situated at a short distance from his house. On arriving at the pen, he looked carefully around, as if to assure himself that there was no one near, when taking up a club, he knocked heavily upon the boards, at the same time calling the hogs with a very loud voice. This it appears was a signal; for no sooner was it made, than Shem Kentfield was observed to leave his place of concealment, and proceed towards the house. Of course Col. Hunt and his aids lost no time in placing themselves in the most convenient position they could, for his arrest. He was therefore, on his attempt to return to the mountain, immediately summoned to surrender. Shem saw he was caught, and nothing in the circumstances but the most desperate daring, could save him. Pointing, therefore his musket with an air of bravado, he most positively asserted that he would shoot the first man that approached him. "No Shem you

wont," replied Col. Hunt, and with that courage for which he was distinguished, marched straight up to him, and took him prisoner.

Perhaps had Shem been left to suppose that he had only three men to contend with, he would not have been taken so easily. But the shout of Col. Walker, "Come on, boys!" as if he had a battalion at his heels, leading him to suppose that all possibility of escape was cut off, he doubtless conceived that it was the part of wisdom to surrender without resistance.*

He was placed in jail at Charlestown, but after remaining there a few weeks, an order came, to send him to West Point, as it was found that he had enlisted in some company there, from which he had deserted. He was there tried and condemned to be hung. Lemuel Royce of Charlestown, was placed over him as guard the last night of his life. Mr. Royce told him the next morning after he had taken his breakfast, that is was his last day on earth. He replied "I thought the Devils intended to kill me."

An incident is told of him which shows that the impression was strong on his mind, that it was his destiny ultimately to be hung. Being out on lake George one time, the boat in which he was, from some cause or other, was upset and Shem and all the crew were in great danger of being drowned. He kept above water as long as he could, but at length feeling that unless he had some assistance, he *must* sink, it is said that something prompted him to exclaim, "Now gallows assert your claim," which words he had no sooner uttered, than he felt himself buoyed up, as if some hand had been placed under him, and he was preserved for the doom to which for many years he had been looking forward.

It is said that William W. Whitney of Spencer Hollow, Springfield Vt., has now in possession the gun that Kentfield brought from Canada, when he came to Charlestown, on his expedition to take Col. Hunt. Judge Closson of Springfield, Vt., who gave me this information, says it is one of the longest muskets he has ever seen.

It was not till the opening of the Revolution that Mr. Hunt received

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* Mr. Charles Allen and other aged people in Charlestown, most postively assert that it was on Mount Calavant and not on Schitchawock that Shem concealed himself, and that it was tory Harper instead of tory Parker with whom he sought communication; and after many inquiries, I am inclined to believe that Mr Allen is correct. He says that he has heard the account from his father and grand father, and says that the above account is correct with the exception of the locality, where it took place. H. H. S.

his commission as Colonel. He was then by the New-Hampshire Government made Commandant at Charlestown, and keeper of the military stores accumulated at the post to be distributed to the army under the direction of the Committee of Safety, as it might have need of them. And a most energetic officer, he proved to be in this position; and in connection with Elijah Grout, his prompt, superintending, distributing commissary, did not fail to be equal to the duties demanded of him on any occasion. It was a stirring time, when Charlestown was made the rendezvous of the soldiers of Stark, as they were hurried forward to the battle of Bennington; yet such was the activity of Colonel Hunt, and his commissary, that the various bodies of troops on their arrival were immediately supplied with their outfit, and made ready to pass on. Subsequent to the battle of Bennington, when New England was fully aroused, and volunteers from every part of New-Hampshire, continued to flock around the standard of the northern army, we find his name as Lieutenant Colonel in a regiment, whose officers were as follows; Benjamin Bellows, Colonel; Samuel Hunt, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel Ashley, Adjutant; Thomas Stearns, Sergeon's Mate; Jotham White, Quartermaster. This regiment was at Saratoga under General Gates, and rendered important service in compelling the surrender of Burgoyne. Col. Hunt was one of the men in whom the Assembly of New-Hampshire, and the Committee of Safety felt they could place implicit confidence. It does not appear that they ever entertained a suspicion that what he did would not be right. Matters requiring the most energetic action and dispatch were often committed to him, and if he ever failed to bring them round in season, the fact of his failure was left unrecorded. Large sums of money were intrusted to him to be used according to his discretion in purchasing army stores with no other accompanying message, save that we was to account therefor. We have reason to believe that he served his country with no other motive or ambition than to secure his country's good.

After the war Colonel Hunt held the offices which have been already noted; and proved for the remainder of his life, an excellent citizen. The following account of his death, and of the esteem in which he was held, is given by a contemporary.

"Saturday August 24th, 1799. This morning, between twelve and one, my very respectable and worthy townsman, Colonel Samuel Hunt, left this vain world for a far better. He had been for a considerable time, failing in both body and mind, so as to obstruct his further usefulness and comfort. He has been a very deserving, and highly re-

spected member of society. This town has experienced by his death a great loss, as he has uniformly been a friend of peace and good order, and ever willingly devoted a handsome sum to the support of a preacher of the gospel. I greatly fear his loss in this last respect will not soon be made up to us. He was for many years a professor of religion, and a constant attendant on the worship of God in the sanctuary, so long as his health permitted. I sincerely wish his sons may follow his good example. His remains were deposited in the grave in the afternoon of the Lord's day attended by a large number of people from this and the neighboring towns." (Dr. S. Crosby's Journal; in possession of George Olcott, Esq.)

Children of Col. Samuel and Esther (Strong) Hunt. I. Samuel, b. Nov. 1st, 1761, in Charlestown, d. (scalded) Feb. 3d, 1764. II. Asahel, b. August 23d, 1763; m. Aug. 16th, 1785, Anna Geer of Westmoreland, N. H., b. Aug. 19th, 1768. Mr. Hunt kept a tavern at South Charlestown, on the place now owned by Roswell Robertson and was also a farmer. He died, Nov. 20th, 1822. Mrs. Hunt d. Sept. 29th, 1825. Their children, none of whom settled in Charlestown, were 1, Alpheus M.; 2. Lewis; 3. Helen Esther; 4. Cynthia Geer; 5. Sarah; 6. Margaret; 7. Sarah—the last two were twins. (See His. Strong family, page 1179.)

Hon. Samuel Hunt, Jr.

III. Samuel, jr., b. July 8th, 1765—never married. Hon. Samuel Hunt, as he is now usually called, possessed natural abilities of a very high order, to which what he accomplished in life, though he attained to some eminence, was hardly proportionate. Deciding on the profession of law, he entered himself as a student in the office of Benjamin West, and in 1790, was admitted to practice. He established an office at first, in Alstead, but soon removed to Keene, as a more eligible location; and after continuing about five years in the profession, he gave it up, for what reason is not definitely known; but it is usually supposed, that it was on account of the many details, which are essential to a successful practice of it, but to which he had a great aversion. He is described by the late John Prentiss, as "an eloquent advocate, who early retired from the bar." He was adapted by his talents, to literary pursuits, and his inclination led him also in that direction. He became, therefore, a contributor to the famous Farmer's Museum, which had been established by Joseph Dennie at Walpole. Dennie was afterwards, editor of the Port Folio, at Philadelphia, which may be

said to have been the first popular magazine established in the country. The Museum was sustained by the Literary Club, which consisted of the following persons, *all* of whom were or had been members of the Bar; Joseph Dennie who was editor of "The Museum;" Royal Tyler, of Brattleborough, afterwards Chief Justice of Vermont; Roger Vose of Walpole, who also became Chief Justice; Samuel Hunt, whose popular talents, ultimately secured his election to Congress; and Samuel West of Keene, son of Rev. Samuel West, D. D., of Boston, and nephew of Hon. Benjamin West, of Charlestown--a most brilliant advocate, and eloquent orator. These were all men of fine abilities, keen wit and no inconsiderable culture, whose superiors have not probably been since consociated in the county. The combined talents of the club produced a paper, which became exceedingly popular, and which was taken, and read with interest, by many educated persons, in other States.

Mr. Hunt, soon after giving up the practice of his profession, went abroad, with the double purpose of improving his mind and benefiting his health. He was absent nearly three years, the greater part of which time was spent in France. He spent considerable time at Bordeaux. From a letter to Dr. Oliver Hastings, written from that place in answer to one communicating the death of his brother, a promising young lawyer, at Windsor, Vt., it appears that he was in very low spirits, and without any plan or settled purpose for the future. To the question, when he expected to return to America, he replies, "Perhaps soon, perhaps never." His brother had been very dear to him, and his death, when he was so far away from him, in connection with some *sad circumstances* which had transpired previously to his leaving Charlestown, had probably at that time produced an unusual depression of spirits. He however, after an absence of about three years, returned home, and settled down in Charlestown, to the business of a gentleman farmer. In this he continued, engaging moderately in politics, till 1802, when he had so attracted public attention, that on the occurrence of a vacancy in our representation in Congress, by the resignation of Hon. Joseph Pierce, of Alton, he was appointed to fill his place. His term expiring in the 7th Congress, he was re-elected to the 8th in 1803. At the close of this term, not desiring a re-election, as he had business in view, that would wholly occupy his attention, he was succeeded by the Hon. Caleb Ellis, of Claremont. The business referred to, was the formation of a Colony for the settlement of a large tract of land, of which he had come into possession in

Ohio. In this project he enlisted some dozen or fifteen persons in Charlestown, by holding out to them the inducement of the acquisition of a fortune, more speedily than it was likely to be obtained in any other way. Hunt made the journey to Ohio on horse-back, accompanied by Miss Cynthia Rugg, whom he had engaged to be his house keeper, while the others sought their land of promise on foot. All arrived in Ohio in safety, and commenced their settlement in French Grant, as the place was called. But the location proved so unhealthy, that nearly all of them were very soon prostrated by sickness, and it is related that at one time, there was not a person in the company, able to wait upon the rest, and that all the attention, and nursing they had, was from one Indian squaw, who did little more than to bring them water from a distant spring, with which to quench their thirst. The fever proved fatal to Mr. Hunt, who died on the 7th of July, 1807, at the age of 42, and was buried at Marietta. The Colony was broken up, and of those who went out to it from Charlestown, only three survived to return.

IV. John, (son of Col. Samuel and Esther (Strong) Hunt) b. in Charlestown, Aug. 6th, 1768—graduated at Harvard College, in 1789; studied law with Hon. Benjamin West—settled at Windsor, Vt., and died unmarried, Sept., 14th, 1795; a young man of great promise. V. Roswell, b. Oct. 26th, 1772; m. Mary Willard, of Charlestown, (dau. of Aaron and Mary (Smead) Willard) b. Dec. 12th, 1773. Mr. Hunt who was a farmer, died Feb. 22nd, 1831; Mrs. Hunt, Aug. 28th, 1853. Ch. 1. Martha, b. May 4th, 1792; m. Enos, son of Hon. Samuel Stevens. (See Stevens). 2. Samuel, b. July 12th, 1795; m. 1st, in 1824, Sarah Bond, of Hanover, N. H.; m. 2nd, Oct. 3d, 1825, Matilda Lull, of Hartland, Vt. He died at Piermont, N. H., Aug. 15th, 1831. 3. Mary, b. Sept. 5th, 1802; m. Stephen Danforth Hassam. (See Hassam). 4. Ellen, b. May 22nd, 1805; m. 1st, George Avery, died at Manchester, N. H., Sept. 25th, 1870; she m. 2nd, James Hersey. 5. Eliza Ann, b. Jan. 28th, 1810, and died in the following March. 6. John Hunt, b. Jan. 29th, 1813; m. Jan. 3d, 1836, Rebecca Parmenter (dau. of John and Eunice (Chickering) Parmenter, of Gilsum, N. H.,) b. Oct. 29th, 1812. He was a farmer and died at Charlestown, April 24th, 1852. She died March 10th, 1858. Children none of whom settled in C. (1) Martha Stevens. (2) Frederic Hassam. (3) George John. (4) Mary Willard.

Henry Hunt of English extraction; m. Esther Hart, and settled in Charlestown. Ch. I. Henry Lewis, b. Oct. 10th, 1813; m. Sept.

5th, 1842, Martha Sumner Goodrich, (dau. of Charles and Lucy (Buckman) Goodrich) b. Feb. 13th, 1824. Ch. 1. Charles L., b. Sept. 6th, 1843; m. Sept. 27th, 1864, Julia Emma Hart (dau. of John and Olive Levina Hart) b. Sept. 28th, 1846. Ch. (1) Lucius Henry, b. July 28th, 1865. (2) Charles Warren, b. Oct. 9th, 1869. (3) Ethel Sumner, b. Dec. 3d, 1870. (4) Louisa Frances, b. July 16th, 1873. (5) Guy Haywood, b. Sept. 29th, 1875. 2. James A., b. March 23d, 1847; m. July 6th, 1869, Mary Louisa Holden, b. Aug. 17th, 1849; one child, Bertha, b. May 1st, 1871. 3. Mary E., b. May 30th, 1849; m. Alvin C. Bemis. 4. Martha Ellen, d. in infancy. 5. Julia Frances, b. Aug. 4th, 1854. 6. George G., b. March 23d, 1857. II. Mary Jane, b. July 30th, 1820; m. Warren Holbrook, of Hadley, Mass. III. Lucius T., b. May 14th, 1822; m. and had one child, James A., who resides (Nov. 1875) in Springfield Vt., having just returned from service in the army of the United States. Lucius T. Hunt enlisted in Co. H., 10th Vermont Volunteers, in The War of the Rebellion, Aug. 8th, 1862, at which time he was commissioned Captain—commissioned Major, July 2nd, 1864—mustered out of service on account of disability caused by wound received at Cold Harbor; d. at Springfield, Vt., June 26th, 1868—buried in the village cemetery in Charlestown. IV. James A., b. May 27th, 1827; m. and lives in Cannonsville, N. Y.

John Hunt and Rebecca. Ch. I. Martha b. Oct. 20th, 1836; II. Frederick, b. Feb. 7th, 1838.

The following branch of the Hunt family are descended from Jacob Hunt, who m. Hannah Littlefield. He was at first of Virginia but removed to Coleraine, Mass., where his son Thomas Hunt was born, April 10th, 1787. He m. Deborah Nickerson, b. Aug. 31st, 1789. He died at Newport, N. H., Aug. 5th, 1874, and was buried in Charlestown. Ch. I. Thomas J. Hunt, b. in Reading, Vt., June 5th, 1818; m. Apr. 18th, 1850, Clara M. Swett, b. at Claremont, N. H., Aug. 13th, 1826, and settled in Charlestown. Ch. 1. Joseph S., b. Nov. 1st, 1853. 2. Grace E. b. Jan 22nd, 1858. 3. Arthur H., b. Jan. 9th, 1862. 4. Edwin S. b. Nov. 12th, 1865. In addition to the above they had three children, who died young. II. Abel Hunt, b. in Reading, Vt., Sept. 22nd, 1819; m., March 20th, 1844, Ellen Greenwood, b. in Needham, Mass., Dec. 31st, 1818. Ch. 1. Emma L., b. in Billerica, Mass., May 12th, 1845; m. Jan. 1st, 1863, James E. Perry, of Charlestown. 2. Abby J., b. in Billerica, Sept. 17th, 1848; d. in Charlestown, Oct. 11th, 1851. 3. Westley A., b. in Charlestown, Feb.

26th, 1850; m. Feb. 26th, 1874, Ida Fifield of Claremont. Other children of Thomas and Deborah Hunt. III. Deborah R., b. Sept. 22nd, 1821. IV. Abner, b. March 24th, 1823; d. aged 30. V. Nathan, b. Feb. 25th, 1825. VI Hannah, b. May 19th, 1827. VII. Phineas, b. March 23d, 1823; d. aged 20.

Elisha and Betsy (Carr) Huntley came from Hillsboro to Charlestown. Ch. I. Abigail; II. Achsah; III. Eunice; IV. Caroline; V. Samuel; VI. Robert; VII. Mary. Removed to Langdon, where Mr. Huntley died.

Elisha Huntley and Hannah Glidden, m. Oct. 27th, 1805. Ch. I. Russell, b. Aug. 1st, 1807. II. Mary b. Apr. 19th, 1810.

Phineas Hutchins, (son of Phineas and Abigail Hutchins) b. July 6th, 1774; m. March 15th, 1796, Lydia Willard, (dau. of Marcian and Lydia (Farwell) Willard) b. May 18th, 1798. Ch. Louisa, b. May 6th, 1796; d. Oct. 23d, 1797. 2. Florinda, b. Apr. 29th, 1797. 3. Matilda, b. May 27th, 1798.

Pearl S. Hutchins, b. May 26th, 1841; m. Jan. 15th, 1858, Mary Ann Jones, (dau. of John S. and Rebecca M. (Loveland) Jones) b. Apr. 29th, 1848. Ch. I. Mary Ida, b. March 31st, 1869. II. Charles Stillman, b. Sept. 8th, 1870. III. George Pearl, b. Aug. 9th, 1872. IV. Fred Lewis, b. Dec. 18th, 1874.

George H. Ingersol, came to Charlestown from Salem, Mass., in 1816; settled in South Charlestown and continued in town till 1848, when he removed to Newton, Mass. He carried on quite a large business as a distiller, and gave employment to a considerable number of hands. The name of his wife before marriage was Mary Pratt. He had two daughters, Mary and Eliza. Mary m. Calvin P. Sanger and went with him to New York. Eliza d. when about 13 or 14 years of age. Mr. Ingersol was successful in accumulating a large property.

Silas T. Jacobs, (son of Ezekiel and Susan (Swasey) Jacobs) b. in Sheffield, Vt., Feb. 23d, 1821; m. 1st, Louisa Snow, Sept. 28th, 1844. Ch. I. Lidian E. b. in Topsfield, Mass., Oct. 8th, 1845, m. Sept. 28th, 1867, Leonard H. Scofield, one child Lizzie. Mr. Scofield was drowned at the Upper Landing on the Connecticut River in Charlestown, Aug. 3d, 1870. He was in his 28th year. II. Blackwood, b. Apr. 3d, 1847; d. Nov. same year. III. Lyman E., b. 1849; d. 1849; IV. Louisa, b. Aug. 13th, 1854, in Milford, Mass.; m. Frank Scofield, of Springfield, Vt. Mr. Jacobs m. 2nd, Mrs. Lucinda C. Root, (dau. of Shubael and Clorinda (Bliss) Waterman), b. Aug. 22nd, 1819. He came from Haverhill to Charlestown in 1860.

James E. Jardine, b. March 22nd, 1829 ; m. May 13th, 1856, Julia F. Parks, (dau. of Darius and Lydia Farwell (Shurtleff) Parks,) b. Dec. 15th, 1831. Ch. I. and II. twins, Frank David and Fred Darius, b. June 17th, 1858. III. Juliette, b. Dec. 30th, 1860. IV. James Edgar, b. July 10th, 1865. V. Joseph Robert, b. Oct. 6th, 1868. Mr. Jardine came from Picto, Nova Scotia.

Capt. James Johnson.

James Johnson m. Susannah, (dau. of Lieutenant Moses and Susanna (Hastings) Willard) b., at Turkey Hills, in Lunenburg, Mass., Feb. 20th, 1729–30.

Mrs. Johnson, in the narrative of her captivity, gives the following account of her husband : "In the year 1730 my great-uncle, Col. Josiah Willard, while at Boston was invited to take a walk on Long Wharf to view some transports which had just landed from Ireland. A number of gentlemen present were viewing the exercise of some lads who were placed on shore to exhibit their activity to those who wished to purchase. My uncle spied a boy of some vivacity, of about ten years of age and who was the only one in the crew who spoke English. He bargained for him. I have never been able to learn the price ; but as he was afterwards my husband I am willing to suppose it a considerable sum. He questioned the boy concerning his parentage and descent. All the information he could get was, that young James, a considerable time previous, went to sea with his uncle, who commanded a ship, and had the appearance of a man of property ; that this uncle was taken sick at sea and died ; immediately after his death they came in sight of this ship of Irish transports and he was put on board. His being the only one of the crew who spoke English, and other circumstances have led his friends to conclude that this removal on board the Irish ship was done to facilitate the sequestration of his uncle's property. He lived with Col. Willard until he was twenty years old, and then bought the other year of his time. In 1748 Gov. Shirley gave him a Lieutenant's commission, under Edward Hartley, Esq."

Mrs. Johnson and family were taken prisoners together with her sister Miriam, Peter Labaree and Ebenezer Farnsworth, on the 30th of August, 1754, and were carried to Canada. The story of their journey and captivity is one of deep interest and is now familiar to thousands who have read her graphic and exciting narrative. The manner of her capture and the subsequent circumstances of her captivity and sufferings will be best appreciated from her own description of them. But as this

cannot be inserted on account of its great length, a brief abridgment of the facts and circumstances, as narrated by herself, must be accepted in the place of it.

About the 20th of Aug., 1754, the capture of the Maloon family on the Merrimac River by the Indians became known in Charlestown, and very great excitement prevailed in consequence. Mr. Johnson was absent at the time and Mrs. Johnson and the family were living in their house on the farm, which stood at what is now the north end of the street in the village, and which, being at about the distance of a hundred rods from the fort, was in a very exposed situation. It is scarcely a matter that should surprise us, therefore, that her mind should be filled, as she describes it to have been, with the most fearful apprehensions. But her husband soon returned and putting confidence in his courage and ability to protect her, all fears were thereon dismissed.

But although special danger had ceased to be feared it was still no less imminent, for, on the morning of the 30th of Aug., they were suddenly surprised by a party of eleven Indians and all the family were taken prisoners. The circumstances were these: There had been a social gathering of neighbors at the house the evening previous, who being very agreeably entertained with fine ripe melons and exciting beverages prolonged their stay to an unusually late hour. The consequence was that the family on retiring soon fell asleep and would doubtless have continued to sleep until late in the morning had they not been aroused about half way between dawn and sunrise by the loud knocking of Mr. Peter Labaree at the door, who had been engaged by Mr. Johnson for a day's work and had thus early come to commence it. On being awakened Mr. Johnson slipped on his jacket and trousers to go and let him in "But" to employ the language of the narrative of Mrs. Johnson, "by opening the door he opened a scene terrible to describe; Indians! Indians! were the first words I heard. He sprang to his guns, but Labaree, heedless of danger, instead of closing the door to keep them out began to rally our hired man up stairs for not rising earlier. But, in an instant, a crowd of savages, fixed horribly for war, rushed furiously in. I screamed and begged my friends to ask for quarter. By this time they were all over the house; some up stairs; some hauling my sister (Miriam Willard) out of bed; another had hold of me, and one was approaching Mr. Johnson, who stood in the middle of the floor to deliver himself up. But the Indian supposing that he would make resistance and be more than his match went to the door and brought three of his comrades and the four bound him. I was led to the door fainting

and trembling. There stood my friend Labaree bound. Ebenezer Farnsworth, whom they found up chamber, they were putting in the same situation; and, to complete the shocking scene, my three little children were driven naked to the place where I stood. On viewing myself I found that I too was naked. An Indian had plundered three gowns, who, on seeing my situation, gave me the whole. I asked another for a petticoat but he refused it. After what little plunder their hurry would allow them to get was confusedly bundled up, we were ordered to march. After going about twenty rods we fell behind a rising ground where we halted to pack the things in a better manner. While there a savage went back, as we supposed, to fire the buildings. Farnsworth proposed to my husband to go back with him to get a quantity of pork from the cellar to help us on our journey, but Mr. Johnson prudently replied that by that means the Indians might find the rum and in a fit of intoxication kill us all. The Indian presently returned with marks of fear on his countenance and we were hurried on with violence. Two savages laid hold of each of my arms and hurried me through thorny thickets in a most unmerciful manner. I lost a shoe and suffered exceedingly.

We heard the alarm guns from the fort. This added new speed to the flight of the savages. They were apprehensive that soldiers might be sent for our relief When we had got a mile and a half my faintness obliged me to sit. This being observed by an Indian he drew his knife, as I supposed, to put an end to my existence, but he only cut some band by which my gown was tied and then pushed me on. My little children were crying; my husband and the other two men were bound, and my sister and myself were obliged to make the best of our way with all our might. The loss of my shoe rendered traveling extremely painful. At the distance of three miles there was a general halt. The savages supposing that we as well as themselves might have an appetite for breakfast gave us a loaf of bread, some raisins and apples which they had taken from the house. While we were forcing down our scanty breakfast a horse came in sight known to all by the name of Scoggin, belonging to Phineas Stevens, Esq. One of the Indians attempted to shoot him but was prevented by Mr. Johnson. They then expressed a wish to catch him, saying by pointing to me, for squaw to ride. My husband had been previously unbound to assist the children. He with two Indians caught the horse on the bank of the river. By this time my legs and feet were covered with blood, which being noticed by Mr. Labaree, he with that humanity which never forsook him, took his own

stockings and presented them to me, and the Indians gave me a pair of moccasins. Bags and blankets were thrown over Scoggin and I mounted on the top of them and on we jogged about seven miles to the upper end of Wilcott's Island. We there halted and prepared to cross the river. Rafts were made of dry timber. Two Indians and Farnsworth crossed first. Labaree, by signs, got permission to swim the horse, and Mr. Johnson was allowed to swim by the raft, that I was on, to push it along. We all arrived safe on the other side of the river about four o'clock in the afternoon. A fire was kindled and some of their stolen kettles were hung over it and filled with porridge. The savages took delight in viewing their spoil, which amounted to forty or fifty pounds in value. They then, with a true savage yell, gave the war-whoop and bade defiance to danger. As our tarry in this place lasted an hour I had time to reflect on our miserable condition. Captives in the power of unmerciful savages, without provision and almost without clothes, in a wilderness where we must sojourn as long as the children of Israel did for aught we knew, and, what added to our distress, not one of our savage masters could understand a word of English.

Here, after being hurried from home with such rapidity, I have leisure to inform the reader respecting our Indian masters. They were eleven in number; all men of middle age except one, a youth of sixteen, who, on our journey discovered a very troublesome disposition. According to their national practice he who first laid hands on a prisoner considered him his property. My master, who was the one who first took my hand when I sat on the bed, was as clever an Indian as ever I saw. He even evinced, at numerous times a disposition that showed he was by no means void of compassion. The four who took my husband claimed him as their property. And my sister, three children, Labaree and Farnsworth had each a master. When the time came for us to prepare to march I almost expired at the thought of leaving my aged parents, brothers, sisters and friends and travel with savages through a dismal forest to unknown regions in the alarming situation in which I then was with three small children. The eldest, Sylvanus, was but six years old. My eldest daughter, Susanna, was four, and Polly, the other, two. My sister, Miriam, was fourteen. My husband was barefoot and otherwise thinly clad. His masters had taken his jacket, and nothing but his shirt and trousers remained. My two daughters had nothing on but their shifts, and I only the gown that was handed me by the savages, In addition to the sufferings which arose from my own deplorable condition I could not but feel for my friend Labaree.

He had left a wife and four small children behind to lament his loss, and to render his situation extremely unhappy. With all these misfortunes lying heavily upon me the reader can imagine my situation. The Indians pronounced the dreadful word "munch," march, and on we must go. I was put on the horse; Mr. Johnson took one daughter, and Mr. Labaree, being unbound, took the other. We went six or eight miles and stopped for the night. The men were made secure by having their legs put in split sticks somewhat like stocks and tied with cords which were tied to limbs of trees too high to be reached. My sister, much to her mortification, must lie between two Indians with a cord thrown over her and passing under each of them. The little children had blankets, and I had one for my use. Thus we took lodging for the night with the sky for a covering and the ground for a pillow. The fatigues of the preceding day obliged me to sleep for several hours in spite of the horrors which surrounded me. The Indians observed great silence and never spoke but when really necessary; and all the prisoners were disposed to say but little. My children were much more peaceable than could be imagined. Gloomy fear imposed a deadly silence."

In the morning the prisoners were aroused before sunrise and given water gruel for breakfast when they were again compelled to start on their journey. But they had not travelled over an hour before Mrs. Johnson who before her capture was in daily expectation of being confined, was taken with the pains of childbirth. This becoming known to the Indians, they signified that the party must pass on to a brook. The spot at which this was reached lies within the present limits of Cavendish. Here on a flat rock elevated a little above the bed of the stream, at about ten o'clock in the morning a daughter was born who was subsequently named Elizabeth *Captive*, and during that day the sad and weary mother was permitted to rest. But early the next morning after a scanty breakfast of meal and water the prisoners were summoned to proceed. Mrs. Johnson was laid on a litter which the Indians had prepared, which was borne by Mr. Johnson, Labaree and Farnsworth; while Miram Willard and little Sylvanus were put upon Scoggin, and the two little girls were carried on their masters' backs. In this way they proceeded about two miles when the men who carried the litter grew so faint that they found it impossible to proceed any further. This the Indians perceiving, a general halt was called, while they should take counsel what it would be best to do. After a brief consultation the Indian who claimed Mrs. Johnson made signs to her

husband that if she could ride on the horse she might proceed, otherwise she must be left. Of course she preferred an attempt to ride to the certainty of perishing miserably and alone. But so weak was she and faint that every step of the horse almost deprived her of life. She rode an hour in this way when she had to be taken off and laid on the ground for the purpose of resting and recruiting her strength—and this had to be done every hour or every little while; and in this way her life was preserved for another day which brought them to the head of Black River Pond where they encamped for the night.

The next morning was foggy and cold, but after partaking of a little meal and water they were compelled again to pursue their journey. All the prisoners by this time were so exhausted with fatigue and bowed down with grief that they felt little disposition to talk and so moved on in silence. Their course lay through a difficult region lying sometimes in miry levels, at others over steep and broken hills. Their fifth day's journey therefore became an unvaried scene of toil and fatigue. In addition to this, their provisions had failed and the two or three hunting parties which the Indians had sent out returned without any game. What were they to do? All became seriously alarmed. They halted a little before night, having reached the height of land where the waters run into Lake Champlain, and the Indians by the aid of punk which they carried in their horns, kindled a fire, after which a plan was soon adopted for relieving their hunger. Old Scoggin who had served them so well was shot and the best parts of him broiled and given to the prisoners. "An Epicure says Mrs. Johnson in her narrative could not have catered nicer slices, nor in that situation have served them up with more neatness. Appetite is said to be the best sauce; yet our abundance of it did not render savory this novel steak." The children however ate so much that it afterwards made them sick. Broth from it flavored with roots was made for Mrs. Johnson and little Captive. All ate enough to be refreshed and their spirits were greatly revived. But Mrs. Johnson as her mind anticipated the future, passed a most unhappy night. By the aid of poor old Scoggin she had hitherto been enabled to travel; but what was she to do now that he was gone? Her weakness was such that to walk was impossible. In the midst of a wilderness, therefore, of a hundred miles on every side in extent what could there be for her but inevitable death?

In the morning which commenced the sixth day from their starting out, the Indians pounded up old Scoggin's marrow bones and made a soup. Every root that could be gathered from the woods both sweet

and bitter were thrown in to give it flavor. Each partook of as much as his feelings would allow when the war whoop summoned them again to march. "My fate says Mrs. Johnson was unknown till my master brought some bark and tied my petticoats as high as he supposed would be convenient for walking and ordered me to "munch." With scarce strength to stand alone, I went on half a mile with my little son and three Indians. The rest were advanced. My power to move then failed; the world grew dark and I dropped down. I had sight enough to see an Indian lift his hatchet over my head while my little son screamed, "Ma'am do, for they will kill you." As I fainted my last thought was that I should presently be in the world of spirits. When I awoke my master was talking angrily with the savage who had threatened my life. By his gestures I could learn that he charged him with not having acted the honorable part of a warrior by an attempt to destroy the prize of a brother. A whoop was given for a halt. My master helped me to the rest of the company where a council was held, the result of which was that my husband should walk by my side and help me along. This he did for some hours. But faintness then overpowered me, and Mr. Johnson's tenderness and solicitude were unequal to the task of aiding me further. Another council was held. While in debate as I lay on the ground gasping for breath, my master sprung towards me with his hatchet. My husband and fellow prisoners grew pale at the sight suspecting that he by a single blow would rid themselves of so great a burden as myself. * * But his object was to get bark from a tree to make a pack saddle for my conveyance on the back of my husband. He took me up and we marched in that form the rest of the day. * * * We moved on faint and wearily till night. The Indians then yelled their war whoop, built a fire and hung over their horse broth. After supper my booth was built as usual and I reposed much better than I had the preceding night."

In the morning she found herself greatly refreshed. Nature had begun to provide a remedy for the weakness she had caused; and after a breakfast of horse-steak of which she partook with no little relish, the weary daily march was again commenced and they soon arrived at a beaver pond formed in a branch of Otter Creek which they were under the necessity of wading. In attempting this Mrs. Johnson's strength failed, and without ability to move she stood motionless and stiffened in the middle of the pond, which her husband perceiving from the opposite shore, immediately went to her assistance, and taking her in his arms bore her safely to the other side, when the whole company stopped

and the Indians with great humanity built a fire for the purpose of warming her and restoring her exhausted strength. In two hours they were enabled again to move on which they did uninterruptedly till about the middle of the afternoon when they came to one of the great branches of Otter Creek. This was very rapid and in the view of Mrs. Johnson "passing dangerous." But after a little refreshment its passage was attempted and accomplished without any fatal accident though Mr. Labaree when about half way over was tripped up by the rapidity of the stream and lost little Captive whom he was carrying into the water; but was fortunately able to gain his footing in season to reach a corner of the blanket in which she was wrapped so that she was saved. After they were all over the Indians built a fire at which Miriam Willard warmed the infant and very caefully dried its clothing.

The savages being now beyond danger gave tokens of their joy by the most boistrous hallooing and yelling. They also, but whether as a diversion or a religious ceremonial, Mrs. Johnson never knew, taught their prisoners to dance. Each of them also was taught a song. Mrs. Johnson's was, "*Danna witchee nachepung.* That of little Sylvanus was, *Narwiscumpton.*" Of the titles of the others we are not informed. But if these things were a diversion to the Indians they do not appear to have been so to the prisoners, as Mrs. Johnson informs us that they were "very painful and offensive." "Here says Mrs. Johnson, in the forenoon we were visited by seven Indians who were received with great joy by our Masters, who took great pleasure in introducing their prisoners. The war dance was again held. We were obliged to join and sing our songs while the Indians rent the air with infernal yelling. We then embarked and arrived at Crown Point about noon. Each prisoner was then led by his master to the residence of the French Commander. * * We were ordered to his apartment and used with that hospitality which characterizes the best part of the nation. We had brandy in profusion, a good dinner, and a change of linen. This was luxury indeed after what we had suffered for want of these things. None but ourselves could prize their value. We after dinner were paraded before Mr. Commander and underwent examination; after which we were shown a convenient apartment, where we resided four days not subject to the jurisdiction of our savage masters. Here we received great civilities and many presents. I had a nurse who in a great measure restored my exhausted strength. My children were all decently clothed, and my infant in particular. The first day while I was taking a nap, they dressed it so fantastically *a la France* that I

refused to own it, when brought to my bedside, not guessing that I was the mother of such a strange thing."

The remainder of this history must be briefly told. And only that which particularly relates to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will be referred to here as the incidents relating to Mr. Labaree, Mr. Farnsworth, and Miriam Willard, will be given under their own names. On the fourth day after their arrival at Crown Point the prisoners were delivered to their Indian masters, when the whole company embarked in one vessel for St. Johns. They had not sailed far before on account of the shifting of the wind, it became necessary to cast anchor. While lying thus a canoe containing a white woman, who was bound for Albany, came alongside by whom Mr. Johnson forwarded a letter to Colonel Lydius of that place. This contained some particulars of their situation and which afterwards being published in the Boston papers gave to their New England friends, the first information of their safety.

After a disagreeable voyage of three days, they arrived at St. Johns, on the 16th of September, where they experienced once more the politeness of the French Commander. From this place they passed on to Chamblee where in the garrison they found all the hospitality their necessities required. "Here says Mrs. Johnson, for the first time after our captivity, I lodged on a bed. Brandy was handed about in large bowls and we lived in fine style." But the next morning they were carried in the canoes of the Indians to Sorelle—From thence they were taken to St. Francis which was the home of their masters, and the head quarters of the tribe of that name.

Mr. Johnson was allowed to remain only a few days at St. Francis, before he was taken to Montreal to be sold. Soon after his arrival at this place, a parole of two months was granted him that he might return home and obtain the means of redemption. By applying to the Assembly of New-Hampshire, he obtained after some time, one hundred and fifty pounds sterling. But the season was so far advanced and the winter so severe, that he did not reach Canada till Spring. He was then accused of breaking his parole, and a great part of his money was taken from him by violence. He was then shut up with a part of his family in prison, where he took the small pox. He was retained in prison three years, when he and his son Sylvanus were permitted to return to New England. On arriving at Boston he had no sooner landed than he was put under guard on suspicion of not having performed his duty in the redemption of the Canada prisoners, which

suspicion was occasioned by his remissness in producing his vouchers. But the following certificate procured his liberty.

"This is to certify whom it may concern that the bearer Lieutenant James Johnson inhabitant in the town of Charlestown in the Province of New-Hampshire in New England, who, together with his family, was taken by the Indians on the 30th of August, 1754, has ever since continued a steady and faithful subject to his Majesty King George, and has used his utmost endeavors to redeem his family and all others belonging to the Province aforesaid that were in the hands of the French and Indians which he cannot yet accomplish, and that both himself and family have undergone innumerable hardships and afflictions since they have been prisoners in Canada.

In testimony of which we, the subscribers officers in his Britannic Majesty's service and now prisoners of war at Quebec, have thought it necessary to grant him this certificate and do recommend him as an object worthy of aid, and compassion of every honest Englishman.

Signed,

PETER SHUYLER,
ANDREW WATKINS,
WILLIAM MARTIN,
WILLIAM PADGETT.

Quebec, Sept. 16th, 1757."

Mrs. Johnson, with her two youngest daughters and her sister Miriam Willard, after remaining in captivity eighteen months, were conveyed in a cartel ship to England, and arrived in New York on the 10th of December, 1757.

Mrs. Johnson in her narrative says, "After his (Mr. Johnson's) dismission from the guards in Boston, he proceeded directly to Charlestown. When within fifteen miles of Springfield, he was met by a gentleman, who had just before seen me, who gave him the best news he could have heard. Although it was then late at night, he lost not a moment. At two o'clock in the morning of the 1st of January, 1758, I again embraced my dearest friend. Happy New Year! With pleasure would I describe my emotions of joy, could language paint them sufficiently forcible; but the feeble pen shrinks from the task."

Mr. Johnson a few days after this meeting, set out for New York to adjust his accounts in Canada. On his journey he was pursuaded by

Gov. Pownal to take a Captain's commission and join the forces bound for Ticonderoga, where he fell at the breast work on the 8th of July following, in the battle that proved also fatal to Lord Howe.

This commission was dated at Boston, March 30th, 1758, in the 31st year of the reign of His Majesty, George the Second. He was commissioned to be Captain of a company in the battalion of light infantry, to be formed out of the forces then raised by the Governor, for a general invasion of Canada, commanded by Colonel Oliver Patridge.

Thomas Putnam of Charlestown—afterwards Dea. Thomas Putnam, was in his company as a sergeant, and gave the following account of the manner in which he was killed. He says "On the 8th of July, 1758, Capt. Johnson's company was ordered on the left wing of the army, and we arrived within gunshot of the breast work, when the enemy fired upon us. We in turn fired at them, whenever we had a chance to get sight of their heads above the breast work, till we had discharged a dozen or more shots, at which time the firing appeared to cease on the part of the enemy. Immediately the enemy hoisted a flag, which was supposed by Capt. Johnson and others, to be a signal that they were about to give up to our army. A part of his company being still at some distance to the left, Capt. Johnson ordered me to go immediately to the left, to have those cease firing, saying with joy 'The day (or battle) is ours.' I immediately set out climbing over brush, trees, and logs, lying eight or ten feet from the ground; when stepping on a tree some rods distance from where I left Capt. Johnson, there was a full volley fired from the enemy. I escaped from being wounded, a ball only grazing my hat. I let myself down as soon as I could, and made the best way possible to escape their fire. I soon found some of my companions that were with Capt. Johnson, who gave me the melancholy tidings of his being shot through the head and of his having expired instantly on the spot where I had left him. His body was left on the ground, but his arms and equipage, together with some of his clothing were brought off. I was acquainted with him from my youth—knew him in the former war when a Lieutenant under the command of Edward Hartwell, Esq., posted at Lunenburg, Townsend, and Narragansett, No. 2 &c. He was universally beloved by his company and equally lamented at his death. He was the *soldiers friend* and a friend to his country—was of easy manners, pleasant, good humored, yet strict to obey his orders and see that those under his command did the same. The loss to his wife and family was irre-

parable. His acquaintance also lost an agreeable companion, a valuable member of society as well as a faithful and valiant soldier."

Mrs. Johnson resided in Lancaster, till October, 1759, when she again returned to Charlestown, where she subsequently married John Hastings, jr., and the remainder of her life was spent. She had fourteen children, thirty-nine grand-children and four great grand-children. She says at the close of her narrative. "Instances of longevity are remarkable in my family. My aged mother (Mrs. Susanna (Hastings) Willard) could say to me before her death 'Arise, daughter and go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter, has got a daughter,' a command which few mothers can make and be obeyed."

Mrs. Johnson being desirous of perpetuating the memory of her sufferings, in 1787, accompanied by Elijah Grout. Esq., and her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Captive Kimball, made a journey to Weathersfield for the purpose of ascertaining the spot where her daughter was born, on the 31st of Aug., 1754, that she might erect upon it some memorial of the occasion. Again, in 1790, she made a similar journey. In 1799 again accompanied by Mr. Peter Labaree, who had been her fellow prisoner, she went to take another view, that "She might ascertain with more precision the memorable place." They were both agreed as to the spot—that it was on the north-east corner lot of land in Cavendish, about half a mile from the main road leading from Weathersfield to Reading. On being fully satisfied she determined to erect two stones; one on the spot where Elizabeth Captive was born and the other on the spot where the Indians encamped, which were about half a mile from each other. She therefore engaged a stone cutter to do the work and to set the stones when finished, n the places which she had designated for them. But instead of obeying her directions he placed them both together on the main road leading from Weathersfield to Reading at the right hand on the way just as you pass the stream, and there they both have stood to the present day.

The inscription on one of these stones is this: "This is near the spot that the Indians encamped the night after they took Mr. Johnson and family, Mr. Labaree and Mr. Farnsworth, Aug. 30th, 1754, and Mrs. Johnson was delivered of her child half a mile up this brook.

When trouble's near the Lord is kind
He hears the captives cry.
He can subdue the savage mind
And learn it sympathy."

On the other it is as follows: "On the 31st of Aug. the year of our

Lord 1754 Capt. James Johnson had a daughter born on this spot of ground being captivated with his whole family by the Indians.

If mothers e'er should wander here
They'll drop a sympathetic tear
For her, who in the howling wild
Was safe delivered of a child."

On one of these stones is sculptured what was doubtless intended for the figure of an Indian with gun, bow, arrows, tomahawk &c.; on the other, at the bottom, is a carving which was without doubt meant to represent an infant in a recumbent position. The work is rudely done. If the figure at all represents the infant captive she must have been a singularly proportioned child.

Mrs. Kimball and her husband, Col. George Kimball, resided after their marriage for a considerable time in Charlestown, where they had the following children: I. James, b. Jan. 13th, 1781; II. Benjamin, b. July 25th, 1782; III. Betsy, b. Dec. 30th, 1783; IV. George, b. March 5th, 1786. In 1798 they removed to the Province of Lower Canada, where she died, but at what time has not been ascertained. Mrs. Johnson, alias Mrs. Hastings died in Langdon, Nov. 27th, 1810; her daughter being present with her at the time.

August 30th, 1870, some of the relatives and descendants of Mrs. Johnson and her fellow captives erected, in the beautiful cemetery at Charlestown, a monument in memory of their sufferings and virtues. A discourse was delivered on the occasion on the early history of the town by Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., grandson of Mr. Peter Labaree. Among those who were largely interested in the erection of this monument we may enumerate the following: Mr. Levi Willard. Mrs. Harriet M. Baker, Mr. Charles Willard, Rev. Benjamin Labaree, Charles K. Labaree, William H. Labaree and Moses W. Shurtleff, of Waterbury, Vt.

Children of Capt. James and Susanna (Willard) Johnson: I. Sylvanus, b. Jan. 25th, 1748; m. Susanna Hastings, (dau. of Capt. Sylvanus and Jemima (Willard) Hastings) b. May 29th, 1746. Ch. 1. Betsy, b. Jan. 12th, 1771; d. June 26th, 1849; 2. James, b. Dec. 30th, 1772; d. Feb. 19th, 1795; 3. John, b. 1778; d. Apr. 22nd, 1854; 4. Phineas, b. 1781; d. Nov. 18th, 1823: 5. William, b. 1782: drowned Apr. 6th, 1804; 6. Susan, b. 1784; d. Dec. 29th, 1862.

The age of Sylvanus Johnson at the time of his capture by the Indians with his father and mother was six years. He was with the Indians three years, during which time he wholly forgot the English lan-

guage but became perfect in the Indian, and so fully had his habits during that period become conformed to those of his Indian masters, that they were never subsequently eradicated, and he so much preferred the modes of Indian life to the prevalent customs of civilization, that he often expressed regret at having been ransomed. He always maintained, and no arguments could convince him to the contrary, that the Indians were a far more moral race than the whites. "He died, at Walpole, in 1832, aged 84 years, leaving the reputation of an honest and upright man." His wife died Dec. 7th, 1819.

II. Esther, (dau. of Capt. James and Susanna (Willard) Johnson) b. Dec. 23d, 1749; d. Jan., 1750; III. Susanna, b. Dec. 19th, 1750; m. Capt. Samuel Wetherbe (see Wetherbe); IV. Mary or Polly, b. Dec. 8th, 1752; m. Col. Timothy Bedell, of Haverhill, N. H. This officer was originally from Salem, N. H., but settled in and became a prominent citizen of Haverhill, N. H. In 1775, July 6th, he was appointed captain of the first company of rangers. In 1776 he had command of a regiment raised in the northern portion of the state for service in Canada. He did good service in the Revolution and afterwards enjoyed largely the public confidence; and besides holding important civil offices was Major General of the 2nd Division of N. H. Militia. He was the ancestor of Gen. John Bedell, a distinguished officer of the late Union Army; V. Elizabeth Captive, a notice of whom has already been given; VI. James, (son of Capt. James and Susanna (Willard) Johnson) b., at Quebec, in Canada, 1756, in Dec. and d. the same day; VII. James ——, b., at Leominster, Mass., March 12th, 1758; died the middle of the May following, (see John Hastings, jr.)

Thomas and Mary Johnson. Ch. Michael, b. July 5th, 1785.

Joseph and Mary Johnson. Ch. I. Seth, b. Apr. 23d, 1786; II. Bulkley, b. Feb. 17th, 1788; III. Josiah, b. Oct. 6th, 1789; IV. Joseph Hunt, b. July 15th, 1791; V. Emma, b. July 13th, 1793; VI. Mary Jane, b. June 7th, 1795.

Joseph and Anna Johnson. Ch. Polly, b. Aug. 23d, 1797.

Jeremiah and Thomazzen (Gibson) Johnson. Ch. I. Mary Deusbury, b. Feb. 19th, 1789; II. Thomazzen, b. Jan. 25th, 1790.

Ichabod and Ruth (Grout) Johnson. Ch. Silas, b. at Keene, N. H., Aug. 14th, 1800.

Henry C. Johnson, (son of Ira and Diana (Downer) Johnson) b., in Thetford, Vt., Nov. 4th, 1827; m., Dec. 29th, 1855, Lucinda C. Dearborn, (dau. of David and Abigail (Eaton) Dearborn) b. in Corinth, Vt., Jan. 29th, 1830. Ch. I. Rollin, b. in Corinth, Vt., May

24th, 1858: II. Fred, b. in Eden, Vt., Dec. 16th, 1861; III. Bessy, b. in Albany, Vt., March 4th, 1865. Mr. Johnson settled in Charlestown, Apr., 1869.

John Jones, (son of Samuel and Elsie Jones) m. Apr. 8th, 1821, Nancy Woods (dau. of Noah and Mehitable Woods) b. in Stoddard, N. H., March 13th, 1802. Mr. Jones d. Jan. 10th, 1854. Ch. I. Nancy, b. Oct. 13th, 1822, d. Nov. 25th, 1822. II. Sarah, b. Oct. 11th, 1823; d. July 19th, 1843. III. John Stillman, b. June 23d, 1825; m. Rebecca Loveland, Jan. 30th, 1846. Ch. Ellen, Mary Ann, Indiana, George, Alice, and Martha Bowman. IV. Mary Octava, b. Aug. 28th, 1827; m. 1st, March 19th, 1850, George Parker, of Northfield Vt., an engineer on the Sullivan and Vt. Railroad. Mr. P. d. May 2nd, 1863; m. 2nd, Oct. 1st, 1865, Alonzo P. Clifford, of Northfield. V. Charles, Ferren, b. May 14th, 1829; m. Susan Anderson, Feb., 1855. VI. Nancy Ann, b. March 16th, 1832; m. 1st, March 16th, 1853, Wallace Ladd. Mr. L., d. July 10th, 1853; m. 2nd, Lewis C. Lovell, Aug. 28th, 1856. VII. George Franklin, b. Aug. 12th, 1831; d. July 1st, 1835. VIII. Stephen, b. Sept. 10th, 1837; m. March 1861, Ellen Moore. Ch. Frank Stephen, b. Aug. 2nd, 1861. IX. Henry Hurlburt, b. Jan. 15th, 1840; m. 1st, Julia De Lana, Jan. 12th, 1861. Ch. 1. John; 2. Katie; m. 2nd, March 11th, 1875, Mary Louisa Franciola. X. Rebecca, b. Aug. 5th, 1841; m. Feb. 10th, 1855, S. C. Webster. XI. Sarah, b. Dec. 25th, 1843. Charles F. Jaseph, son to Sarah, b. May 4th, 1863.

Calvin and Mary (Farwell) Judevine. Ch. I. Betty or Betsy, b. Dec. 27th, 1779; m. Bulkley Holton (see Holton). II. Joseph, b. Jan. 14th, 1782; m. Hannah Powers and removed to Concord. III. Josiah, b. June 18th, 1785. IV. Moses, b. in North Charlestown, May 17th, 1789; m. Abigail Hubbard, b. in North Charlestown, May 17th, 1789—both d. in North C. He d. Feb. 28th, 1842—his wife Aug. 3d, 1843. Ch. 1. Jotham H., b. July, 1810; d. 1831; 2. Catherine, b. March 3d, 1812; m. Bulkley Holton, jr., of Thetford, Vt., and died there, Apr. 18th, 1869; 3. Sarah, b. Feb. 7th, 1814; m. Joshua Walton, of Hardwick, Vt.,—living in Hardwick in 1875. 4. Abbie, b. Dec. 11th, 1815; m. Dr. Horace Saunders. (See Saunders.) · V. Luther, m. April 4th, 1802, Prudence Hutchins, dau. of Captain Phineas and Abigail Hutchins. Ch. 1. Harriet, b. Aug. 16th, 1804. 2. Matilda Hutchins, b. June 15th, 1815. 3. Albert, b. July 29th, 1821.

William and Patience Judevine. Ch. I. William Judevine,

jr., m. Dolly ———. Ch. 1. Harry, b. May 7th, 1794; 2. Anna, b. May 18th, 1795. 3. Patience, b. June 13th, 1796. II. Luther, b. Aug. 22nd, 1788.

Alpheus Kendall, b. in Sullivan, N. H., June 2nd, 1802; m. Meroa Dodge, b. in Stoddard, N. H., Apr. 20th, 1803. Ch. I. Alpheus Sparrock, b. in Sullivan, May 30th, 1831; II. Dauphin Warren, b. in Sullivan, June 30th, 1833; III. Rhoda Ann, b. in Danville, Vt., Feb. 17th, 1836; IV. Lyman Austin, b. in Danville, Vt., Oct. 2nd, 1837; V. Mary Antoinette, b. in Rockingham, Dec. 31st, 1841—Mrs. Kendall d. June 26th, 1861; burried in the village cemetery. Mr. Kendall came to Charlestown in 1844; d. 1875.

Robert Kennedy, b. Aug. 17th, 1791; m. Betsy Chellis, b. Sept. 1793, and settled in Charlestown in 1819. Mr. K. died Dec. 13th, 1866; Mrs. K. Nov. 27th, 1826. Ch. I. Nathaniel Lowell b. May 2nd, 1822; m. Feb. 8th, 1847, Phebe Willard Carriel (dau. of James and Mary (Reckard) Carriel) b. Oct. 4th, 1827. (See Carriel). Ch. 1. Julia Elizabeth, b. Sept. 3d, 1848; 2. Ida Rebecca, b. April 5th, 1854; 3. Agnes Mary, b. April 23d, 1856; d. March 26th, 1872; 4. George Henry, b. Nov. 19th, 1858; 5. Helen Phebe, b. Feb. 22nd, 1862; 6. Nathalie Ruth, b. Sept. 7th, 1867; 7. Newton Lowell, b. May 23d, 1869. II. Benjamin Chellis, b. Feb. 16th, 1824; d. in Sept. 1848. III. Robert Henry, b. Nov. 17th, 1826; d. March 22nd, 1863. He was shipwrecked in a storm, near Newport, R. I.

William and Jenny Kimball. Ch. I. Mary, b. at Lunenburg, Mass., Jan. 6th, 1761. II. Eliphalet, b. at Ashburnham, Mass., Dec. 9th, 1762; III. Ansel b. Sept. 6th, 1765; IV. William, b. Jan. 17th, 1767, at Springfield, N. Y. (Vt.) V. Edmund, b. Sept. 7th, 1771, at Springfield.

Richard and Betsy Kimball. Ch. I. Henry, b. Dec. 13th, 1813; II. Eliza, b. Apr. 2nd, 1816; III. Nathan, b. Apr. 5th, 1818.

George Kimball, father of Brooks Kimball, Esq., was born in Temple, N. H., July 6th, 1775, and married May 5th, 1799, Catherine, daughter of Nathaniel Shattuck, b. March 11, 1781. He settled at first in Temple but removed about 1806 or 7 to Mason village where he died, June 16th, 1813. He was a blacksmith by trade and had eight children all sons all of whom learned and followed at least for a time the trade of their father.

Brooks Kimball, the 2d son, b. Jan. 14th, 1802, m. Aug. 14th, 1827. Priscilla Vinal Bisbee, b. Nov. 23d, 1809, in Springfield, Vt. Mrs. Kimball is a descendant of John Rogers the Martyr by the follow-

ing line: 1 Mary Rogers daughter of the Martyr became Mrs. Mary Goddard. 2. Mary Goddard, daughter of Mary, married John Vinal jr. 3. Jacob Vinal, son of John jr., married and had a daughter Priscilla. 4. Priscilla daughter of Jacob, married Samuel Litchfield. 5. Hannah Litchfield, daughter of Priscilla, married Levi Bates. 6. Cynthia Bates, daughter of Hannah, m. Elijah Bisbee. 7. Priscilla Vinal, daughter of Cynthia, married Brooks Kimball, Esq. Mr. Kimball after his marriage remained in Springfield till 1835, when he removed to Charlestown where he has since resided and is a very well known as well as an intelligent and reputable citizen. He has three times represented the town in the legislature viz. in 1851–57 and–58. He was also one of the selectmen in 1843–44 and in 1850–51. He has the following children: 1. Charles Carroll, b. Oct. 2nd, 1829; m. May 31st, 1860, Olive Phillips Hastings, (dau. of Oliver Hastings, jr.) (See Hastings); b. Sept. 16th, 1831. Ch. I. Kate Hastings, b. June 9th, 1861. 2. Charles Oliver, b. Apr. 28th, 1866. 3. Ruth Vinal, b. Nov. 16th, 1875. Charles C. Kimball represented the town in the Legislature, in 1860 and 61 and again in 1875 and 76. He was town clerk in 1858 and 59 and was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office occasioned by the death of Col. Jonathan Baker in 1866, since which he has continued to hold it till the present time, (May, 1876). He is also Post Master, having been appointed, December 25th, 1866. Clerk in Conn. River National Bank, from Aug. 6th, 1866. II. Abbie Kate, b. Nov. 23d, 1834, in Springfield, Vt.; m. Oct. 10th, 1862, Henry Edward Barrett, (son of Edward and Orpha Winchester Barrett), b. in Rutland, Vt., May, 1836. Ch. 1. Annie Kimball, b. Jan. 1st, 1869, in Charlestown, N. H. 2. Henry Charles, b. June 9th, 1870, in Claremont, N. H., d. Aug. 1870. 3 Eleanor Louise, b. Nov. 19th, 1872, in Claremont. Resides in Brocton, Mass. III. Henry Clark, b. Mar. 22nd, 1837, in Charlestown; m. Aug. 14th, 1861, Ellen Maria Spaulding, b. Feb. 11th, 1842, in Lempster, N. H. (See Albert E. Spaulding.) She d. Dec. 25th, 1874. Ch. Morris Grout, b. in Charlestown, July 7th, 1863. IV. Ellen Cynthia, b. Feb. 12th, 1846; m. March 3d, 1870, Sumner Foster, (son of Ephraim and Sybil N. (Mason) Foster;) b. in Sullivan, June 28th, 1845. One child Carl Brooks, b. Dec. 2, 1870, in Charlestown; d. Feb. 3d, 1871.

Joseph and Sarah King. Ch. I. William, b. Aug. 20th, 1778.

Paul Knights, pub.—to Eunice Blood, July 1708. Ch. Shepley Willard, b. Dec. 4th, 1814.

Peter Labaree.

Peter Labaree, so widely known through the account given of him by Mrs. Susanna Johnson in her narrative of her captivity, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1724. His ancestors were Huguenotts, and were driven from France through religous persecution. In Salem, after arriving at years of maturity, he followed the business of a ship carpenter till about 1750, when he removed to No. 4 and engaged in the employment of framing buildings. His name first appears in the Proprietors' Records as one of the grantees under the New-Hampshire charter. It next appears on two of the committees appointed at the 1st legal meeting held subsequent to the organization of the town; viz. Aug. 14th, 1753. One of the committees was appointed to "examine into the title of each proprietor to his land in the township, agreeable to the charter; and to make return of their proceedings to the proprietors for their approbation." His other appointment was to "be one of the assessors of the money to be raised at the meeting." From this time, his name frequently occurs in such connection with the affairs of the town, as to render it evident that he was regarded as one of its most reliable citizens.

The following account of his being taken by the Indians, and his captivity among and escape from them, is from a Historical address, delivered by Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., at Charlestown on the 30th of August, 1870.

"At an early hour on the 30th of August, 1754, Mr. Labaree went to the house of Mr. Johnson, (see James Johnson and family) to perform some service in the way of his vocation, and was taken prisoner with the family. He was accustomed to keep a journal, in which some entry was made every day in the year, when circumstances would permit. After his return from captivity, he entered in that journal, an account of his journey to Montreal; his treatment while there, up to the time of his final escape. He says, "they were carried northward about seven miles, then crossed the river, and set out for Crown Point. The second day, they were detained about ten hours by the illness of Mrs. Johnson. She was then put on horseback, and the journey continued over hills, and mountains, for several days, when they made a halt on the waters of Otter Creek. The Indians went out to hunt, for they had killed and eaten up the old horse on which Mrs. Johnson rode over the mountains, and they were all beginning to be hungry. Having crossed the main stream of Otter Creek by the Great Falls in Rutland, in a few hours they reached the lake, and were received by the

French the next day very kindly. Their next point was St. Francis, the home of the Indians. Stayed here "says the journal," a few days and then started for Montreal; and when arrived there, I was sold as a slave. Went to the home of my new master, and he took me to the interpreter to tell me, that he had bought me of the Indians, and to ask me if I was able to pay what he gave for me, which was two hundred and fifty livres. I told him I could, if I could get word to my friends. After Mr. Johnson had permission to go home to obtain means to ransom himself and family, I went to my master, and asked him how much I must pay for my ransom? and he said five hundred livres. I told him that when I first came, it was but two hundred and fifty, and now I had wrought for him three months, it was double, and said I, what will it be if I stay a year? Will it be one thousand? He said he could not tell. Then I thought I had better wait no longer, but send for the money by Mr. Johnson.

Soon after, I drew a petition asking the General Secretary, if I must pay the five hundred livres. If it was according to the Christian law, that a white man should be taken in peaceable times, and sold as a slave. The General Secretary asked me to step into another room, and then said, "Mr. Labaree, the Christian law is not in this country, but the Christian law of this country is what Mr. General says, that is the law here." Nothing was heard from Mr. Johnson for several months, and as the French supposed he did not intend to return, they treated the prisoners with great severity. But says the record, he came at length, and brought money to pay my redemption. After I had paid, and asked the liberty to be sent home, they immediately put Mr. Johnson into jail, and that put an end to our expectation for the present time. And we were told, that no such thing could be granted to us; for the Governor who gave Mr. Johnson the parole had died during his absence, and with him had died the bargain. Thus our hopes were frustrated for the present, though they held out the promise until they had received our money; then told us, we could not be sent till there came a flag of truce. So we were forced to content ourselves as well as we could, and that was but poorly, for after so many trials and sufferings in this place, we were anxious to get away."

In such a state of mind, and after such repeated instances of injustice and insincerity on the part of the French, he very naturally concluded to take the matter into his own hands, and make his escape the first opportunity. It was a perilous undertaking. Albany, N. Y., must be the first point of his destination; and between that and Mon-

treal the place of his departure, there lay an interminable forest, traversed by mountains, intersected by rivers, and abounding in swamps, and morasses difficult, if not impossible, for a stranger to cross. It was also in early Spring, when the streams were swollen by the rains, and dissolving snow. The distance to Albany by the circuitous route he would be compelled to travel, could not be much less than five hundred miles. Not a civilized man to give him food, or fire, or shelter, but most of the journey would lead through the territory of the Indian tribes, who were ever ready to capture, to scalp, or to kill the white man. The manifold hazards of the adventure, were not unknown to him; but what shall he do? For almost three years he had been absent from his family, most of the time overtasked with labor, deceived, defrauded, and so far as he could see, this treatment and mode of life awaited him in the future. This was a powerful repelling force, urging him away. On the other hand, his wife and children needed his presence, and were most anxious for his return; and this added to the natural love of personal liberty, drew him towards home with a power that no common obstacles, and no ordinary dangers, could resist. Knowing full well the perils of the enterprise, he plunged into the forest, invoking the aid of Providence to direct his steps. He travelled for the most part by night, guided by the stars and rested by day, lest he should be discovered by the Indians. His food was roots and wild berries, and the uncooked flesh of such animals, as missiles from the hand could subdue; for the discharge of his fowling piece might attract the attention of the savages, and was therefore seldom resorted to. Thus guided and sustained, he pursued his long, wearisome journey through the forests to Albany,—was conveyed thence to New York, and he finally reached his home in No. 4, early in the winter of 1757, after an absence of more than three years. In his annals of Charlestown, Dr. Crosby says, "Mr. Labaree made his escape from Montreal; and after a long and tedious journey during three days of which he travelled through a swamp to avoid discovery by the enemy, he arrived in New York, nearly at the same time with the others." Mrs. Johnson says, "My fellow prisoner, Labaree, had made his escape from the French, and had been in New York a few days before, on his return home." Mrs. Johnson arrived in New York from Montreal by way of England, on the 10th of December, 1757."

The swamp alluded to by Rev. Dr. Crosby, was very large, and almost impassable; and lay directly between Montreal and Albany.

On one side of this, there was a ridge, which was usually sought by all, who passed between those places. Mr. Labaree had lived long enough with the Indians to know that it was on that ridge, that they caught many of their prisoners who had made their escape. Profiting from this knowledge, he took the precaution to plunge into and pass through the swamp without seeking it. The water was about knee deep, and at night he rested on the trunks of old trees that had fallen. The time occupied in passing the swamp as stated above, was three days and nights. Soon after leaving it, he passed in sight of the camp-fire of a party of Indians who were returning to Canada, after one of their incursions on the frontiers, with the prisoners they had taken. They were engaged in a dance, and he was near enough to see them circling around the fire. Of course he lost no time in making the distance between himself and them as great as possible.

Mr. Labaree on his return from captivity, took up three hundred acres of land, located about two miles north of the village to which he removed in 1760; and became at the time the most northern settler on the Connecticut river in New-Hampshire. This land is now divided, (Dec. 1874) into the farms of James Labaree, Francis Cram, Nelson Rich, and a portion of the farm of John Burnham. The labor of clearing and preparing this land for cultivation, devolved on Mr. Labaree s two youngest sons, Benjamin and Rufus; the time of the father being fully occupied by the demands of his trade. In this section, he became the great pioneer of improvement. He established the first district school, teaching himself one term. He also built the first school-house which was near the location of the present one in the district of No. 4. The second school-house was about fifty rods south of the present one, on the spot where the house, late Edmund Putnam's but now Abel Holden's now stands. The home of Mr. Labaree, before removing to his farm, was nearly on the spot at present occupied by our Town Hall, on Summer Street.

By refering to the town records, we find that Peter Labaree was one of the selectmen, in 1758–60–77 and 81—Town treasurer in 1759 and 60 and Moderator, in 1787—On the twenty-third day of September, 1776, he was also elected one of the committee of safety for the town. In addition to these offices which he held he was at numerous times placed on important committees and had much public business committed to his charge.

Peter Labaree, several years before removing to No. 4, married, Oct. 3d, 1746, Ruth, the dau. of Seth and Ruth Putnam, (see Putnam), of

Salem, or Danvers, Mass. and by this marriage had the following children: I. Ruth, b., in Salem, May 8th, 1747; O. S.; m. Nathan Hurd, of Newport; II. Elizabeth, b., in Salem, March 28th, 1749; O. S.; m. Joseph Powers, who removed to the State of New-York; Joseph Powers was at the Battle of Bunker Hill, in Capt. Marcy's company, Isaac Farwell of C. being his Lieutenant; III, Peter, jr., b., in No. 4, Oct. 25th, 1750, O. S.; m. Sarah Kennedy and had the following children; 1. Samuel, b. Dec. 24th, 1772; 2. Israel, b. Feb. 19th, 1774; 3. Peter, b. Feb. 20th, 1776; 4. Sarah, b. Sept. 25th, 1779; 5. William, b. June 11th, 1781; m., Jan. 24th, 1808, Parthena Whitmore, (dau. of Ebenezer and Sarah (Roberts) Whitmore) b., at Middletown, Conn., Apr. 12th, 1787. Their children, all but the last, b. in Ascutneyville, Vt., were, (1) Adeline, b. Nov. 8th, 1808; (2) John W., b. April 22nd, 1811; (3) Harriet, b. Apr. 10th, 1813; (4) Louisa, b. July 16th, 1815, (5) William H., b. May 8th, 1818; m. Laura Maria Gilson, at Hartland, Vt., Dec. 5th, 1849; (6) Ralph, b. Sept. 26th, 1820; (7) Benjamin F., b. Sept. 23d, 1823; (8) Sarah A., b. Jan. 8th, 1827; (9) Charles K., b. at Hartland, Vt., Feb. 16th, 1830; m., at Royalton, Vt., Nov. 2nd, 1852, Alzina Maria Royce; 6. Joseph, b. June 15th, 1783, (see College graduates from Charlestown); m., Feb. 17th, 1817, Huldah Lyman, b. Aug. 5th, 1795, and had the following children, the first of whom was b. Dec. 27th, 1817, and the last, July 30th, 1837:

(1) Hubbard; (2) Joseph; (3) John Lyman; (4) Eliza; (5) Sarah; (6) William; (7) George; (8) Henry; (9) Infant unnamed; (10) David Brainard; (11) Huldah Lyman; (12) Joseph L.; (13) Emily Richardson. The father, Rev. Joseph Labaree, died Oct. 18th, 1852.

Peter Labaree, jr., after the Revolutionary War, in which he was engaged as a soldier, (see Soldiers of the Revolution) went to the State of Maine, where he m. as a second wife, at Ballstown Plantation, now the town of Whitefield, Jan. 1st, 1788, Sarah, (dau. of Nathan Longfellow) b. near Hampton Falls, N. H. in the year 1765, and had the following additional children, the first four of whom were born at Townalborough Plantation, now Dresden, and the remainder at Ballstown Plantation, now Whitefield: (1) Susan; (2) Mary; (3) Rufus; (4) Seth; (5) Ruth; (6) Benjamin; (7) Sarah; (8) Eliza L.; (9) Putnam; (10) Sophronia. All the above settled within seven miles of the homestead with the exception of Ruth. Of the above (March, 1874) Seth and Benjamin alone are living; IV. Mary, the fourth child of Peter and Ruth Labaree, b. Oct. 11th, 1752, N. S.; m.

Isaac Pratt, of Charlestown; V. Sarah, b. June 12th, 1754; m. Phineas Page, who settled in Fairfax, Vt.; VI. Susanna, b. Apr. 20th, 1758; m. Jonas Gould and settled in Maine; VII. Abigail, b. Dec. 21st, 1760; m. David Hubbard, of Charlestown, (see Hubbard); VIII. Benjamin, b. Nov. 17th, 1762; m., Dec. 30th, 1783, Hannah Farwell, (dau. of Josiah Farwell) b. July 26th, 1767. Mr. Benjamin Labaree was moderator of the town in 1807; representative in 1807–09; one of the selectmen for the years 1792–95–1805–06–07–08–09. He also transacted much business for the town in minor positions. He died Feb. —, 1834. Mrs. Labaree died Dec. 4th, 1843. Children of Benjamin and Hannah (Farwell) Labaree: 2. Cinthia, b. July ——, 1784; d. Nov. 25th, 1810; 2. Mary, b. May ——, 1786; m., Aug. ——, 1816, Joseph Smith, of Eaton, Canada, and d. in Nov. 1824; 3. Hannah, b. 1788; m., in July, 1823, Pliny Hibbard, of Montreal, Canada, and d. Feb. 12th; 1874; 4. Susan, b. Sept. 1790; m., Feb. 1820, Isaac Abbott, of Littleton, N. H.; d, Feb. 1870; 5. James Labaree, b. Nov. 18th, 1792; m., Jan. 14th, 1831, Harriet, (dau. of Maj. Jonathan and Parthena (Page) Grout) b. Aug. 1st, 1806. Mr. James Labaree settled on the old Peter Labaree farm and homestead, where he still resides. He was one of the selectmen of the town in 1824 and 25. He has had children as follows: (1) Jane, b, Dec. 6th, 1831; (2) Eliza, b. Dec. 17th, 1833; d. July 27th, 1834; (3) Sarah, b. Mar. 18th, 1835; m., Mar. 2nd, 1870, Charles Wright, 2nd, of Keene, N. H., and d., at Keene, Nov. 28th, 1874; (4) James, jr., b. Jan. 12th, 1838; m., Feb, 14th, 1861, Tila Putnam, of Springfield, Vt. Ch. [1] Arthur James, b. Apr. 14th, 1865; [2] Minnie, b. March 25th, 1873; (5) Benjamin, b. Sept. 29th, 1840; d. Dec. 27th, 1842; (6) Hannah Farwell, b. March 3d, 1844; m., Dec. 22nd, 1863, Francis C. Carey, and settled in Lempster. Ch. [1] Carl James, b. Oct. 22nd, 1868; [2] Francis, jr., b. Sept. 22nd, 1874; (7) Kate Amanda, b. Apr. 28th, 1847; m., Sept. 7th, 1875, Charles Wright, 2nd, resides in Keene.

6. Lucretia, b. Dec., 1794; m., July, 1824. Otis Batchelder, of Littleton, N. H, and d. Dec. 31st, 1866; 7. Alpha, b. June 17th, 1797; d. March, 1800; 8. Sarah, b. May 1st, 1799; m., May 1st, 1823, Jonas Tufts, of Walpole, N. H.; 9. Benjamin, jr., b. June 3d, 1801; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1828 and at the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., in 1831. He was appointed Professor and subsequently President of Jackson College, Tennessee, which position he held until 1837, when he left it to become the Secretary of the Central American Education Society, at New-York. In 1840 he accepted the Presidency

of Middlebury College, Vt., which he held till 1866, when with impaired health, he retired to Roxbury, Massachusetts. In 1869 he was appointed to give instruction, by lectures and otherwise, to the upper classes in Dartmouth College which service he has continued to perform (as a non-resident) to the present time (1876). He has been honored with the degrees of D. D. and L. L. D. Rev. Dr. Labaree m., 1st, Sept. 29th, 1831, Eliza Paul Capen, b. May 5th, 1804. She d. Oct. 12th, 1835. He m., 2nd, in Oct. 1836, Mrs. Susan Freeman Fairbank, b. March, 1810. He has two children, both by his first marriage: (1) Benjamin, 3d, was b. March 21st 1834; educated at Middlebury College and at Andover Theological Seminary; appointed a missionary of the American B. C. F. Missions, in 1860, to the Nestorians of Persia and m. in the same year, in June, Elizabeth Wood, of Enfield, Mass. They have had five children: George, who d. in infancy, Benjamin Wood, Robert McEwen, Elizabeth and Susan Rice. (2) John Codman, was b. Aug. 30th, 1835; educated at Midd. Coll. and at Andover Theo. Sem.; preached first a few years at Sterling, Mass., and is now (1875) the pastor of the Congregational Church in Randolph, Mass., where he has been for the last ten years; 10. Amanda Malvina, b. March 11th, 1805; m., Dec. 1828, Horace Hutchinson, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; d. Dec. 29th, 1841; 11. Clarissa, b. Dec. 1807; m., April 1835, William Goffe, of Bedford, Mass.; d. Nov. 1844; IX. Rufus, (son of Peter and Ruth (Putnam) Labaree) b. July 20th, 1764; m. Olive, (dau. of Josiah Farwell) Sept. 6th, 1786. Their children were, 1. John, b. June 5th, 1787; 2. Theodosia, b. June 8th, 1789; 3. Sophia, b. March 20th, 1791; 4. Henry, b. Nov. 25th, 1792; 5. Benjamin, b. June 14th, 1794; 6. Patty, b. Apr. 14th, 1796. Peter Labaree, of whom the above are descendants, died Aug. 3d, 1803. Mrs. Ruth Labaree, Dec. 8th, 1810. They lie buried in our village cemetery.

Zachariah Lawrence, b. 1777; m., Jan. 28th, 1806, Anna Royce, of Langdon, N. H., b. 1782. Ch. I. Albert, b. July 24th, 1806. II. Alvira, b. July 12th, 1808. III. Nancy, b. Nov. 28th, 1810. V. Mary. V. Willard, b. ——; d. in the War of Rebellion. (See soldiers in war of the Rebellion).

William Lawrence, b. in Groton, Mass.; m. Oct. 30th, 1843, Elizabeth Stimson. Ch. I. Isabella Elizabeth, b. Apr. 12th, 1845; m. Sept. 8th, 1866, Charles Allen, b. in Enfield, Ct., Aug. 5th, 1843. Ch. 1. Elizabeth Grace, b. in Chester, N. H., Apr. 12th, 1867; 2. Irene Belle, b. Nov. 1872; d. Aug. 15th, 1873. II. Rosabell Grace,

b. in Charlestown, Oct. 8th, 1854. William Lawrence d. Apr. 15th, 1871.

Edward and Tryphena Landon. Ch. Matilda, b. May 16th, 1797.

Justus Lane, b. March 24th, 1778; m. in Westminster, Vt., Huldah Veasey, b. May 3d, 1777. Ch. I. Culliver, b. in Westminster, Apr. 24th, 1802—resides in Montpelier, Vt. II. Carley, b. in Westminster, Vt., July 28th, 1804—lives in Walpole. III. Huldah, b. in Westminster, Vt., Aug. 18th, 1806—lives in Langdon. IV. John, b. in Westminster, Vt., June 30th, 1809—d. in Plainfield 1873. V. Mark, b. in Unity, N. H., Apr. 3d, 1812; m. Oct. 20th, 1840, Louisa Holden (dau. of Timothy and Catherine (Humphrey) Holden) b. June 11th, 1820. Ch. 1. Sophia Catherine, b. Apr. 27th, 1842; m. Jan. 1st, 1868, Evander French, of Jaffrey, N. H.—resides in Wayland, Mass. 2. Willard Martin, b. Jan. 27th, 1847. 3. Albert Lindsey, b. March, 8th, 1851. 4. Hermon Justus, b. Oct. 28th, 1853. 5. Emma Minerva, b. May 2nd, 1856. 6. Nellie Louisa, b. Oct. 11th, 1858; 7. Sarah Marcia, b. Nov. 24th, 1863. V. Dianthe, b. Aug. 8th, 1814; m. Matthew Whipple (see Whipple). VII and VIII. Lewis and Lucian, b. in Charlestown, Feb. 15th, 1817, Lewis m. May 8th, 1850, Betsy C. Wyman (dau. of Saul and Rebecca (Day) Wyman) b. Oct. 15th, 1828—one child (adopted) Mattie L., b. Nov. 14th, 1855; m. Nov. 11th, 1875, William M. Kendall, jr., resides in Lebanon, N. H. Lucian (twin brother of Lewis) m. Jan. 10th, 1849, Emeline Richardson (dau. of Eri and Abigal (Bragg) Richardson, of Cornish) Ch. 1. Emma R., b. Nov. 10th, 1852; d. March 24th, 1872; 2. George B., b. Oct. 1st, 1856; 3. Anna M., b. Jan. 30th, 1860. IX. Cynthia, b. Apr. 27th, 1821; m. Squire G. Smith and settled in Charlestown—she d. July 3d, 1875. Ch. 1. Edna E., b. July 5th, 1850; m. Henry Chamberlain. (See Chamberlain). 2. Frank A., b. July 28th, 1852. 3. Stella Velzora, b. July 2nd, 1855. Justus Lane, whose descendants are given above, d. March 14th, 1859—Huldah (Veasey) Lane, d. Apr. 30th, 1860.

George Henry Leet, (son of Andrew and Lucy (Thomas) Leet) b. in Claremont, Nov. 10th, 1823; m. Nov. 8th, 1848, Sarah Frances Chase (dau. of Francis P. and Hannah (Ladd) Chase) b. in Unity, Aug. 24th, 1825. Ch. I. George Edward, b. in Claremont, March, 29th, 1851. II. Charles Henry, b. in Claremont, Feb. 1st, 1853. III. James Andrew, b. in Claremont, Apr. 12th, 1855. Mrs. Lucy Leet who was ninety years of age, Aug. 18th, 1875, resides in the family.

The place was formerly owned by Reuben Leet—also by Leonard Harrington now of Unity, who built the house.

Frederick Locke (son of Lieut. Joshua and Abigail (Maynard) Locke) was born in Westboro, Mass., June 6th, 1758, but the family soon removed to Sudbury, where they were residing at the commencement of the war of the Revolution, when the father and son espoused different sides. Joshua Locke had been Ensign, under Gen. Winslow, in Nova Scotia in 1755, and in Gen. Braddock's army, where he was wounded at the time of its defeat, and also a soldier under Major Robert Rogers, the famous Ranger. These services had greatly attached him to the royal cause, and when the time came, that sides must be taken, he still adhered to the cause of the king, while his son Frederick and the other members of the family, quite as heartily espoused the cause of their country. In the battle of Staten Island, the father and son met in the opposing armies, and recognized each other. The wife of Lieutenant Locke returned to the house of her father in Westboro, where she soon after died, and he went to England. It is said that he was the only person by the name of Locke in America, who did not espouse the cause of independence.

Frederick Locke had a great desire for a collegiate education, and fitted for college at Leicester Academy. But feeling that his country needed his services, he cheerfully gave up his studies and entered the army in which he remained during nearly the whole war. After the war, he became a civil engineer and surveyor, as his father had been before him. Frederick Locke m. 1st, in 1793, Anna Farwell (dau. of Josiah and Lydia Farwell) and settled in Acworth. Ch. I. Henry, b. Sept. 4th, 1799; m. Aug. 31st, 1824, Artemesia Westcott. Ch. 1. Caroline, b. June 17th, 1825; m. Ashbel M. Perry. (See Perry) II. Melinda, b. March 9th, 1804; m. Horace Frost. (See Frost). His first wife dying, Frederick Locke removed to Charlestown and m., 2nd, July 15th, 1806, Lucy Graves, of Washington, N. H. Ch. III. Frederick, b. May 9th, 1807; m. Nov. 4th, 1826, Celia Meacham. Ch. 1. Frances, b. in Charlestown, Aug. 20th, 1827. IV. William G., b. Oct. 26th, 1808; m. 1831, Lovisa Williams. V. Catherine J., b. Feb. 28th, 1810; d. Dec. 9th, 1813. VI. Lucy G., b. May 2nd, 1811; m. Oct. 9th, 1834, Ephraim C. Hull. (See Hull). VII. Anna F., b. March 30th, 1813; m. May 9th, 1833, Thaddeus Graves. VIII. Sarah F., b. Apr. 6th, 1815; m. June 9th, 1836, Eliphalet Belcher. IX. John H., b. March 31st, 1817; m. Feb. 8th, 1843, Lydia D. Wilkins (dau. of Sewell and Abigail (Dunham) Wilkins, of Woodstock, Vt.,)

b. Apr. 12th, 1820. Ch. 1. Helen, b. Nov. 27th, 1844; m. Chauncy L. Corbin. (See Corbin) 2. Frederick, b. Aug. 9th, 1846. 3. Abby, b. Apr. 24th, 1848; d. Dec. 1852. 4. Catherine H., b. Feb. 10th, 1850. 5. Ada Martha, b. Jan. 25th, 1852; m. George Ainsworth, April 1873, and lives in Weathersfield, Vt. 6. Henry F., b. Oct. 7th, 1853; d. 1864. 7. John Howard, b. Apr. 8th, 1855. 8. Sarah Louise Fitch Belcher, b. Nov. 4th, 1856. 9. William Graves, b. Sept. 14th, 1858. X. Rachel W., b. Apr. 24th, 1819; m. William H. Richards, Nov. 28th, 1845. XI. Mary J., b. June 7th, 1821; m. Joel Ward, Oct. 25th, 1843. (See Ward). XII. Benjamin F., b. Nov. 13th, 1823; m. Jan. 1st, 1845, Sophronia Shaw, of South Weymouth, Mass.

Benoni Lorenzo Lockwood, (son of Lorenzo Dow and Elizabeth (Glynn) Lockwood), b. in Springfield, Vt., Dec. 12th, 1847, m. Sept. 7th, 1866, Martha Alice Livingston, (dau. of John and Lovina (Wood) Livingston,) b. in West Shefford, Canada East, Sept. 23d, 1849. Ch. I. Walter Henry, b. in No. Springfield, Vt., March 22nd, 1868. II. Willie Dow, b. No. Springfield Vt., Jan. 11th, 1871. III. Minnie Lizzie, b. in Charlestown Nov. 8th, 1874. Settled in Charlestown, May, 1872.

Lucius S. Lord, b. in Winchendon, Mass., July 20th, 1849; m. Nov. 27th, 1871, Helen A. Tuttle (dau. of John L. and Harriet A. Tuttle) b. Apr. 9th, 1849. Ch. I. Edmund Wyman, b. Oct. 2nd, 1873. II. Lewis Henry, b. Feb. 10th, 1875.

Vryling Lovell, (son of John Lovell Esq., and Martha (Corey) Lovell, of Rockingham,) b. Feb. 24th, 1781, m. Jan 7th, 1804, Laura Hubbard, (dau. of Hon. John Hubbard,) b. Feb. 22nd, 1781. Ch. I. Hubbard N., b. Oct., 1804; d. May 7th, 1805. II. Catharine, b. Oct. 9th, 1807; d. in Boston, Nov. 23d, 1824. III. Laura E., b. March 25th, 1810; m. Apr. 1st, 1835, Edmund L. Cushing. (See Chief Justice Cushing.) Vryling Lovell graduated at Dartmouth College in 1803 and soon after came to Charlestown as a teacher, in which employment however he did not long remain before engaging in mercantile pursuits which became the business of his life. His store was at the lower end of the street, and he built the house where Chief Justice Cushing now resides. He represented the town in the Legislature, in 1828. He was successful in business. He d. June, 1858; Mrs. Lovell, June 26th, 1846.

Timothy B. Lovell, (son of Christopher and Laura Lovell,) b. in Rockingham, Vt., Feb. 17th, 1826; m. Nancy Penniman, of Cambridgeport, Vt. She d. 1853; he d. Apr. 24th, 1874. Ch. I. Albert C., b.

in Rockingham, June 21st, 1850; m. Nellie A. Farr, (dau. of John and Lucy A. Farr, of Bartonsville, Vt.,) b. Oct. 18th, 1848. One child, b. Apr. 17th, 1874. II. George T., b. Sept. 26th, 1851, also in Rockingham, m. Nov. 17th, 1875, Hattie E. Sabin, (dau. of Henry W. Sabin, of Westminster, Vt.,) b. July 3d, 1855. The family settled in C., Nov., 1866; keep the Cheshire Bridge House.

JOHN LYNCH b. in county of Kerry, Ireland, in 1839; m. May 22nd, 1864, Mary Cudmore, b. in county of Clare, in Ireland, in 1836. Ch. I. James H., b. May 1st, 1865; II. Margaret, b. Oct. 18th, 1866; III. William, b. May 18th, 1868. IV. Mary, b. Feb. 4th, 1870. V. John, b. Feb. 4th, 1872. VI. Edmund, b. Nov. 22nd, 1873. VII. Henry, b. March 18th, 1876.

JONAS LYNDS son of David and Jerusha Lynds, came from Claremont to Charlestown in 1773. He m. Dec. 10th, 1792, Beaulah Harris. Ch. I. Ziba, b. June 19th, 1794. II. John, b. Aug. 15th, 1796. III. Lucinda, b. Sept. 16th, 1802. IV. David, b. June 1st, 1798. V. Simeon, b. Sept. 17th, 1807. VI. Jonathan. Jonathan the only one that settled in Charlestown, was b. Oct. 8th, 1810, and m. Mary Jane Wheeler, dau. of Ira A. Wheeler, b. in Acworth, in 1822. Ch. 1. Mariet, b. Jan. 13th, 1843; 2. Lucinda H., b. May 22nd, 1844. 3. George Henry, b. July 20th, 1846. 4. Elwin Hiram, b. Nov. 1st, 1853. All settled in Holyoke, Mass. Mrs. Mary Jane Lynds dying, Mr. Lynds m. 2nd, Lucy Ann, dau. of John Thornton, of Acworth.

JAMES LYONS (son of Thomas and Mary (Riley) Lyons) b. in Kilrush, county of Clare, Ireland; m. Oct. 10th, 1852, Catherine Torpey (dau. of Dennis and Bridget (Hayes) Torpey) b. in Caher Hurly, county of Clare, Ireland. Mr. Lyons landed in America, Oct. 1st, 1849 and came immediately to Charlestown where he has since resided. Ch. I. Mary, b. July 23d, 1853; m. Elbridge Buswell, of Acworth. Ch. 1. Walter. 2. Earnest. II. Kate, b. March 14th, 1855. III. Jane, b. March 7th, 1857; d. Apr. 23d, 1864. IV. Thomas, b. Dec. 10th, 1859. V. James, b. Feb. 16th, 1861. VI. Margarett, b. March 13th, 1863; d. Apr. 30th, 1864. VII. David, b. Feb. 23d, 1865. VIII. Jane, b. May 6th, 1867. IX. Lizzie, b. June 3d, 1870; d. Dec. 28th, 1874.

CHARLES HENRY MACE, b. May 3d, 1843 in Hartland, Vt.; m. Dec. 25th, 1865, Sarah O. Ellis, of Thetford, Vt.; b. May 9th, 1844; came to C. March, 1875. Ch. I. Fred E., b. Sept. 8th, 1869. II. Orman Henry, b. Oct., 14th, 1871. Mr. Mace was in the 14th New-Hampshire Regiment, in the War of Rebellion.

Jonathan L. Mack Esq. (son of Silas Mack) b. in Marlow, N. H., Sept. 3d, 1780; m. July 2nd, 1806, Rebecca Richardson (dau. of Capt. Thomas P. Richardson) b. in Marlow, N. H., March 19th, 1786. They settled in Charlestown, N. H., May, 1818, where in 1832 and 33 Mr. Mack represented the town in the Legislature, and in 1836 and 37 was one of the selectmen. Ch. I. Mary B., b. in Marlow, Sept. 12th, 1807; m. 1829, Henry H. Hoadley, of Langdon (see Hoadley). II. Merindia A., b. in Marlow, July 31st, 1809; m. John S. Mc Colley, of Charlestown. (See Mc Colley). III. Abigail C., b. Feb. 19th, 1812; m. David Buss (son of David and Anna (Jones) Buss) resides in Alstead—no children. IV. Silas P., b. in Marlow, July 17th, 1814; m. Jan. 1st, 1837, Betsy Harlow, of Charlestown. Ch. 1. Henry Marquis, b. June 21st, 1841; m. Sept. 10th, 1863, Molly Haggerston. Ch. (1) Abbie Louisa. (2) May Rosmond. (3) Abbott Preston. (4) Harry Haggerston. 2. Horace Duane, b. Oct. 7th, 1843; m. Aug. 3d, 1871, Minerva C. Stewart, of New York city; one child, Gertie Grover. He d. July 21st, 1873. 3. Harvey Dewitt, twin of Horace Duane; m. Lillie Grover, of Dorchester, Mass., June 5th, 1873; one child, Harvey Kinsley. V. Jonathan L., b. in Marlow, Aug. 15th, 1816; m. Mary Randall, of C., and moved first to Illinois, where he had two children, both of whom died young. He removed second to California, where he lived and was prospered for many years; but business calling him to a distant town, he left home and never returned. It is generally supposed that he was killed by the Indians. His widow resides with her son (1875) who is married and lives in Placennie, California. VI. Nancy L., b. in Marlow, Apr. 9th, 1818; m. Samuel Royce, of Walpole—one child, Marcia A., b. July 15th, 1845; d. Sept., 1847. VII. Lydda F. S., b. in Charlestown, Oct. 11th, 1820; m. Henry P. Wilson, of Langdon—resides in Bellows Falls, Vt.—two children; 1. Hattie J., b. March 4th, 1842; m. 1860; d. 1872. 2. Harry, b. 1849; d. 1862. VIII. Marcie H., b. in Charlestown, Jan. 21st, 1823; m. James D. Pierce, of Royalton, Mass.; resides (1875) in Springfield, Mass. Children all b. in Worcester, Mass. 1. Ben D., b. March 19th, 1859. 2 Mary R., b. March 10th, 1861. 3. Frank L., b. 1865.

John Mark m. ———. Ch. I. John. II. William. III. Hubbard. IV. Mary. V. George W. VI. Charlotte. VII. William, born in Springfield. John Mark moved to Charlestown in Feb. 1800.

Patrick Maroney (son of Thomas and Mary (Couney) Maroney) b. in county Clare, Parish of Feakle, in 1823; m. Apr. 24th, 1847,

Margaret Collins (dau. of Michael and Hannorah (Dunnaker) Collins) b. July 24th, 1826; also b. in Co. Clare, Parish of Feakle, settled in Charlestown, June 7th, 1871. Ch. I. Mary, b. Apr. 10th, 1849; d. Apr. 14th, 1876. II. John, b. May 11th, 1851; m. Mary Mc Mahon, Aug. 15th, 1875—resides in C. III. Thomas, b. May 17th, 1854. IV. Patrick, b. Aug. 10th, 1856. V. Bridget, b. Feb. 1st, 1858. VI. Hannorah, b. May 17th, 1860. VII. Michael, b. May 14th, 1864. VIII. Maggie, b. Apr. 1st, 1867.

Thomas Maroney (son of Michael and Sarah Maroney) b. in Co. Clare, Parish of Feakle; m. Kate Mc Mahon. One child, Mary, b. Dec. 11th, 1872. Sally Maroney, at Mr. Works', settled in C., 1855.

Erastus S. Marble, (son of Chester and Sarah (Smalley) Marble) b. Nov. 9th, 1849, in Rockingham, Vt.; m., Nov. 13th, 1871, Isa E. Fletcher, (dau. of Edward and Mary (Alverson) Fletcher) b. March 22nd, 1849, in Cavendish, Vt. Mr. Marble came to Charlestown, Jan., 1866.

Joshua and Hannah Markham. Ch. I. Elom, b. Oct. 13th 1777; II. Francis, b. Jan. 29th, 1780; III. Harry, b. May 28th, 1782; IV. Nancy, b. Aug. 20th, 178–.

Benjamin F. Marshall, b. Jan. 16th, 1825, in Bradford, N. H.; m., Jan. 16th, 1848, Caroline Frances Hubbard, b., at Thetford, Vt., May 4th, 1823; settled in South Charlestown in April, 1859. Ch. I. Emma Frances, b. Aug. 26th, 1849; m. Lucius Veasey, of Claremont; II. Frank Hubbard, b. March 21st, 1851; III. Ralph Farnum, b., in Charlestown, Oct. 16th, 1860.

William Mc Clintock, Jr., m. Charlotte Grout, Nov. 9th, 1799. Ch. I. Lucretia, b. Dec. 7th, 1801; II. Hammon, b. Nov. 11th, 1802; III. Luman, b. May 2nd, 1803; IV. Willard, b. Oct. 12th, 1804; V. Matilda, b. Dec. 14th, 1806; VI. Charlotte, b. March 7th, 1808; VII. Phila Grout, b. July 22nd, 1809; VIII. Fanny, b. March 14th, 1814.

John S. Mc Colley, of Charlestown, m. Merindia A. Mack, (dau. of Jonathan L. Mack, Esq., also of Charlestown,) (see Mack). Ch. 1. Jonathan L. b., in Charlestown; m. and resides in Winchendon, Mass.; 2. T. B., b., in C.; d. young; 3. Rebecca Jane, b., in C.; m. William Rand, of Winchendon, Mass., and d. in W.; 4. Harriet E., b., in C.; died young; 5. Orvil C., b. in Winchendon; is married and lives in Winchendon.

Michael Mc Mahon, (son of William and Mary (Rowan) Mc Mahon) b. County Clare, Parish of Feakle, Ireland; m., Aug., 1855, Margaret Manix, (dau. of Philip and Nora (Boleyn) Manix) b. Sept. 26th,

1829. Ch. I. and II. d. in Ireland ; III. Michael, b., in Charlestown, Sept. 27th, 1850 ; IV. William, b. June 4th, 1852 ; business agent for P. T. Barnum, of New-York ; V. Timothy, b. Nov. 26th, 1854 ; m., Nov. 26th, 1873, Katie Gilbert, b., in Acworth, Nov. 26th, 1856. Ch. Nellie Howard, b. Oct. 1874 ; VI. John, b. June 17th, 1856 ; d. Feb. 19th, 1874; VII. Philip, b. Feb. 17th, 1857 : killed at rail-road depot, North Charlestown, Feb. 28th, 1872 ; VIII. Mary Ellen, b, Nov. 7th, 1859 ; d. 1876 ; IX. Thomas James, b. July 17th, 1860 ; X. Sarah Etta, b. Nov. 1st, 1862 ; XI. Katie, b. June 19th, 1869 ; d. Apr. 11th, 1871 ; XII. Katie, b. June 4th. 1871 ; d. July 19th, 1874. Michael Mc Mahon settled in Charlestown Apr. 1846. His wife landed in New-York, Aug. 27th, 1848.

Thomas Mc Mahon, (son of William and Mary (Rowan) Mc Mahon of County Clare, Ireland) b. 1816 ; m., 1842, Mary Mc Loughlin, (dau. of John and Mary (Milen) Mc Loughlin, of County of Galway) b. 1816. Ch. I. Mary, b. Aug. 6th, 1843 ; m. Thomas Burns, of Claremont. Ch. 1. Mary Ann ; 2. Nellie ; 3. Robert ; 4. John ; 5. Grace ; II. Annie, b. 1845 ; d. Sept. 13th, 1862 ; III. Bridget, b. July 6th, 1850 ; d. May 25th, 1875 ; IV. Maggie, b. March 1st, 1853. Thomas Mc Mahon came to America in 1847 and very soon after settled in Charlestown.

Timothy Mc Mahon, (son of William and Mary (Rowan) Mc Mahon) b. 1820, in Co. Clare, Parish of Feakle ; m., 1845, Mary Mc Mannarah, b., in 1830, Co. of Clare, Parish of Tula, Ireland ; have had 8 children ; all dead ; settled in C. 1850.

William Mc Crae, (son of William and Elizabeth (Randall) Mc Crae) b. Dec. 30th, 1801 ; m., Oct. 9th, 1829, Sabra Stocker, (dau. of Elijah and Lois (Scholley) Stocker) b. Sept. 9th, 1806. Ch. I. Ellen Augusta, b. Aug. 3d, 1830 ; m,, Jan. 8th, 1850, Henry William Adams and settled in Windsor, Vt.. One child, Ella A.; II. Emily A., b, March 1st, 1833 ; m., Dec. 22nd, 1863, James E. White, of Springfield, Vt.; Ch. 1. Della M.; 2. Frank J.; 3. Sabra L. Mrs. White d. Oct. 24th, 1873. III. Jane A., b. Feb. 5th; 1837 ; d. July 20th, 1838 ; IV. John L., b. July 18th, 1839 ; m., Nov. 2nd, 1869, Augusta Maria Tenney, (dau. of Leonard and Susan A. (Weeks) Tenney, of Marlow, N. H.) b. Feb. 18th, 1844 ; V. Charles A., b. Apr. 18th, 1846 ; resides in Atlantic, Iowa ; VI. Abbie F., b. Feb. 2nd, 1848. William Mc Crae settled in Charlestown in 1824.

Asa Meacham m., Feb. 10th, 1817, Peggy Farwell, (dau. of Jesse and Abigail Farwell) b. Oct. 17th, 1795. Ch. I. Hezekiah, b. Dec.

14th, 1818; d. Feb. 26th, 1819; II. Edmund, b. Dec. 27th, 1819; d. Oct. 22nd, 1861; III. Horace, b. June 13th, 1822; d. Feb. 22nd, 1831; IV. George, b. Feb. 6th, 1824; V. Eveline, b. Apr. 27th, 1827; d. Sept. 1st, 1863; VI. Sarah, b. Nov. 24th, 1828; VII. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 7th, 1834. Mrs. Peggy Meacham d., in Springfield, Vt., 1865, her home from the time of her marriage.

Seth Meacham m., Oct. 22nd, 1836, Matilda Farwell, (dau. of Jesse and Abigail Farwell) b. Aug. 30th, 1814. Ch. I. Robert, b. Sept. 10th, 1837; resides in Virginia City, Nevada; II. William, b. April 23d, 1840; d. in California; III. Mary, b. Oct. 1st, 1842; m. Sylvester Hamlin, of Charlestown; reside in California—three children. Seth Meacham was 2nd Selectman in Charlestown for the years 1834–35–36 37 and 38; represented the town in 1839–40 in the legislature. He d. Feb. 10th, 1843.

Thomas B. Melville m., Sept, 24th, 1798, Betsy or Elizabeth Walker, (dau. of Col. Abel Walker) b. Sept. 7th, 1778. Ch. I. Nancy, b. Jan. 18th, 1798; m., 1817, Elisha Putnam, b. Feb. 26th, 1797, (see Putnam); II. George, m. Susan Pratt and lived in Boston. Ch. 1. George; 2. Thomas R., b. Apr. 6th. 1832; m., Aug. 6th, 1861, Abby F. Robertson, (see Russell Robertson) b. Oct. 8th, 1843; Ch. (1) Louisa R., b. May 22nd, 1862; (2) Kate M., b. Apr. 30th, 1866; (3) Russell G., b. Apr. 25th, 1868. Thom. R. Melville is settled in Charlestown. 3. Elizabeth; 4. Caroline; 5. Charles.

Wilbur Merrill, (son of Wilson Merrill) b. June, 1841; m., Nov. 1869, Mrs. Carrie (Morse) Walker, b. 1836. Mrs. Merrill by her first marriage had one child, Etta Walker.

Isaac and Lucy C. Merrill. Ch. Alexander H., b. Sept. 11th, 1817.

Capt. John Metcalf was descended from Rev. Leonard Metcalf of Norwich, Norfolk county in England, who for many years, prior to 1616, was Rector of Norwich Cathedral. Michael his son, through whom the line of descent is traced, was educated in the doctrines of the established church of which he became an active and energetic member. In this connection he remained until 1635, when he became a dissenter in consequence of the arbitrary decrees of Bishop Wren and his Dean, Dr. Corbett. He was forthwith accused of heresy, but after escaping conviction by reason of the death of two of his persecutors who were witnesses against him, he gives the following narration of his experience. "I was forced" he says "to fly for the sake of the liberty of my conscience from my country, my wife and all my children and

friends, in which I essayed to go to New England; taking ship for the voyage at London, Sept. 17th, 1636; being by *tempests tossed* up and down the seas until the Christmas following; then veering about came to Plymouth in Old England, in which time I experienced many dangers, troubles and sore afflictions; then leaving ship I went to Yarmouth in Norfolk County where I took ship to come to New England with my wife and family. We sailed Apr. 15th, 1637 and arrived in Boston, New England three days before mid-summer, (June 17th,) with my wife, nine children and a servant."

Michael Metcalf of whom the above account has been given, was born in Norwich, Norfolk County England, in 1585 and died in Dedham, Mass., 1664. His wife Sarah (other name unknown) to whom he was married, Oct. 16th, 1616, was born June 17th, 1593, and died Nov. 30th, 1644.

Michael and Sarah Metcalf had eleven children, nine b. in Norwich in England and two in Dedham after arriving in this country. Michael, jr., the 3d child, b. Aug. 20th, 1620; m. Jan. 14th, 1644, Mary Fairbanks and died in Dedham, March 27th, 1654. His wife who was the daughter of John Fairbanks of Stafford in England, died in Dedham, Feb. 12th, 1673. By this marriage there were five children through the youngest of whom, Eleazer, the line of decent is traced. Eleazer was born March 26th, 1652, and married Meletiah Fisher Apr. 9th, 1684, who was born, May 1st, 1667. He died Aug. 11th, 1742; she died Aug. 20th, 1742. They had ten children. Ebenezer, the 4th, b. Jan, 8th, 1691; m. 1731, Martha Rockwood, dau. of Benjamin Rockwood, b. 1700, in Rutland, Mass. He died in 1751, and she in 1787. They had five children. Samuel the 3d, b. Apr. 26th, 1739; married in 1762, Hannah Richardson, (dau. of Thomas Richardson, of Leicester, Ireland) where she was born Apr. 10th, 1743. He died June 13th, 1785; she died at Corinth, Orange County, Vt., in 1812. They lived in Oakham Mass. They had twelve children of whom John the 6th, and Betsy or Elizabeth the 9th, settled in Charlestown, (see Hubbard Glidden.)

John Metcalf was born in Oakham, Mass. He came to Charlestown in his early manhood and settled in North Charlestown where the remainder of his life was spent. His business for a time was shaving shingles of which he prepared great quantities which he was accustomed to convey to market by rafts on the river. He also engaged as extensively as his means would permit in the lumber trade, but ultimately settled down as a farmer in which business he continued till his de-

cease. John Metcalf m. Roby Converse, (dau. of John and Kezia (Nichols) Converse) April 14th, 1796, and had the following children. 1. Ralph, b. in Charlestown, Nov. 21st, 1798, owing to the official positions which he held in the state requires a particular notice.

Hon. Ralph Metcalf.

The youth of Mr. Metcalf was spent in laboring with his father upon his farm. In this employment he continued till Aug. 1818, when owing to a lameness in one of his limbs he came to the determination to fit himself for some profession. But on this the question arose how he was to do it? His father was not in affluent circumstances and could afford him little aid; from what source then were the means to come for enabling him to go to school and college? He talked the matter over with his father, who, perceiving his eagerness for acquiring an education, at length told him that the best he could do for him would be to furnish him with a hundred dollars a year. Ralph on weighing the matter thoughtfully came to the conclusion that with this he could get along. He therefore started for the Academy at Chester, Vt., where under the instruction of Joel Manning and his Assistant, Mr. Holton, he made such rapid progress in his studies that in 1819 he entered Dartmouth College where he continued his studies till the fall of 1821, at which time contrary to the kind advice of Professors Chamberlain and Haddock, he accepted a professorship as it was called in Capt. Alden Partridge's Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at Norwich, Vt. The next year however he returned to Dartmouth again and was re-admitted to his class with whom he graduated in 1823. He then entered the office of Henry Hubbard of Charlestown, afterwards Governor Hubbard, as a student at law. Here he continued two years with the exception of about three months which was spent in the office of Richard Bartlett, Esq., of Concord. During the time he was at Concord he was employed by Hon. Isaac Hill to take the editorial charge of the New-Hampshire Patriot while he was absent on a journey to the west. In the summer of 1825, he entered the office of Hon. George B. Upham, of Claremont, where he continued till his admission to the bar in 1826.

On being admitted to the practice of his profession he first established himself at Newport, N. H., where he remained till 1828. Then desirous of seeing something new and supposing that he might be benefited by a change, he discontinued his business in Newport and went into the state of New York, where after a short time, he entered into

RALPH METCALF.

copartnership in Binghamton, Broome County, with Judge Waterman who was doing a good professional business. Here, though his business was as good as he had reason to expect, he was not satisfied to remain, and in 1830 returned again to New-Hampshire and opened an office in Claremont where he resided till June 1831, when he was elected Secretary of State, and necessarily removed to Concord. While Secretary he was appointed by Governor Badger and council to the office of Attorney General which office he declined accepting. He held the office of Secretary till 1838, seven years. Soon after this, Hon. Levi Woodbury, then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, offered him a clerkship in his department at Washington which he accepted and held till the spring of 1840, when being weary of life at the Capital he gave in his resignation and returned once more to New-Hampshire. This time he opened an office in Plymouth, but in less than a year returned once more to Newport, where he had begun his professional career and which from that time he considered his home. He subsequently held the following offices. In Oct. 1845, he was appointed Register of Probate for Sullivan County which office he held till 1851. In 1852 he was made chairman of the committee for compiling the laws of the state. In 1852 and '53 he represented the town of Newport in the legislature. In 1855, a political party styled "The Know Nothing or American Party" suddenly developed itself by secret organization and existed two years. Of this party Mr. Metcalf was the candidate for Governor in 1855 and was elected by the people. The whole number of votes was 64,690. Of these Mr. Metcalf had 32,769. He was again candidate for the party in 1856 and at this time fell short of an election by the people and was elected by the legislature. The whole number of votes at this election was 66,703. The vote for Governor Metcalf 32,119. After leaving the Gubernatorial chair he enjoyed no further political honors but died Aug. 26th, 1858.

In an obituary notice prepared at the time of his decease he is spoken of as a man of varied acquirements and sound jugdgment, whose appearance before an audience was modest, whose style of address was easy, whose arguments were logical and whose language showed no inconsiderable degree of literary culture and refinement. It is also said that as a statesman he was wise; and that as a neighbor, friend and husband, he was kind.

Gov. Metcalf as he is usually called, married 1st, January 1835, Lucretia Ann Bingham (dau. of Nathan Bingham, Esq.,) of Claremont. She died April 1st, 1836, leaving an infant child who died in the Au-

gust following. He married 2nd, Nov. 10th, 1843, Martha Ann Gilmore (dau. of Captain John Gilmore, of Newport) b. May 28th, 1824. Ch. 1. Ralph, jr., b. Aug. 8th, 1844; m. Aug. 6th, 1868, Lillie Burdette of Erie, Penn. They have no children. 2. Martha Jane, b. Sept. 6th, 1845; d. Aug. 6th, 1848; 3. Francis Elizabeth, b. Aug. 16th, 1847; m. Jan. 22nd, 1866, John J. Mc Dermid, b. Nov. 4th, 1836. They reside in Chicago, Ill. Ch. (1) Isabelle, b. Dec. 2nd, 1867; (2) Frances Elizabeth, b. Feb. 23d, 1869; (3) Julian Metcalf, b. May 24th, 1871; (4) Ralph, b. Feb. 18th, 1873; (5) Ferdinand, b. Feb. 1st, 1875. 4. Edward Everett, b. March 22nd, 1854; d. Jan. 10th, 1858. Mrs. Martha A., the widow of Governor Metcalf, resides with her daughter Mrs. Mc Dermid, in Chicago.

II. Horace Metcalf, b. May 10th. 1801; m. Sept. 13th, 1834, Chloe Cheney, (dau. of the late Col. William Cheney of Newport N. H.) b. Aug. 30th, 1801; d. Nov. 19th, 1874. Ch. 1. Diantha Glidden, b. July 15th, 1825; d. Sept. 25th, 1826; 2. Sophia Jane, b. June 12th, 1827; m. Sept. 16th, 1851, George Mason Gilmore, of North Charlestown, b. April 24th, 1824. They reside in Faribault, Minnesota. (see, for their children, Gilmore.) 3. Tryphena Maria, b. Sept. 6th, 1828; m. Sept. 15th, 1853, Dwight James Mc Cann, b. in Erie, Penn., Mar. 3d, 1827; Ch. Adopted, 1. Florence Ducy, b. June 27th, 1859; 2. Georgia Philenea Ducy, b. Nov. 18th, 1860. They reside at present in Philadelphia. (1876.) 4. Julian Metcalf, b. Dec. 29th, 1833; m. Julia Beatrice Kinney, b. Oct. 29th, 1839, at Mont Vernon, Ohio. Ch. (1) Gertrude, b. Apr. 29th, 1862; (2) Minnie, b. May 17th, 1864; (3) Horace, b. July 22nd, 1866. They reside in Nebraska City, Nebraska. He has been the cashier of the Otoe County National Bank, from its organization.

Horace Metcalf, Esq., whose family are above given, is a prominent citizen of Charlestown, where he has always lived, with the exception of about three years, which were passed in mercantile pursuits at Toronto. While at Toronto, he was elected a member of the Board of Trade, and in the discussions in that body always advocated the principle of free trade, on which subject his views were listened to with profound attention. It is said as the best substitute for the principles which he held, he was the earliest to advance those which were ultimately embraced and embodied in the reciprocity treaty. On leaving Toronto, he settled down on the place of his birth in North Charlestown, where he has since been engaged in farming and trade, and where he has exerted and continues to exert a wide spread influence.

Respectfully yours

Horace McKeil

He was instrumental in getting a post-office at North Charlestown, in which he held the position of post-master for some years. He has recently done a good work in fitting up the Hope Hill Cemetery, and has prepared it to be a most attractive place. He has been fortunate in his business, and has secured as the result of his diligence and foresight, a very large property. It was his earnest desire to have the National Centennial appropriately celebrated in Charlestown, and to have a monument erected to the early defenders of the place; but his views not being entertained on the part of a majority of the citizens are not to be carried out, which is greatly regretted by many.

III. Diantha, b. Nov. 1st, 1805; m. Erastus Glidden, b. in Unity, N. H., and had four children. As neither Mrs. Glidden nor any of her children settled here her record is given in connection with the Metcalf family. Ch. 1. Frances Maria, b. Nov. 6th, 1826; m. Feb. 4th, 1846, John Balcom Howe, (son of Rev. James Blake Howe) b. in Boston, March 3d, 1813—has one child, resides in Lima, Indiana. 2. Diantha Elizabeth, b. Nov. 4th, 1827; m. Oct. 21st, 1847, Delevan Martin. Ch. (1) Francis D., b. July 14th, 1848; d. Aug. 17th, 1848; (2) Lucretia, b. Oct. 21st, 1849; d. Jan. 5th, 1854; (3) Frances Clara, b. Aug. 20th, 1851; (4) Richard B., b. Aug. 17th, 1853; d. Oct. 12th, 1854; (5) John Howe, b. July 15th, 1856; d. July 18th, 1870; (6) Harry D., b. July 26th, 1858; d. Oct. 1st, 1864. Delevan Martin d. Dec. 3d, 1863, in Illinois, where he had lived; and Mrs. Diantha E. Martin m. 2nd, Sept. 1st, 1868, Walter H. Hastings, of Boston, Mass. Subsequently to this marriage, her daughter Frances Clara had her name changed by act of Legislature, from Frances Clara Martin to Frances Clara Hastings. 3. Roby Metcalf, d. date of decease not given. 4. Charles Erastus, b. Dec. 4th, 1835; m. Dec. 10th, 1856, Eliza H. Morse of Poland, Ohio—has one son Charles Erastus, jr., b. June 1st, 1859. Mr. Glidden resides in Warren Trumbull County, Ohio—was elected Judge of the third Judicial District of Ohio, at the age of 26. He was re-elected in 1873, and still continues to hold the office. He is very remarkable for his gift of popular eloquence, and for the magnetic power with which he is accustomed to hold his audiences.

David C. Middleton, (son of David and Jennie (Clark) Middleton) b. in Aberdeen, Scotland; m., Sept. 20th, 1852, Margaret Ruane, b., in Galway, Ireland. Ch. I. Minnie W., b. June 12th, 1857; II. David Craig, b. Sept. 18th, 1861; III. John Ruane, b. March 5th, 1867; IV. Elizabeth Janette, b. Aug. 8th, 1869; V. Ann Catherine, b. July 15th, 1872. Mr. M. d. Nov. 2nd, 1872; came to C. 1851.

Edward Miler b., in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 25th, 1805, m., Jan. 1827, Sarah Menarh, also b. in Dublin, March 31st, 1800. Mrs. Miler d. Feb. 15th, 1871. Ch. I. Robert Miler, b. in Dublin, Nov. 28th, 1829; d., in Charlestown, aged 26; buried in Drewsville; II. Sarah b., in Drewsville, Sept. 19th, 1834; III. John, b. Nov. 25th, 1836; IV. Edward, b. Jan. 5th. 1840; m., June 9th, 1869, Christina Maria Miller, (dau. of John G. and Margaret Maria Miller) b. Aug. 30th, 1847, Ch. 1. Sarah Christine, b. Nov. 26th, 1870; 2. Edward, b. Oct. 25th, 1875. Edward Miler, sen. came to Charlestown in 1835, to the United States about 1830.

Abel Miles, b. in New-Ipswich, N. H.; m. Elizabeth Shipleigh, (name in the Pepperell records Shepley) (dau. of Lemuel and Sarah (Colburn) Shepley) b. July 23d, 1772 and removed to Charlestown in 1810. She d. in 1836. He d. 1844 aged 75. Ch. I. David Miles, d. 1872 aged 75, in Mason City, Iowa, leaving a widow and three daughters. The daughters are all married and in affluent circumstances. II. Humphrey, d. in Mason City in 1873 aged 73. He became an extensive flour dealer and was also a Methodist clergyman very highly respected. His wife, Mrs. Lucy, d. in 1873 in Hebron, Ill., aged 65; two grand-children only remain of the family; III. Sarah, d., in Charlestown, 1841 aged 34; IV. Isaac, settled in Charlestown; m., 1st, Lucy Holt, of Hartland, Vt.; m., 2nd, Sarah M. Hall, of Newport, N. H. Mr. Miles has buried five children under 5 years of age. Carrie M., their only remaining child, m. and lives in Lowell, Mass.; V. Abel, jr., the youngest child of Abel Miles, m. Harriet Dewey, of Woodstock, Vt.; home, Chicago; both living (1874); were sufferers from the "great fire." They have had two sons. One lost his life in "The War of the Rebellion:" the other is a teacher. Mr. Isaac Miles informs me that "the mother of Abel Miles, sen., was a sister of the first President Adams."

Jesse Miller, (son of Phineas and Sarah (Withington) Miller, of Fitzwilliam, afterwards of Gilsum and Stoddard) b. Apr. 19th, 1808; m., 1st, Harriet Pollard, (dau. of Samuel and Betsy (Sawyer) Pollard) b. June 25th, 1820, (see Pollard). Ch. I. Sumner, m. Thirza Clark, and resides in Holyoke, Mass.; II. Herbert H., b. March 4th, 1844; m., Dec. 21st, 1864, Laura E. Taylor, (dau. of Orin and Charlotte M. (Haywood) Taylor) b. Aug. 9th, 1845; one child, Charles H., b. Feb. 5th, 1866. Jesse Miller m., 2nd, Olive Ardelia Fletcher, Feb. 1850, (dau. of Joel and Dolly (Silsby) Fletcher) b. in Orwell, Vt., Dec. 28th, 1811. Jesse Miller settled in Charlestown in 1828.

John Miller, b.. in Newburg, Germany, Aug. 17th, 1819; m.,

March, 1842, Maria M. (Krattin) Meellar, b. June 2nd, 1822, in Newburg, Germany. Ch. I. John, b. Dec. 26th, 1843; d. 1845; II. John Henry, b. Dec. 30th, 1845; III. Christina, b., in Charlestown, Aug. 30th, 1847 (see Miler); IV. Henry, b. March 23d, 1849; d. Sept. 3d, 1860; V. John, b, Nov. 23d, 1851; d. Sept. 5th, 1860; VI. Frank, b. July 2nd, 1856; d. Aug. 17th, 1869; VII. George, b. Feb. 22nd, 1858; VIII. Lizzie, b. Feb. 18th, 1866.

Granville Miller, (son of Aaron A. and Millissa (Wilder) Miller) b., in Lempster, May 7th, 1829; m. May 8th, 1855, Jane M. Wheeler, (dau. of David and Electa (Moore) Wheeler) b., in Newport, N. H., Apr. 7th, 1829. One child, Charles Fred, b. Aug. 12th, 1864.

Moses Carlton Milliken, (son of William and Anne (Carlton) Milliken, of Sharon, N. H.) b. July 4th, 1814; m., Nov. 5th, 1837, Lucinda L. Billings, (dau. of Rufus and Hannah (Jordan) Billings) b., in Windsor, Vt., Feb. 16th, 1815; came to Charlestown May 5th, 1838. occupation, blacksmith. Ch. I. Charles deEstaing, b. Nov. 6th, 1839; m., June 9th, 1864, Carrie Mary Toman, of New-York City; one child Ada Belle, d. aged 4 mos.; II. George Henry, b. June 6th, 1841; m., Feb. 20th, 1864, Louise Jane Johnson, (dau. of John and Jane (Grey) Johnson) b. Dec. 16th, 1844; one child, d. unnamed. George Henry Milliken d. Sept. 10th, 1869. III. Sibil Anna, b. Jan. 12th, 1845; d. Apr. 3d, 1846; IV. Hattie Ada, b. Sept. 24th, 1846; m. 1st, July 11th, 1862, Ruel W. H. Taylor, (son of Ruel and Elizabeth Taylor, Wayne Co., N. Y.) b. March 12th, 1840. He was a volunteer in the War of Rebellion, and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30th, 1862, by the bursting of a shell; m., 2nd, Jan. 8th, 1871, Hazen A. Barnard, of Marblehead; one child, George Henry, b. Dec. 14th, 1871; V. Nellie Marie, b. Aug. 24th, 1848; m., March 16th, 1873, Charles Henry Willard, (son of Charles Willard, of Hartford, Vt) b. Sept. 11th, 1836, removed to Shoshone, Nevada; one child, Ada Myrtle, b. Oct. 14th, 1875.

Nathaniel and Experience Mills. Ch. I. Nathan, b. March 26th, 1771, at Mansfield, Conn.; II. Dan, b. June 11th, 1773. Mr. Mills was one of the company of Capt. Abel Walker that marched from Charlestown to Quebec in Feb., 1776.

Benjamin and Rachel Moore. Ch. I. Richard Francis, b. July 17th, 1788, 8¼ o'clock in the morning; II. Harris, b. Jan. 31st, 1790 about 5 minutes after 6 p. m. Mr. Moore was one of the selectmen in 1790–91 and 93 and representative in 1792.

David Comstock Moore, (apothecary and physician) (son of James

Spencer and Juliana (Comstock) Moore) b. May 15th, 1834, at Strafford, Vt.; m., Jan. 1st, 1860, Hannah Alzina Esterbrooks, (dau. of Richard and Dorcas (Colton) Esterbrooks) b. Oct. 10th, 1834. Ch. I. Elmer, b. Oct. 10th, 1861; II. James Spencer, b. March 3d, 1871. Dr. Moore came to Charlestown, 1871; removed to South Royalton, Vt. Nov. 1875.

Jonathan and Abigail Morgan. Ch. I. Roswell Hunt, b. Nov. 16th, 1807; II. Isaac Pease, b. March 10th, 1810; III. Hannah Labaree, b. July 16th, 1812; IV. Abigail, b. May 27th. 1814.

Patrick Morris, (son of Thomas and Elizabeth (O'Conner) Morris, Co. of Kerry, Ireland) b. in 1824; m., Nov. 8th, 1866, Ann Carmody, (dau. of James and Mary (Burke) Carmody, of Co. Clare, Ireland) b. 1830. Ch. I. Thomas, b. Sept. 15th, 1861; II. John, b. July 25th, 1863; III. James, b. July 4th, 1865; IV. Lizzie, b. July 19th, 1868; V. William, b. Feb. 8th, 1871; VI. Mary, b. June 8th, 1872. Mr. Morris came to Charlestown in 1856.

Asa Morse, b., in Dublin, N. H., May 2nd, 1792; m. 1818, Hannah Morse, (dau. of Thaddeus and Betsy (Mason) Morse) b., in Dublin, Jan. 21st, 1796; settled in C. Apr. 1st, 1838; d., in C. Feb. 10th, 1864. Ch. I. Samuel, b. Sept. 4th, 1819; II. Nancy, b. Dec. 2nd. 1820; m. David Putnam Darrah, Sept. 4th, 1866; III. Charles, b. Jan. 18th, 1822; m., 1850, Persis Thorndike, of Dixmont, Maine: resides in Worcester, Mass. Ch. 1. Albert Thorndike, b. March 16th 1852; 2. Charles Herbert, b. Oct. 24th, 1854; IV. James, b. Sept. 12th, 1823; m. 1848, Mary Spring, of Worcester, Mass. He died Dec. 1867; Ch. 1. Charles Franklin. b. 1849; 2. Harriet Jane, b. 1856; 3. William M. b. 1858; all reside in Worcester. (See Morse memorial).

Henry Morse (son of Bela and Polly (Bowers) Morse) b. in Dublin, N. H., March 7th, 1816; m. March 24th, 1842, Catherine Piper (dau. of Cyrus Piper, Esq., and Catherine Greenwood) b. in Dublin, Nov. 3d, 1815. Ch. I. Lucy M., b. Dec. 5th, 1843; m. George B. Andrews—one child, Henry Jeremiah, b. Nov. 17th, 1874. II. Abby, b. Apr. 23d, 1850.

Joel Munsell (son of Hezekiah and Irene (Bissell) Munsell) b. Jan. 14th, 1783, in East Windsor, Conn.; m. May 5th, 1807, Cynthia Paine. He was a plough and wagon maker, and resided in Charlestown from 1832 to 1846 or 47. Ch. I. Joel, b. Apr. 14th, 1808, is settled in Albany, N. Y., and is a well known publisher of historical and genealogical works; has been twice married, and has, or has had, ten children. II. a son, d. in infancy. III. Cynthia, b. June 29th, 1810.

IV. Cyrus, b. Jan. 10th, 1814; m. Dianthe Huntoon and removed to Auburn, N. Y. V. Luke, b. Oct. 26th, 1816; m. Margaret A. Johnston—resides in Boston. VI. Elijah B., b. Sept. 21st, 1819; m. Mary Covel—settled in Manchester, Conn. VII. Mary E., b. Nov. 11th, 1822. (See His. of Northfield).

Marshall M. Myrick, b. in Woodstock, Vt., Apr. 20th, 1801; m. March 31st, 1843, Catherine A. Walker (dau. of John and Philey (Spencer) Walker) b. Jan. 16th, 1818. Ch. I. Madison M., b. Dec. 26th, 1843; m. Aug. 5th, 1868, Lucina Riggs, of Ludlow, Vt., by whom he has one child, Clarence Riggs. II. Florence H., b. June 25th, 1845; m. Oct. 3d, 1862, Francis P. Spaulding, of Springfield, Vt., and has two children, Fred M., and Morton M. Mr. Myrick came to Charlestown in 1843—removed in 1850—returned in 1873.

John Nevers, Jr., m. Lucinda Moody (dau. of Jacob Moody, of Northfield) Dec. 19th, 1821. Ch. I. Lucinda M., b. Dec. 20th, 1824. II. Ebenezer J., b. Feb. 26th, 1828; m. Malvina Parkman. III. Sylvia, m. Nathan Fisher—removed to Northfield, Mass., and died 1874.

Timothy W. O'Hayer (son of Timothy and Elizabeth O'Hayer, county of Limerick, in Ireland) b. 1830; m. March 9th, 1849, Johanna Madegan (dau. of Dennis and Ann (Mc Carty,) Madegan, county of Clair, Ireland) b. Aug. 1st, 1830. Ch. I. Timothy P., b. March 9th, 1850; m. Bridget Mc Grath, July 12th, 1873. One son, John Sherman, b. Apr. 22nd, 1874. II. Annie, b. Dec. 3d, 1852. III. Lizzie, b. Feb. 22nd, 1854. IV. Ellen, b. March 16th, 1856. V. Mary, b. Dec. 15th, 1858. VI. John, b. Sept. 11th, 1862. VII. Joseph D., b. Nov. 2nd, 1864. VIII. James M., b June 26th, 1867.

Patrick O'Leary (son of Michael and Mary (O'Sullivan) O'Leary) b. in Co. of Kerry, Ireland, in 1838; m. Nov. 25th, 1860, Elizabeth Coffey (dau. of Thomas and Mary Coffey) b. in Co. of Kerry, Ireland, in 1840. Ch. I. James Coffey O'Leary, b. Aug. 14th, 1861. II. Mary O'Leary, b. Oct. 29th, 1863. III. Thomas O'Leary, b. March 25th, 1868. IV. Elizabeth O'Leary, b. June 27th, 1870. V. Kate O'Leary, b. Aug. 14th, 1872. VI. Margaret O'Leary, b. Feb. 20th, 1875. Mr. O'Leary came to Charlestown, Aug. 19th, 1860.

Hon. Simeon Olcott.

Hon. Simeon Olcott was the first member of the legal profession, who settled in Charlestown, and the first who opened an office in New-Hampshire, west of the Merrimac River. He was the son of Timothy

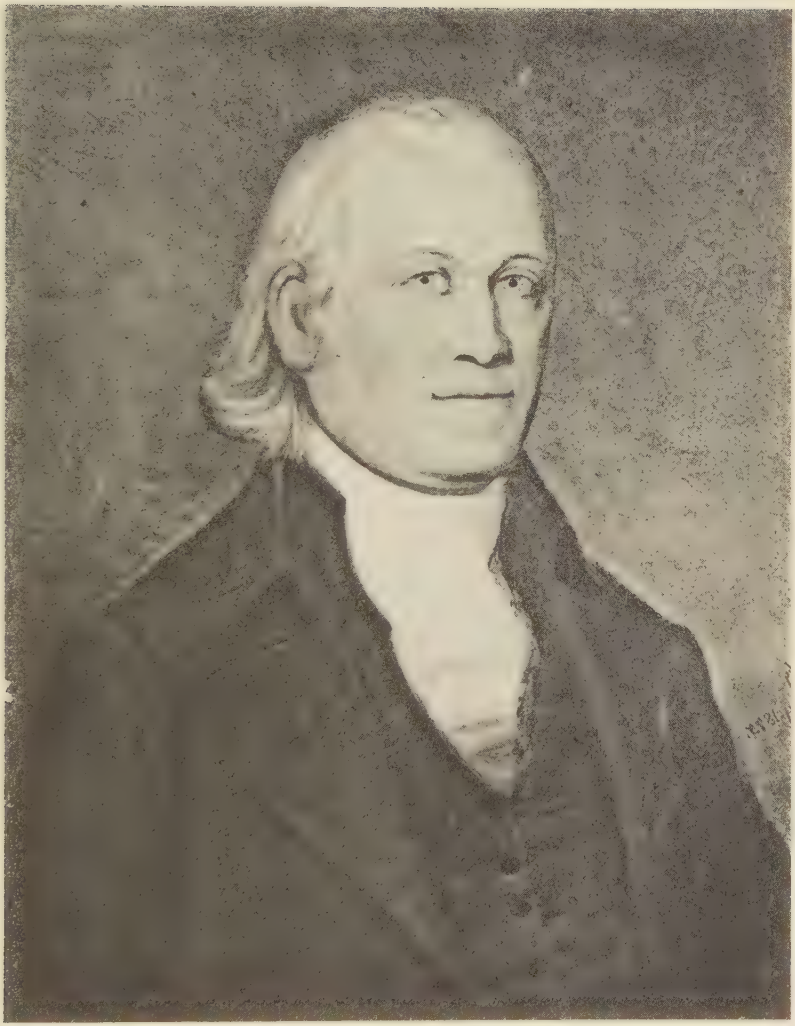
Olcott, jr., of Bolton, Connecticut, and Eunice White, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, and was born Oct. 1st, 1735. He was educated at Yale College, at which institution he graduated in 1761, and as it is supposed, commenced immediately the study of law. The exact date of his establishing himself in Charlestown, has not been ascertained, but it could not have been later than 1764.* The earliest date at which his name appears in the Proprietors' Records, is December 9th, 1768, at which time he was chosen Chairman of a committee, with John Hastings, jr., and William Heywood, to proportion the amount of quit rent due from each proprietor, to His Majesty's government, agreeable to their charter; and also to receive and pay the same to the Receiver General, at Portsmouth. This would indicate that he was not at that time a new comer.

It would seem a wide field on which this future Judge and Statesman entered, when we now count the pleasant towns and villages which adorn the territory between the Merrimac and the Connecticut; but it is not its extent, that is to be considered, so much as its condition, if we would form a proper estimate of his situation or calculate the probability of his success.

Conceive then that there was only one court in the State at the time Mr. Olcott commenced business in Charlestown, and that that was at Portsmouth. There were no counties or shire towns, as there are now, for though there had been several attempts to divide the State into counties, for the purpose of securing to the people greater convenience, in the administration of justice, no project of the kind had succeeded. From all parts of the State, therefore, all the inhabitants were under the necessity of resorting to Portsmouth, for the decision of every case, requiring adjudication in the courts; and such was the condition of the roads at that period, as to prevent that distant seat of justice, from being easily reached. A case at law was thus too† expensive a matter, to be undertaken, except on occasions, where either property was involved to a considerable amount, or where the decision of the court in criminal cases seemed imperatively demanded. This state of things, however in one respect, seemed to produce a very good result, as its effect was to create a strong public sentiment in favor of

* This is made certain by an old letter in possession of the writer.

† In a Journal kept by Hon. Samuel Stevens, I find the following. "Expenses journey from Charlestown to Portsmouth and Boston, in Sept. 1773, Dr. to cash £4 12s 9d.



Simeon Olcott

justice, and thus often led to the adjustment of difficulties, without an appeal to the law.

But the courts were not only at a great distance, but it is also to be added that they were much of the time in a most uncertain state. The judges were without salary (except a fee for cases tried) and therefore no one fitted to hold the office could be induced to retain it for any considerable time. The reasons for witholding salaries from the judges, may be amusing, to the present generation.

To give them numerically, 1st, it was with great difficulty that the State, without appropriating any thing for the judges, could raise money to defray its absolutely necessary expenses.

This was true, especially during the French wars, when forts had to be built, and the frontiers defended from Indian depredations and troops raised by the State to be paid; and these with other things, made the burden of taxation very heavy. The reason given therefore, was one that appealed alike powerfully both to the government and the people.

The 2d was, that the position of judge was an honorable one, and the honor of the office ought to be considered by those who held it, a sufficient remuneration. The cogency of this was probably better appreciated by those out of the office, than in it.

The 3d was, that good citizens owed it to the State, especially in times of difficulty, to make sacrifices for its welfare.

But the final reason was, that it was harder for the people than the judges, as the case stood; for such were the difficulties in reaching the courts, that the expense of bringing their suits before them was scarcely to be borne. But all these reasons, however cogent they might appear, often failed to induce persons who were appointed to a judgeship to accept it. There were, therefore, occasional periods, when there could hardly be said to be any courts. This state of things continued till 1771, when it was remedied by the division of the State into five counties. These were named by the Governor, after some of his friends in England—Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton. The counties of Strafford and Grafton, being much less populous than the others, were to remain annexed to the county of Rockingham till the Governor, by advice of Council, should declare them competent to the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, which was done in 1773.

On the erection of Cheshire County, Charlestown and Keene were established as Shire towns, or half Shire towns as they were usually called; the courts in their regular sessions alternating from one to the

other. This was a great convenience to the people who heartily rejoiced to be relieved from their tedious journeys to Portsmouth, and the dangers which often beset their way.

The public record of Mr. Olcott shows that after establishing himself in Charlestown, he grew in favor with the people to such a degree that he was very soon elected to some of the most honorable offices in the gift of the town. In 1769–70 and 71, he was one of the selectmen. In the latter year he was also elected delegate to the Assembly at Portsmouth, which office he held for three years. In 1770 and 72, he was moreover unanimously chosen to direct the deliberations of the town as their Moderator. In 1773, he received the appointment of Judge of Probate, with a salary of twenty-four pounds sterling in addition to which his business had so increased that he deemed it sufficient to allow of the admission of a partner; and in July of that year Benjamin West, who became subsequently one of the most distinguished lawyers in New-Hampshire, was admitted to that connection. But though he had been prospered thus far, most difficult times for the profession were fast approaching. Even then the murmurings of the storm that was gathering began to be heard which was soon to burst abroad in the Revolution, when the mere fact that a man belonged to the legal profession, would be enough to bring his character into suspicion. We may learn the feeling which existed in this portion of the state from the following transaction which took place at Keene, towards the close of the year 1774. Elijah Williams, Esq., a lawyer of that place having instituted a suit against a citizen the writ commencing in the usual form, "George the Third by the Grace of God, King &c," a large company of people, some of them from the neighboring towns, soon assembled; and having seized Williams took him to a barn in an out of the way place, and made him solemnly promise to stop the suit, and to issue no more writs in the name of the King. And this same feeling prevailed not only in Keene, but everywhere through the county, in consequence of which, an end was put to all regular judicial proceedings in Cheshire, so that from the winter of 1774, no more courts were held till 1778.*

* Whereas by reason of the present war, the Courts of law within the County of Cheshire have for a long time past been inactive and the several actions in each Court pending cannot be brought forward,

Resolved that henceforth the Court of Common Pleas, General Sessions of the Peace, and Superior Courts of Judicature within said County, be opened and held at the several times and places prescribed by law for holding said Courts respec-

It has often been asserted that at the commencement of the Revolution, there were only three lawyers west of the Merrimac river; two of whom were tories, and the third though a whig was a timid man and did not dare to accept office under the new government, apprehending that the whole affair would be put down as a rebellion. Doubtless many have supposed this statement to embody a historical fact. But if any allusion was intended either to Mr. Olcott, or Mr. West, it is without foundation; for the evidence that Mr. Olcott was either timid or time-serving is entirely wanting, and the fact, that Mr. West was a volunteer in the army in a company of horse, is sufficient to substantiate his claim one would think to the character of a patriot. Doubtless such reports had their origin in the suspicion excited every where against the legal profession, which made it almost impossible for the people of New-Hampshire to believe that a lawyer could be a true citizen. And this jealousy of the profession produced results which viewed in the light of the present time reflect upon those who were influenced by it no great honor; for it led to instances of as absolute a tyranny and wrong as the patriots of the Revolution were resisting. It was this which led to the arrest and keeping under surveillance of Hon. Joshua Atherton—and it was from this also that Thomas Cummings a young lawyer of Litchfield, who left home for the purpose of joining the continental army, was proscribed and forbidden to return. It was thus at the opening of the Revolution that every man who had any thing to do with the practice of law was looked upon with distrust. We are not therefore to receive without some allowance the traditional reports of *timidity* and toryism, many of which never had any foundation in truth; but we ought rather to condemn that spirit of the times through which so many were led to attaint the characters of not a few true men.

But the unsettled condition of the courts, arising out of the outbreak of the Revolution, had scarcely begun to be remedied, when another serious difficulty occurred in the conflict of jurisdiction between New-Hampshire and Vermont. Thirty-eight towns on the east side of the Connecticut river, having formed a union with the latter State, the

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tively; and all appeals or other matters which have been or are now returnable to either of the said Courts shall be taken up and sustained by the Court or Courts respectively to which the same were returnable or appealed and all writs, processes, Judgments and executions in either of said courts, pending at the time of their last sitting are hereby revived in the same manner as if no lapse had intervened. Tuesday Nov. 24th, 1778. (State Records.)

towns lying northerly above Claremont, Newport, Unity and Wendell, were annexed to the counties of Windsor and Orange, while the towns named and those lying south of them, were erected in one entire and distinct county by the name of Washington, over which with special statutes for the transfer of cases from the New-Hampshire to the Vermont courts, it was designed that the laws of Vermont should be extended. If there had been little order before, it was not made greater by such an arrangement; and legal business which had begun to revive was again thrown into confusion.

The territory which had been annexed to Vermont east of the Connecticut River was also divided into four Probate Districts, viz. the Districts of Keene, Claremont, Dresden and Haverhill.

Oct. 13th, 1781, the Council in conjunction with the General Assembly, who were holding their session at Charlestown, proceeded to the choice of Judges of the Superior Court, and the following persons were elected. His Honor Elisha Payne, Esq., Chief Judge. The side Judges were Moses Robinson. John Fassett, jr., Bezaleel Woodward and Joseph Caldwell, Esq. The first and fourth were from New-Hampshire. Robinson, Woodward and Caldwell declined the offices tendered them, and their places were respectively supplied by Paul Spooner, Jonas Fay and Simeon Olcott. Mr. Olcott was elected on the 26th, of Oct., 1781, and his letter of resignation was dated Jan. 28th, 1782 and was laid, by Governor Chittenden, before the General Assembly, at Bennington, on the 11th of February following, with numerous other papers relating to the Eastern and Western unions.

During the time of the discontinuance of the New-Hampshire Courts and the conflict of authority between the two states, there is little information to be gleaned concerning Mr. Olcott's professional life. That he did much business is scarcely probable, but that he diligently employed his time in making preparation for the future duties of his profession we may well believe. He also erected him a house on what is now the Sherman Paris place, which was so goodly a building and so superior to the common structures of the time that the main portion of it, though it has passed through many mutations, is still retained. After it was finished Mr. Olcott, not wishing immediately to occupy it, rented it for a time to Dr. William Page, in whose interesting family he found a home very agreeable to his tastes. In this family he continued to remain till 1783, when believing that the time had come for forming a connection which he had long contemplated, he married, in Oct. of that year, Miss Tryphena Terry, of Enfield, Connecticut, and thus laid a foundation for

those domestic relations which no one enjoyed more than himself. If any have, at this distant day, any curiosity in relation to the appearance of the young bride, there have been fortunately left, through the journal of a cotemporary who saw her on her arrival in Charlestown, the means of gratifying it. He describes her as being very fine,looking (a blooming beauty is the original expression) and as a lively, agreeable and accomplished lady. They arrived in Charlestown on the 24th of Oct. 1783, having performed the journey from Connecticut on horseback with no other guides than marked trees for a considerable portion of the way. They were accompanied by the bride's brother and sister, Mr. Benjamin and Miss Ruth Terry, and also by their friends, Mr. Kibber and Miss Hannah Olmstead. We would like to know the particulars of their journey but it is to be regretted that with too many other things which would be of deep interest to the present generation, they are lost in oblivion.

Mr. and Mrs. Olcott on their arrival in Charlestown, arranged a home for the fall and winter with Dr. Page, where they remained till about the middle of the following March, when, conceiving that boarding was not the most agreeable mode of life for a man in his circumstances, Mr. Olcott took his house and they entered upon the varied enjoyments and cares of house-keeping by themselves.

Mr. Olcott was now fairly settled in life, and as the war had closed and the circumstances of the times became more favorable to the practice of his profession, he began to experience the degree of prosperity to which his merits entitled him. He was not. therefore, left long in a private position to pursue the common routine of professional business, for, on the 25th of Dec., 1784, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In this position he served a little over six years, when, on the 25th of Jan., 1790, he was elevated to the position of Associate Justice of the Superior Court. This office he continued to hold till the 28th of March, 1795, when he was given the Chief Justiceship, which he held till June, 1801, when he was elected to represent the State as a Senator in Congress. He was elected, not for a full term but to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Samuel Livermore, of Holderness. The time for which he was elected expired in March, 1805. After this he retired to private life, in which he continued till the 22nd of February, 1815, when he died at the age of 79 years, greatly lamented by the public at large, and a very extensive circle of personal friends, leaving a shadow on the home whose enjoyments were always greatly heightened by his presence.

Judge Olcott had little opportunity to become a distinguished advocate, since, as soon as the courts had become permanently established, he was given a position on the bench. But as a judge, it is not too much to say of him, that he exhibited an extensive knowledge of law, for one of his time. He moreover undoubtedly possessed a clear perception of the right application of its principles. His legal decisions, therefore, by the members of the bar, were almost invariably accepted as being sound. He consequently had their respect. Nor was this all, for by the mingled dignity and affability with which he presided, and his agreeable pleasantry when out of court, he also secured their enduring friendship and esteem. In presenting a case to the jury, his language was clear and perspicuous, in which all particulars in the evidence, were carefully weighed and exhibited in consecutive order. He very carefully avoided everything adapted to excite their prejudices or their passions, but made his appeal directly to their good judgment and common sense, of which mental qualities few men than himself had a greater share.

Judge Olcott was in his whole character so conservative that it would have been well nigh impossible for him to have become a violent political partisan. While in the Senate, his course was such as to gain him the reputation of being one of the soundest and most discreet of its members. The late David Holton whose mother was a sister of Mr. Olcott, who was twenty years of age, at the time of his election to the Senate, used often to rehearse the opinions he had heard expressed of him during his senatorial career. "One time he used to say I was standing on Brattle street, in Boston, listening to some intelligent gentlemen, who were earnestly discussing the condition of public affairs, when Mr. Olcott happened to pass. Affected by something in his appearance, all paused till they might suppose him to be fairly beyond hearing, when one of them asked "Do any of you know that gentleman?" At which Mr. Holton ventured to inform them that he was Judge Olcott, from Charlestown, No. 4—the senator from New-Hampshire. "Is *that* Mr. Olcott?" said the gentleman, who had asked the question, "I consider him one of the very best men in the nation."

Judge Olcott being nearly seventy years of age, at the expiration of his senatorial term, had no ambition to continue longer in public life. His last years were therefore spent in attending to his necessary personal concerns, and in those home associations, which were exceedingly congenial to his disposition, but of which attendance upon the duties of his public life, had for long periods deprived him. Judge Ol-

Geo Alcott

cott was elected a trustee of Dartmouth College in 1784, which position he resigned in 1793.

Judge Olcott had three children, the first of whom, who was named George, died in infancy. The 2nd was George Olcott, long known in Charlestown as one of her most trustworthy as well as most public-spirited citizens, of whom a separate account will be given. The 3d was Henry, who was born in 1787. He was carefully educated and became a midshipman in the United States Navy, and afterwards second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, which last office he held till his death, which occurred at the navy yard, in Gosport, Virginia, September 17th, 1821. He never married.

Mrs. Tryphena Olcott survived her husband nearly seventeen years, and died January 6th, 1832. With many friends to lament her loss, she was laid in the hillside cemetery, in Charlestown, where the remains of Judge Olcott also lie.

George Olcott, Esq.

George Olcott, 2nd son of Hon. Simeon and Mrs. Tryphena (Terry) Olcott, was born Nov. 22nd, 1785. His early education was carefully conducted, the most assiduous attention being paid, on the part of his parents, not only to the dicipline of his intellect but to the formation and cultivation of his habits and manners. He was fitted for entering Yale College, a little before he was sixteen years of age, and graduated at that institution the autumn before he was twenty. On leaving College he commenced immediately the study of law, and was admitted to the practice of the profession in the usual time, in which practice he successfully continued till 1824, when, on the charter of the Connecticut River Bank, he was elected its first cashier, which office he continued to hold till his death, Feb. 4th, 1864.

The following resolutions have place here:

Connecticut River Bank, Charlestown, N. H.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut River Bank, in Charlestown, N. H., held, at the Bank, on Wednesday Feb. 10th, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whearas, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove by death our beloved friend and cashier, George Olcott, Esq.,—and

Whearas, We, the representatives of the Stockholders of the Bank feel it our duty to express the high esteem in which he was held,—therefore

Resolved, That we, the Directors, most deeply feel the loss of our faithful and respected cashier, who, for a period of forty years has seldom been absent from the duties of his office, and has discharged them with a degree of honesty and fidelity rarely equalled;

Resolved, That his high sense of honor, his obliging and courteous manners, and his deportment as a gentleman and Christian have uniformly won for him the affection of all who knew him;

Resolved, That while we deeply lament our loss we rejoice that after a useful and happy life, prolonged beyond the period usually allotted to man, he desired to depart and be with Christ, which is far better. He has finished his course, and gone to reap the reward of the faithful, leaving a rich legacy to his sons in his unspotted life;

Resolved That we offer to the widow and sons of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies in their bereavement, and that we affectionately tender to them those gracious consolations which rest alone on the promises of Christ:

Resolved, That these Resolutions be placed upon the Records of the Bank, and a copy of the same be transmitted, by the President, to the family of the deceased,

HOPE LATHROP, President.

ROBERT ELWELL,
ANSEL GLOVER,
ASHBEL HAMLIN,
JONATHAN BAKER,
JOHN M. GLIDDEN,
EDMUND L. CUSHING,
} Directors.

Mr. Olcott had no ambition for public office, but always preferred, where duty would allow, to remain in a private station. He was still frequently honored by his fellow citizens, as the following record of the offices to which he was elected will show: He was chosen Moderator in the years 1842–43–44; Town Clerk in 1819–20–21–22 and 24; one of the Selectmen in 1819–20–21 and 22, and Town Treasurer from 1837 till the time of his decease, which was in all 26 years. Though frequently urged he would never consent to become a candidate for the legislature nor for any office that would take him away for any considerable time from his duties in connection with the bank. The first resolution of the Directors was, therefore, no empty and unmerited compliment to his memory, but was called for by his unceasing fidelity to the best interests of those whom they represented.

One, who knew him well, wrote of him the day after his decease in the following manner:

"An entire want of selfishness was one of his most prominent characteristics. In social life he was noted for his courteous manners, his genial disposition and his ready sympathy for the joys and sorrows of the young and old, and in his official life for the faithful discharge of his public duties. Yet it was said of him, in the village where he had always lived, when his death was announced, that "*He never had an enemy.*" As a citizen he was generous, public spirited, and always lent his influence and used his means in a right direction. Educated in the Federal School of politics, in his more mature years, he remained a firm and most ardent disciple of that faith." This description, though seeming eulogy, contains no representation not demanded by the actual requirements of truth. Well might the writer add to it as he did, "He is gathered to his fathers and his good deeds live after him. May my end be like his."

Mr. Olcott was twice married, first in 1831, to Mrs. Charity West, widow of Dea. Benjamin West, (see West), son of Rev. Samuel West, D. D., of Boston. She died May 24th, 1836, leaving him no children. He married for his second wife Emily Ann, (dau. of Isaac Silsby, Esq., of Charlestown,) who still (in 1876) is living in C. Their children by this marriage were: I. George, b. July 11th, 1838. On the death of his father he was appointed cashier of "The Connecticut River Bank," which position he still occupies. He also succeeded his father as Town Treasurer in 1863, in which office he has ever since been continued. He has also been twice elected as the first representative of the town, viz. in the years 1870–72, and he is now generally regarded as having taken the place of his father in all those business relations which he filled with such unremitting fidelity for so many years. He was appointed Justice for the State in 1870; 2. Henry, b. Dec. 21st, 1840; m., June 9th, 1869, Jeannie S. Work, dau. of John C. Work, of New-York City, where he now resides. They have one child, Elizabeth Work, b. Nov. 10th, 1870; 3. Edward, b. May 20th, 1844; m. Oct. 15th, 1873, Margaret Elizabeth, dau. of Frederick E. Putnam, of Muncie, Ind., and resides in Chicago.

"The Osgoods of Charlestown are descended from William Osgood, who was the first settler bearing the name in the town. But little is known of his personal history, previous to his arrival, save the old story, that he descended from one of three brothers, who came from England to settle in America; that he was born in 1759; that he left Sudbury,

Mass., where he was engaged in the manufacture of shoes, and that having purchased some property in Canada, he started with his family on his way thither, with the intention of occupying it. This was near the close of the last century. He reached North Charlestown in mid winter. A severe snow storm arose, he became "weather-bound," a circumstance not unfrequent in the thinly settled portions, of a New England town, and was obliged to seek shelter among the inhabitants. He stopped at a place afterwards known as the Hubbard Glidden farm. Through the hospitality of the gentlemanly proprietor, his immediate wants were supplied and a temporary home extended to him till he could comfortably proceed on his journey.

Mr. Glidden was a successful agriculturist, and as spring opened, they entered into an arrangement by which Mr. Osgood should assist him during the planting season. Finding the town so promising in productiveness, so attractive in its natural scenery, together with the social qualities of the inhabitants, he reluctantly thought of proceeding on his journey, and finally decided to make Charlestown his permanent home. He accordingly purchased a farm in the east part of the town, to which he removed and remained until his death which occurred in 1838. He met with considerable success as a farmer, and was succeeded by his youngest son, Lewis C., who remained at the old place until 1854, when he built a cottage in the village, near the bank of the Connecticut river, to which he removed, and there resided until his death, which took place in 1864. His family consisted of five sons, and three daughters. Solomon P., his second, and only surviving son, still lives in the house of his father. Although he is the only descendant of the original family settled in Charlestown, the fact that he is the parent of four sons, all of whom have arrived nearly to man's estate, may justly serve to dispel any fears that may arise in regard to the name's becoming extinct."

To the above, furnished by a member of the Osgood family, I will add that William Osgood had the following children. I. Lemuel. II. Leonard. III. Jedediah. IV. Lewis C., already mentioned. V. Lucy. Lewis C. Osgood, b. Nov. 5th, 1798; m. March 14th, 1820, Mary A. Parker, b. in Charlestown, Jan. 17th, 1798. Mr. Osgood d. March 22nd, 1864. Mrs. Osgood is still (May 1876) living in Woburn, Mass. Ch. 1. J. Anna, b. Feb. 18th, 1821—Principal of the Bridgman School, in Providence, R. I. 2. Benjamin D., b. Nov. 19th, 1822. Ch. (1) Ella. (2) Arthur. (3) Charles B. (4) Louisa D. 3. Solomon P. Osgood, b. Nov. 23d, 1824; m. March 6th, 1850, Susan N.

Bailey (dau. of Levi and Elizabeth Bailey) b. June 26th, 1820. Ch. (1) Frank H., b. Feb. 2nd, 1852. (2) Walter B., b. Aug. 10th, 1853. (3) Edward L., b. Jan. 14th, 1855. (4) Herbert B., b. May 7th, 1857. (5). Mary L., b. Jan. 25th, 1859. Mr. S. P. Osgood has been Deputy Sheriff four years, and now (1875) holds that office. 4. John C., b. Sept. 12th, 1826; d. Apr. 8th, 1873; 5. Sarah J., b. Jan. 8th, 1829; d. Oct. 19th, 1851; 6. George, b. Feb. 25th, 1832; d. Dec. 13th, 1860. 7. Stephen M., b., Aug. 4th, 1834; d. Feb. 17th, 1838. 8. Lucy E., b. July 4th, 1836; m. Frank Hall and lives in Charlestown, Mass.,—has two children. (1) Frederic Bellows. (2) Alma Chase.

Isaac Osgood, m. Feb. 1799, Elizabeth Garfield. Ch. I. Dicy, b. Dec. 23d, 1799. II. Tryphena, b. Apr. 14th, 1802. III. Oliver Sullivan, b. Apr. 12th, 1804. IV. Isaac Roby, b. Jan. 1st, 1806.

Jonathan Page, one of the proprietors of Charlestown, under the New-Hampshire charter; m. Nov. 8th, 1727, at Turkey Hills, Mary Farnsworth, (dau. of Samuel and Mary (Willard) Farnsworth) b. Sept. 13th, 1707. (See Butler's His. of Groton, page 451.)

Peter Page, m. Oct. 15th, 1765, Sarah Farnsworth (dau. of Stephen and Eunice Farnsworth,) b. in Charlestown, June 30th, 1748. Ch. I. Peter, jr., b. Feb. 5th, 1767; m. Eunice Billings, Nov. 9th, 1790. Ch. 1. Azubah, b. June 25th, 1792. 2. Joseph Scot, b. Apr. 2nd, 1794. 3. Rufus Billings, b. Jan. 18th, 1796. II. Parthena, b. Dec. 6th, 1769; m. 1788, Major Jonathan Grout (see Grout.) III. Patty, b. Apr. 15th, 1772; m. ——. IV. Polly, b. July 11th, 1776. V. Eli, b. Nov. 11th, 1779. Peter Page was one of the selectmen for the years 1778–9 and 84, and was employed frequently in other business of the town. He was chosen Grand Juror to serve at his Majesty's Court of General sessions of the Peace held at Keene, 2nd Tuesday in October, 1773—was constable in 1774—and was Captain in 1780, in Col. Moses Nichols' Regiment, raised for the defense of West Point.

Peter and Mary Page. Ch. Enos, b. Oct. 11th, 1774; m. Asenath West (see Timothy West). In the town record he is put down as being from Fairfax, Vt.

Phineas Page, b. in Lunenburg, Mass., moved to Charlestown when a young man—m. Sarah Labaree. Ch. I. Betsy, b. Oct. 5th, 1775; d. Dec. 9th, 1776. II. Sally, b. Dec. 21st, 1777. III. Eunice, b. Jan. 11th, 1780; m. 1st, Samuel Ufford, of Fairfax, Vt.; m. 2nd, Timothy Olmstead. After the death of his 1st wife, Phineas Page m. Jane West (see Timothy West) in 1789, and removed to Fairfax, Vt.

Benjamin and Susanna Page, came from Lunenburg, Mass., Jan.

1768, with two children. I. Molly. II. Susanna. III. Benjamin, b. in C., Nov. 6th, 1768. IV. Mary, b. Aug. 12th, 1770.

Dr. William Page.

Dr. William Page who was a prominent man in Charlestown from about the commencement of the Revolutionary war, till 1798 or 99, when he removed from the place, was the son of John and Hannah (Robbins) Page of New Fairfield, Connecticut. His father and mother were nearly of an age, the one born the 19th, the other the 31st of March, 1720, and were married at the early age of eighteen. As their descendants are numerous, I give the following list of their children. Sarah, b. Nov. 8th, 1739; Keziah, July 15th, 1742; Jonathan, April 17th, 1744; Zeruiah, Sept. 2nd, 1746; William, the subject of this sketch, Feb. 20th, 1749; Hannah, July 15th, 1751; John 2nd, Jan. 22nd, 1754; Reuben, June 9th, 1756; Lois, Apr. 26th, 1759; Abel, May 29th, 1761; Mercy, Aug. 9th, 1763; Beulah, Nov. 25th, 1765.

Little is known of Dr. Page before he came to Charlestown. He married about the year 1778, Chloe Todd, who was born in 1755 and died in 1813. They had three children born in Charlestown, William, Cynthia, and Lucy. William was born Sept. 2nd, 1779—entered Yale College at the age of thirteen, was with his father as assistant engineer, in the construction of the Canal at Bellows Falls—studied law with Judge Daniel Farrand, of Burlington, Vt., and settled in Rutland, Vt., about 1806. I might have added that after leaving college, he taught a short time at the Academy, in Charlestown. In Rutland he became a most excellent citizen and exemplary man. He was deacon of the Congregational Church, and cashier of the first Bank. He was twice married—his first wife was Mary Boardman, born March 25th, 1785; married 1807, and died 1810. He married in 1813, Cynthia Amanda Hickok, who was born in 1792, and died in 1866. The offspring of these marriages were thirteen children, eleven of whom are now (Dec. 1875) living; among whom are Hon. John B. Page, Ex-Governor of Vermont. Mrs. Julia Page Kellogg, of Pittsford, Vt., and Dr. George Page, who graduated at Middlebury College, in 1840, and since 1851, has resided at Crown Point, N. Y.

Of the daughters of Dr. William Page, I have less information. I only know that Cynthia was twice married; 1st, to a Mr. Tuttle, 2nd, to a Mr. Lull; and that Lucy married Mr. Levi Barnard.

Many of the principal facts in the life of Dr. Page in Charlestown, have already been given in another portion of this work. (See list of

RESIDENCE OF SHERMAN PARIS.

town officers and Vermont Controversy). But a brief summary of them here, will not be without interest. He was then in September 1781, appointed surgeon of the New-Hampshire regiment, of which Daniel Reynolds was Colonel. He twice represented Charlestown, in the Assembly of Vermont, in the session at Windsor, in 1780, and the session at Charlestown, in October, 1781, and in the adjourned session afterwards at Bennington. He four times represented Charlestown in the New-Hampshire Legislature, viz., in 1788–89–90 and 91. In the latter year, he was elected both as a member of the house and the senate; and from the published proceedings of the session in possession of the writer, it appears that there was no man more frequently placed upon important committees. In addition to these honors he, I think, in 1780, received the appointment of Quartermaster with the title of Colonel.

Dr. Page was connected socially with the first families in the region in his time. Dr. Samuel Crosby, who knew him well, and who made his home with him for a few months, speaks in his Journal of his family as being a very interesting one—For the first four or five years after his marriage, he resided in the house of the Hon. Simeon Olcott, on the place since owned by Deacon Benjamin West, and Henry Hubbard jr., and now owned and occupied by Sherman Paris, Esq. But Mr. Olcott who had made his home with him having himself married in 1783, Dr. Page, in the following spring, moved into his own house afterwards owned by Hon. John C. Chamberlain, and now owned by Horace Thompson; where he continued to reside till he removed to Bellows Falls, in 1798 or 99. At Bellows Falls, as has already been observed, he built the canal, and in addition to this, was the projector and overseer of a considerable manufacturing establishment, for which the capital was furnished principally by Mr. John Atkinson, of N. Y. City, which had not been long in operation before it was burned—In this enterprise he lost his property, and ultimately removed to Rutland to live with his son where he died Feb. 14th, 1810; and what seemed a singular coincidence, his son died the same day just forty years afterwards viz., Feb. 14th, 1850.

It should be added to this account that Dr. Page was one of the original corporators of the New-Hampshire Medical Society.

The history of the settlement of Sherman Paris in Charlestown, is briefly this. As he was on a trip from New York city to the White Mountains, in 1867, he was led for some reason to stop for a day or two at Charlestown. While here, learning that "The Old Olcott Place," then the homestead of Henry Hubbard, jr., Esq., was for sale on

account of the contemplated removal of its owner to Virginia, he purchased it with no other view, at first, than to keep it as a country seat to which he could retire for a few weeks in summer. But soon learning the capabilities of the place for improvement, he took measures for ultimately making it his permanent home, and all his improvements have since been directed to that end. Briefly to describe some of them, he has built an extensive green-house and grapery with every modern fixture and convenience; a carriage house and stable which is a beautiful architectural structure, and in addition to these and near them are a tool-house and ice-house. This last is not only a beautiful building externally, but is constructed on the most perfect principle yet discovered. The walls of the building inside are as dry as those of a common house, and the temperature never rises above 34° unless the doors are left open for the admission of the external atmosphere. Grapes, lemons, pine apples and other kinds of fruits can be kept in it any length of time. Potatoes have been kept two years without any apparent diminution of their quality. It will keep fish and meats fresh for weeks, to be better when taken out then when put in. It has a freezing room, where anything that requires to be frozen can be congealed as hard as in mid-winter; and indeed it subserves every purpose of comfort for which such a building is required.

In addition to these useful buildings, Mr. Paris has built in his garden a pavilion or summer house which is probably unsurpassed in the lightness, neatness and beauty of its architectural structure, by anything of the kind in America. The plan was furnished by Karls, the celebrated pavilion architect of Germany, and was pronounced by him the best he had ever drawn. The expense of the structure which is of wood, was, I understand a little over seven thousand dollars.

The garden of Mr. Paris is very neatly kept and is probably not surpassed in its floral department by any other in New-Hampshire. One in describing it says "Imagine at least from seven to eight thousand of the finest plants and flowers of the green-house turned out into the open grounds *ribboning*, with their varied hues and rows, the sides of the most beautiful and neatly kept gravel walks, or most tastefully disposed in fanciful beds cut in the lawn and green, and you may get something of an idea of the sight that awaits the visitor to these grounds." The grounds I would say, are under the charge (1876) of Mr. William Swan, a Scotch gentleman who was trained from childhood in flori-culture and is not only familiar with every rare plant and

STABLE AND PAVILION OF SHERMAN PARIS.

flower but equally with all those methods of arrangement which display their beauties to the best advantage.

Mr. Paris is son of Levi S. and Nancy (Southwick) Paris, and was b. in Hanover N. J., in 1822, where his parents lived for three or four years. His ancestors for several generations were of Danby, Vt., to which place his father returned in 1823. Daniel Paris a prominent man and a familiar friend of Governor Isaac Tichenor was his grandfather. Mr. Paris married Catharine Rogers, daughter of Dr. S. W. Rogers, and has had two children. I. Eugenie M. b. Aug. 18th, 1859. II. Sherman Rogers, b. Oct. 11th, 1870; d. Dec. 22nd, 1874.

Lieut. Isaac Parker.

Lieut. Isaac Parker, was son of Joseph and Elizabeth Parker. His father lived within the bounds of Old Dunstable at first, but was afterwards of Groton, Mass. His grandfather, Capt. Joseph Parker, was the ancestor of the most numerous branches of the Parker family in that vicinity; and both his father and grandfather possessed large estates. (See Shattuck Memorials, page 376.) Isaac Parker married a person whose maiden name is unknown, whose given name was Ruth. (See Butler's His. of Groton, page 423.) Their children were, I. Isaac jr., b. March 7th, 1709; II. William, grandfather of Amos, Abbott and Samuel Lawrence; III. Thomas; IV. Esther; V. Ruth; VI. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 25th, 1718; VII. David, b. Feb. 20th, 1720; VIII. Anna; IX. Abraham; Isaac jr., Nathaniel and David settled in No. 4.

Isaac Parker jr., m. 1st, Mary who died March 8th, 1755. Ch. 1; Mary, b. Nov. 17th, 1729; 2. Isaac, b. Sept. 13th, 1730; 3. Ruth, b. Jan. 27th, 1733–34; 4. Thomas, b. Aug. 1st, 1736; 5. Rebecca, b. May 12th, 1738; 6. Jacob, b. April 9th, 1740; d. April 15th, 1759. 7. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 3d, 1744; m. 1st Phineas Graves; m. 2nd, Col. Abel Walker. The above b. in Groton, Mass. 8. Sarah, b. in No. 4, Nov. 4th, 1746; 9. Elijah, b. also in No. 4, July 4th, 1750; 10. Anna, b. in No. 4. 1753; d. Aug. 9th, 1810, at Keene. (See Jehoshaphat Grout.)

Isaac Parker, jr., m. 2nd, Mehitable ——; Ch. 1. Sarah, b. Jan. 20th, 1756; 2. Thomas, b. Sept. 2nd, 1757; 3. Mary, b. March 19th, 1760. The date of his death, on his grave-stone, is April 1st, 1758—This is wrong. He held office under the town in 1759—He d. April 1st, 1760.

Nathaniel, son of Isaac and Ruth Parker, married May 25th, 1741, Eleanor Walker. Ch. 1. Nathaniel b. Dec. 2nd, 1741; 2. Sybil, b. Oct. 13th, 1743; 3. Abel, b. Nov. 24th, 1745; 4. David, b. Oct. 15th,

1747; 5. Lucy, b. Jan. 30th, 1751. Of these children Nathaniel was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The Parkers were among the first settlers; and Lieut. Isaac Parker was among the most prominent men in the township. On the Proprietors' Records his name is found in connection with the most important business transactions—On the Town Records it is found six times as moderator, and eight times as one of the selectmen; and when it is considered that he died April 1st, 1762, only nine years after the organization of the town it shows that he must have possessed the confidence of his fellow townsmen to an unusual degree—He had been moderator, and had also been elected first selectman the March previous to his decease. Mrs. Parker died March 25th, 1759.

Lieutenant Parker, Capt. John Spafford and Stephen Farnsworth, were the first captives taken by the Indians from No. 4. They were taken on the 19th of April, 1746. They were carried to Canada where they were retained through the following winter when they were returned to Boston, under a flag of truce. (See sketch of Stephen Farnsworth.)

Lieut. Parker was a member of Capt. Hobb's company in 1748, in which he held the position of 1st Lieutenant, and did his duty most bravely and manfully in the almost unexampled fight which they had with Sackett, on the 26th of June, 1748. (See pp 45–47.) He was also Lieutenant in Captain Phineas Stevens' company, which was stationed at No. 4, in 1750-51—He was also a Lieutenant in Colonel Meserve's regiment in 1756. After Captain Stevens left for the war in Nova Scotia, he was put in his place as Commander of the post of Charlestown. The following is an extract of a letter from him while acting in this capacity, dated Charlestown, Oct. 3d, 1756. It was directed to Governor Wentworth.

"This day arrived here one Enoch Byshop, an English captive, from Canada, who was taken from Contoocook, about two years since. He left Canada twenty-six days ago, in company with two other English captives, viz. William Hair late of Brookfield, entered into Shirley's regiment and taken at Oswego. The other name unknown taken from Pennsylvania. They came away from Canada, without gun, hatchet or fireworks, and with no more than three loaves of bread, and four pounds of pork. As they suffered much for want of provisions, his companions were not able to travel any further than a little on this side Cowoss (Coos) where he was obliged to leave them last Lord's day, without any sustenance but a few berries. Six men were sent out

this evening to look for them but it is to be feared they perished in the wilderness."

The letter of Lieut. Parker also contained important information given by Byshop of the movements of the enemy confirming intelligence which had been previously received.

The inhabitants of No. 4 having failed to gain the needed force for their protection from New-Hampshire had, at the instance of Governor Shirley, forwarded a petition to the king. Before an answer had been received the settlement still being in great danger, Lieut. Parker, Sept. 1st, 1757, had addressed a letter to Lord Loudoun informing him of the circumstances of its situation. To this he received the following answer.

New York, Sept. 12th, 1757.

Sr. I am commanded by His Excell'y the Earl of Loudoun to acquaint you that he has Received your letter of the first Instant and to assure you that he will give proper orders for the Protection of the Inhabitants in your part of the Country.

I am likewise to acquaint you that his Lordship has Received the Petition of the Inhabitants back from England with Directions thereupon.

I am Sr. Your Most Humble Serv't.
Jo. Forbes, Adjutant General.

To Mr. Isaac Parker at
No. 4 on Connecticut River.

Isaac Parker, jr. was also a useful and respected citizen and would probably have stood before the public much more prominently had it not been for the overshadowing influence of his father which appears to have been only second to that of Capt. Phineas Stevens. He was still placed often on important committees, and entrusted with business of such consequence as would at least be adapted to show the confidence of the public, both in his trustworthiness and ability. He died about two years before Lieutenant Parker, and in his death and that of his father subsequently a loss was experienced which doubtless affected the little settlement deeply. For thereby was removed not only an exemplary member of the church which had been but a short time formed, but a citizen of much promise. Nathaniel Parker though his name occurs occasionally in the Proprietors' records was not entrusted with much public business, and of David, another son of Lieutenant Parker, little more is known than that he was wounded in a fight which Captain Stevens and Captain Brown had with a party of Indians on the 19th

of June, 1746, who laid an ambush for them while they were going to the meadow for their horses into which fortunately they did not fall.

Elijah Parker, (son of Isaac Parker, jr., and his wife Mary) b. July 4th, 1750; m. Nov. 3d, 1769, Elizabeth Farwell (dau. of William and Bethiah Farwell) b. in Mansfield, Conn., Aug. 12th, 1751. Ch. (1) Isaac, b. Apr. 9th, 1770; (2) Dolly or Dorothy, b. May 15th, 1772; m. 1st, Lemuel Cone, of Westminster; m. 2nd, Benjamin Bellows, of Charlestown. (3) Elizabeth, b. Apr. 14th, 1774; d. March 20th, 1791. (4) Jacob, b. May 25th, 1776. (5) Elijah, jr., b. June 26th, 1778. (6) Ora, b. March 30th, 1780. (7) David, b. April 4th, 1782; m. Fanny Jones, Apr. 1810. Ch. [1] Fanny Jones, b. Dec. 3d, 1813. [2] Mary Ann, b. Jan. 21st, 1814. [3] Isaac, b. March 25th, 1816; d. June 19th, 1837. [4] David, jr., d. at Evansville, Indiana, June 5th, 1837. David Parker was colonel in the 16th Regiment of New-Hampshire Militia, whence his title *Colonel* Parker, by which he was always called. He was a prosperous farmer, and lived where Edwin Hubbard, Esq., lives now, and died May 4th, 1846. His widow at the last accounts was living at Vergennes, Vt., with her daughter. (8) Polly or Mary, b. June 19th, 1784. (9) Enos, b. May 1st, 1786. (10) Patty or Martha, b. March 7th, 1788. (11) Phineas, b. Apr. 21st, 1790. (12) Sophia, b. Feb. 7th, 1792. (13) John, b. Feb. 17th, 1794. (14) Sarah, b. March 9th, 1797. Elijah Parker, sen., d. Dec. 25th, 1804. Mrs. Parker, Sept. 9th, 1840

Stephen Parker, b. Oct. 18th, 1770; d. Feb. 7th, 1865; m. Mary Bellows, who d. 1845, aged 63. Ch. I. Solomon, b. in Charlestown, 1798; m. Miriam Wright, of Westminster, and settled in Middlebury, Vt. He was a paper maker—had five children. II. Mary A., b. Jan. 17th, 1798, in Charlestown; m. March 14th, 1820, Lewis C. Osgood. III. Stephen, b. 1800; m. 1st, Caroline Bowles—one son by this marriage, now (1876) residing in Stockton, California; m. 2nd, in Cleaveland, Ohio. IV. Eliza, m. Hiram Leach, and lives in Middlebury, Vt.,—has had eight children. V. Milicent, d. in childhood. VI. Sibil, b —; m. James C. Stebbins. VII. Laura, b. April 28th, 1813; m. George Parker. (See George Parker). VIII. Sarah, m. Aurelean Justus Cook, of Springfield, Vt.; has had six children—three living. IX. Royal Bellows, m. Nancy Miller, of Nantucket. He now resides in Stockton, California—has had nine children, eight living. X. Elithea, m. Levi Harlow, of Charlestown—had nine children (see Harlow).

George Parker (son of Joseph and Anna Upham Parker, b. in

Nantucket, Mass., Apr. 8th, 1814; m. July 7th, 1839, Laura Parker, (dau. of Stephen and Mary (Bellows) Parker,) b. Apr. 28th, 1813. Ch. I. George Lewis, b. May 7th, 1841; d. Jan. 7th, 1842. II. Susan Sophia, b. Feb. 27th, 1844. III. Willie Leverett, b. Apr. 9th, 1856. George Parker came to reside in Charlestown in 1843.

Aaron Parks, b. Feb. 2nd, 1758; m. Anna Jenison, b. Jan. 11th, 1759. Ch. I. Calvin, b. Dec. 19th, 1784. II. Elihu, b. Apr. 29th, 1786. III. Aaron, b. Oct. 8th, 1787. IV. William, b. Nov. 5th, 1789. V. Nancy, b. May 17th, 1793. VI. Nathan, b. Apr. 17th, 1795. VII. Amos, b. Feb. 26th, 1797. VIII. Peter, b. Jan. 8th, 1799. IX. Frederick, b. Apr. 3d, 1801; m. and settled in Springfield, Vt., where he has done a prosperous business and amassed a large property which he disburses freely for benevolent causes and for all needful purposes. X. Harvey, b. Jan. 3d, 1803. XI. Thomas Jefferson, b. Dec. 31st, 1804.

Darius Parks (son of David and Mary (Bingham) Parks) b. in Springfield, Vt., June 18th, 1804; m. June 25th, 1829, Lydia Farwell Shurtleff (dau. of Lazarus and Orpha (Willard) Shurtleff) b. June 8th, 1808. Ch. I. Julia F., b. Dec. 15th, 1830; m. James Jardine (see Jardine). II. Charles Willard, b. Sept. 25th, 1832; m. Jan. 1865, Elizabeth Kelty, of Fayston, Vt.,—has two children, Charles Edward and Lizzie Irene—resides in Acworth. III. Harriet, b. Sept. 3d, 1834; lives in C. IV. George Washington Sumner, b. Sept. 12th, 1836; m. Apr. 1861, Mariette Coffrin, of North Charlestown—has children, Frank Sylvester, Arthur George, Mabel Sophia, Ellen Maria—resides in Unity. V. Charlotte Sophia, b. March 19th, 1839; m. George Olcott West, son of Enoch Hammond and Lydia (Fitch) West. (See West). VI. Fred Sylvester Bonaparte, b. June 12th, 1841; m. June 9th, 1868, Ella F. Smith, had one child, Estella M. He died Apr. 11th, 1869. VII. Marcia Eliza, b. Apr. 10th, 1844; m. March 27th, 1871, Robert A. Jaseph—resides in Keene. VIII. Sarah Challis, b. Dec. 19th, 1847; m. Frank G. Willard, son of George Willard, (see Willard.) Darius Parks settled in Charlestown, Apr. 1st, 1836.

David W. Parks (son of Wendell and Ettie J. (Cone) Parks, of Westminster) b. Sept. 10th, 1818; m. 1st, Oct. 15th, 1840, Jane Ellison (dau. of Caleb and Hannah (Baker) Ellison, of Chester, Vt.) Ch. I. Mary, b. Apr. 28th, 1841; m. Wesley D. Putnam (see Putnam). II. Josie C., b. Nov. 11th——; m. 1st, Dec. 16th, 1863, Henry B. Graves —one child, Annie, b. Jan. 31st, 1865. H. B. Graves, d. Oct. 15th, 1865, and Mrs. Graves m. 2nd, May 3d, 1868, Oscar M. Welman.

Ch. 1. Henry, b. Aug. 25th, 1869. 2. Emma, b. March 16th, 1871. III. Ada, b. Oct. 12th, ——; m. March 12th, 1873, Gilson G. Silsby of Troy, N. H.;' one child, Bertha, b. July 12th, 1875. Mrs. Jane Ellison Parks, d. Aug. 31st, 1874, and Mr. Parks m. 2nd, March 24th, 1875, Mrs. Ellen Brown, widow of Schuyler Brown. Mr. Parks settled in Charlestown, Sept. 1st, 1840.

Adolphus Partenay, b. in Canada, March 20th, 1848 ; m. Apr. 1st, 1870, Mary Parent, b. in Montreal, Sept. 19th, 1834—settled in C., June 28th, 1871, (shoe maker). Ch. I. Ida May, b. July 24th, 1872 II. Mary Jane, b. Feb. 9th, 1875.

The following biography of Dr. Edmund Pelouze and account of his descendants, was prepared for the History of Charlestown, by Adjutant General Louis H. Pelouze, of the War Department, in Washington, D. C., in compliance with the invitation of Horace Metcalf, Esq., who, at the time was chairman of the Historical committee. It is published without change, and the reader will therefore take notice that it is not conformed to the usual order observed in the family registers in this work. The arrangement is clear and the information given very full, except, concerning the author himself, whose record is to be found in connection with the war of The Rebellion and the history of the nation.

Dr. Edmund Pelouze.

Dr. Edmund Pelouze was born on the island of Martinique, a dependency of France, in the year 1765.

His father held the commission of captain in the French army, and served with distinction through five campaigns, during the seven years war, under the command of the brave General Marshal Victor François de Broglie.

After the treaty of peace signed at Fontainebleau, in November, 1762, Captain Pelouze resigned his commission in the army, and obtaining an honorable discharge, repaired to Martinique, where his father, an eminent physician and wealthy planter, resided, and to which he had emigrated from Languedoc, France. Captain Pelouze was not long a resident of this island, when he made the acquaintance of Miss Louize Sophie Typhaine, the daughter of an opulent merchant, whom he subsequently married, and who is described as a "young lady of excellent heart and education."

Edmund Pelouze, the subject of this sketch, was the first fruit of this union. On the death of Edmund's grandfather, about the year

1775, all his property on Martinique was inherited by his father, Captain Pelouze, the only son, who subsequently sold it and purchased a large estate on the island of St. Lucia.

At the age of ten years, Edmund was sent to the college of St. Victor, which was superintended by Bishop Charles François, a prelate distinguished for his piety and learning, and with authority from his father, to prepare for the study of physic or law, as he might elect. Physic was chosen, and after three years of college education, he studied three years the then called healing art, under Mr. Dhers, a skillful physician. In December, 1778, the island of St. Lucia was attacked by a British Fleet, under Admiral Rodney and Colonel Grant, both of whom are known in the annals of the American Revolution.

The militia were called out in mass, and Edmund—although only thirteen years of age—in spite of the tears of his mother, and remonstrances of his father, volunteered, and was one of the first to arrive at the place of rendezvous. The day before the arrival of the militia at the principal Fortress, the Governor, Count Demicoud, had been forced to surrender to the enemy.

The militia were mustered on a hill, within gun-shot range of the British. Incidents connected with this event, are best described in Edmund's own language.

"We were destitute of provisions, ammunition and water; the only water we could get at, was from a cistern dug by the proprietor of the hill, for the use of his cattle. In three days time, it was drained by five hundred thirsty men, and at the bottom was found a dead negro. We had concluded to surrender, when the French Fleet, under Count D'Estaing and the Marquis de Bouille made its appearance, cannonaded Rodney in the harbour, and landed ten thousand men.

You cannot conceive the excess of our joy, but alas it was of short duration. The two commanders attacked the Fort, but having disagreed among themselves, were repulsed and sailed to Rhode Island, in America. We then surrendered, and obtained an honorable capitulation.

I continued to live with my tender parents, and was happy until the year 1784, when peace was made between France and England, and the island of St. Lucia was returned to France."

During the year 1785, Mr. Landais, who was a cousin of Edmund's mother, and who filled the position of Treasurer-in-Chief, on the island of St. Lucia, had occasion to be absent for some weeks, and Edmund was assigned to the performance of the duties of Treasurer. This fact

may seem trivial, but it is narrated here, for the reason that it was the origin of an acquaintance, which resulted in matrimony.

While acting as Treasurer, a brother of Mrs. Landais arrived from St. Vincent, an English island, on a visit to his sister. An intimacy between this gentleman and Edmund resulted from this visit, which soon ripened into friendship.

What subsequently occurred Edmund describes as follows:

"He told me he had the year past married a young widow with a fortune of sixty-five hundred dollars. He told me that his wife had a sister, a widow, whose portion was the same amount, and that he would be very glad to have me for a brother-in-law. He wanted me to go to see her and he had no doubt I would be pleased with her figure, manners and fortune."

"The treasurer having returned, my friend and I embarked; we arrived in twenty-four hours at St. Vincent, where resided the amiable widow, Brigita Margmiere Campous. I saw her, loved her and we were soon united in the bonds of matrimony. Eleven months afterward my wife presented me with a son and daughter at one birth, whom I named Nelson and Zelie; and in the course of five years more, made me the father of my dear Minny, and her brother St. Luce. Judge of my felicity to find myself at the age of twenty-four, an independent father of four lovely children, and the husband of a worthy wife, who loved me and was loved by me, and by every one who knew her."

At the commencement of the French Revolution, in the year 1792, Captain Pelouze, who was a firm republican, and a great admirer of La Fayette, was chosen a member of the Colonial Assembly, and one of the leaders of the republican party. At the same time his son Edmund was chosen first municipal officer, and afterward captain of a company of National Guard.

It appears that just before this time, Edmund had been advised to sell all of his property on the island of St. Vincent, and put the proceeds of it in partnership with his father, and thus make a very large plantation on the island of St. Lucia. This plantation is described as located in the Parish called Proslin, and consisting of eighteen hundred acres of land, two thirds under cultivation; a two story house with out houses, a sugar mill, a distillery and seventy-five slaves.

Nothing of material interest happened until after the declaration of war by France, against Great Britain, in 1793, when the West Indies again became a bone of contention and a theatre of war.

From this unfortunate epoch, Edmund dates a series of misfortunes. St. Lucia was attacked by a British fleet commanded by Vice Admiral Sir John Jervis, a landing was effected without much opposition and the island sold April, 1794, by its infamous Governor Richard. The republican inhabitants were forced to surrender and obtained a capitulation, stating that they might remain unmolested in their property by taking the oath of allegiance to King George, a capitulation that was shamefully violated by the British Governor, Sir George Gordon, who it is said was subsequently cashiered for military misconduct and depredations. Governor Gordon issued a proclamation that every person suspected of disaffection, should be arrested and sent on board a prison ship, to be transported to England. What subsequently took place is narrated by Edmund as follows:

"From that moment every royalist, traitor or private enemy became an accuser. I was proscribed with my four brothers, Honore, Paton, Nanine, and Francis, with many of our friends, and driven, prisoners, to the prison ship like sheep to the slaughter-house. I was permitted to take a last farewell of my mother, sister, wife and children, and left my wife in a swoon. She had fainted, and this is the last I ever saw of those dear friends. After three weeks of confinement, my brothers, Paton and Nanine, were released at the intercession of a friendly royalist, but for Francis and me, mercy was out of the question.

My father, with almost all the members of the Assembly, was put on board another ship and carried to England, where he soon died. My brother Francis and I remained fifteen days in the harbor, without any communication with our friends on shore.

We had been blockaded so long that we were perfectly ignorant of what was transpiring in France. The British informed us that the tyrant Robespierre had decreed, that every officer who had surrendered his post should be put to death on his arrival in France.

We concluded not to go there, and petitioned the Admiral and Governor to let us go on board an American vessel, and remain there on parole until peace took place. My brother and myself embarked on board the "Greyhound," Captain Fletcher, bound for Bartholomew, a neutral island, and arrived there after a pleasant passage of fifteen days. We remained on the island about three weeks to recruit ourselves, and embarked on board the brig "Recovery," Captain Hazard, from Rhode Island, bound for New York. We sailed on the 5th of June, for New York; but by contrary winds were forced to land at New London after twenty-two days of passage.

Now I am in the United States—that glorious republic; the cradle of immortal Washington; the adopted country of La Fayette and a multitude who have immortalized their names, &c., &c. But how am I going to subsist in this blessed country, ' God only knows.' "

The Doctor was at this time ignorant of the English language, thinly clad and with only forty dollars in his pocket. He boarded for a few days at the hotel of Mr. Pool, at a charge of one dollar per day. He could not rest quietly under this contraction of his finances and diligently sought employment. Ascertaining that Mrs. Sarah Dejean, the wife of the former French Vice Consul at New London, would take the Doctor to board at three dollars per week, he made his home at her house.

The Doctor describes this house as being "neat as wax" and the lady as possessing "a melancholy countenance but the most agreeable figure and manners." In this connection the Doctor says: "Poor woman, her husband was then in the prison at Jamaica and she had to support by her industry an aged mother and three small children; Justus, by her first husband, (Starr) who had been first Lieutenant of Captain Barney (who commanded a privateer) and had been taken and had died in the prison at Jamaica, and Joseph and Sally by Mr. Dejean. But her fortitude always surmounted her adversity and she did get a decent living. I went to the French Vice Consul and reported myself as a victim of the Revolution, and was received with great cordiality. He sent me to Saybrook to oversee the men who were rafting timber for the French Republic and paid my board there."

From November, 1794, till March, 1795, the Doctor was employed as a French Translator in a printing office in Philadelphia, and boarded with a Mr. Waterman, a respectable Quaker. Becoming dissatisfied he returned to New London and boarded again with Mrs. Dejean.

During the year 1796, he received information of the death of his wife and the destruction of his property by the Blacks, and Mrs. Dejean information of the death of her husband in a prison at Jamaica. On the first day of January, 1797, Doctor Pelouze and Mrs. Sarah Dejean were married "a union formed (as he expresses it) by no other motives than a reciprocal love and esteem."

It will not be inappropriate for the purposes of this sketch, to make at this point a brief recital of a few important events in the life of the Doctor's wife, to conclude this period of our narrative.

Mrs. Sarah Pelouze was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in the year 1761. Her maiden name was Fosdick. She received a common

school education which was improved by the precepts of pious parents. Sarah was visiting relatives in Boston when the American Revolution began, and during some of the most momentous events in the annals of American history, including the destruction of the tea in the harbor, and the battles of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Doctor Pelouze says of her: "How often she has spoken to me of all that with a patriotic animation, her eyes picturing her soul."

After the acknowledgment of the American Independence, Sarah returned to Middletown, and at the age of eighteen years, married Justus Starr, a young Captain or Lieutenant of a privateer, by whom she had a son named Justus.

During the second cruise made by Captain Starr, he was captured and confined in a British prison in the West Indies, where he soon died leaving his widow, not yet twenty years old, with her small child.

Mrs. Starr moved to New London, Connecticut, a seaport town which by reason of the war in Europe, was in a flourishing condition, and while there, received the attentions of an accomplished gentleman, Colonel Dejean, who was the French Vice Consul.

Colonel Dejean was many years the senior of Mrs. Starr, and had no other income than that derived from his salary.

Mrs. Starr was married to Colonel Dejean, and they resided in New London a few years, giving birth to two children, named Joseph and Sally. A short time before the massacre of the unfortunate inhabitants of Hispaniola, by the Blacks, Colonel Dejean was ordered by the French Republic to take his station at Puerto Principe. He had not been there a year, when the massacre took place. To preserve the life of his wife, she was conveyed to an American vessel in the harbor, commanded by Captain Buckley, of New London, where she remained for three months an involuntary spectator of murders and fires on the shore of almost daily occurrence.

Mrs. Dejean returned on this vessel to New London, her husband by the requirements of his office, being obliged to remain. Mrs. Dejean is decribed at this time as being "a handsome, healthy and industrious woman."

With her family of little ones depending on her for support, she opened a boarding house. In course of time information was received that her husband had been taken by the British and their allies, the negroes, and confined in a prison in Jamaica; and subsequently the sad tidings were received of his death.

On the 5th of November, 1797, Mrs. Pelouze gave birth to a son,

Edmund, and soon after the birth of this child, and by reason of depression of business, Doctor and family moved from New London to Poquonock, a parish of West Windsor, Connecticut, where he very soon acquired a large and successful practice. On the 22nd of March, 1799, a second son was born and named Edward.

The Doctor appears to have been very happy and contented with his home associations and professional practice in Windsor, and mentions with great regret, his having yielded to the solicitation of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Atkins, who was making him a visit, to move to Charlestown, New-Hampshire. In May, 1801, the Doctor and family left Windsor for Charlestown, and the journey was an unfortunate one, for while descending a steep hill at Northampton, Mrs. Pelouze fell out of a wagon with her two children and broke her wrist; the children, however, were picked up between the wheels without injury.

On arriving in Charlestown the family resided for three months with Mr. George Atkins, brother of John, and then moved into Captain George Hubbard's house on the border of Charlestown, now called Claremont. On the 26th of January, 1802, a third child, Sophia, was born.

While at Claremont, the Doctor was very successful in his medical practice, and soon acquired means sufficient to purchase of Mr. Amos Johnson, who was a brother-in-law of John and George Atkins, the property situated in Charlestown at the forks of the road near Ox-brook, and where, on the 23rd of March, 1807, his son Lewis was born.

The Doctor's practice extended over a considerable area of country, including Windsor, Claremont, Unity, Langdon, Springfield, Weathersfield and Charlestown village; and his friends, Drs. Hastings, Roby and Batchelor, were the practitioners with whom he most frequently consulted in extreme cases.

At this period of life, he is represented as being very gentle and amiable in the sick-room, and as possessing the good sense of knowing when to make his remedies conform to the humor of the patient. He believed in prescribing a diet and regimen to aid the various functions in the human body. His practice was often in close alliance with the cook's. In this connection, the following incident is narrated:

A physician of good standing, and who evidently did not carry the diet theory into his practice, had exhausted his knowledge of pharmacy in experiments on a patient who was suffering from a chronic disease. Finding that the sick man was growing worse in spite of all the drugs

he had taken, and believing the case beyond the cure of medicine, he was given up to die.

Dr. Pelouze was then called in, and, after ascertaining the character of the disease, he found, so great was the patient's tenacity of life, that great quantities and varieties of drugs had failed to kill him; yet it was too evident the man's recuperative powers were very far exhausted and that a little more medicine might end his days.

The Doctor, in this emergency, prescribed nothing but "carefully prepared bean porridge," taken at first in small quantities, at certain intervals, and subsequently in quantities as large as the patient desired. The sick man commenced to gain slowly, and afterwards rapidly, and it was not long before he was able to perform a good day's work.

The Doctor was a man of social inclinations, and particularly fond of the society of young persons.

An excellent education, a cheerful temperament and a retentive memory, added to the varied experience of an eventful life, and a fund of anecdotes, more or less humorous, made him and his home very attractive. The French accent which accompanied his narratives seems to have rendered them the more charming.

The substance of a little story which he tells on himself is repeated here, without any implication that he believed in the communication of intelligence from the world of spirits by means of physical phenomena.

About the close of twilight, on a winter's day, and while returning from a visit on a patient, his route took him by the grave-yard, which, it will be remembered, was then located near the farm of Mr. Walter Converse. While much absorbed in his own reflections, the horse he was riding suddenly gave evidences of great fright. The animal trembled, then shied and backed, and persistently resisted every effort of its rider to urge it onward.

Prompted by curiosity not unmingled with some alarm, the Doctor gazed through the partial darkness for a cause, when his eyes became fixed on an object, within the grave-yard, of such questionable shape as to harrow up his soul,—an object much excelling the height of mortal man and enveloped apparently in a long white shroud.

The Doctor's excitement now fully equalled that of his horse. He spoke to the object, challenged it, and threatened to shoot it, and each time he did so the very air was set in motion, and it bowed to him as an evidence that it comprehended what was said to it.

The Doctor drew his pistol and fired at it; the noise of the discharge startled his horse and good time was made to Mr. Converse's house. The

neighbors were informed of the occurence and soon communicated it to the village. The same night a crowd gathered with lanterns and proceeded to the grave-yard and found that the Doctor had shot a pine tree enveloped in snow, and the bullet mark was traced through its very centre. The Doctor shared heartily in the laugh which followed at his own expense and the crowd declared him to be a capital shot.

The Doctor continued to live in his house, on Ox-brook, till the year 1822, when, yielding to certain inducements, he moved with his family to Boston, Massachusetts. His property, at the time of his departure was purchased by Mr. Robert Rand, a merchant, who, subsequently. sold it to Captain John Metcalf, by whom the buildings now standing were erected. On the death of Captain Metcalf the property passed to the ownership of Mr. Redfield, subsequently to that of Mr. Charles Barker, and, in 1859 or 1860, was purchased by Lewis Pelouze, the youngest son of the Doctor, who was born on the place.

The Doctor resided in Boston twelve years, during which time he practised his profession; occasionally gave instruction in the French language, and made not unfrequent visits to Charlestown. He returned to Charlestown about 1834 and resided in the vicinity of the village.

Doctor Pelouze considered his departure from Charlestown as a most unfortunate change, for, during his residence in Boston. he became quite deaf and his general health very much impaired. He was glad to return to North Charlestown. At this period he was nearly seventy years of age and never afterwards enjoyed that degree of health necessary for the active duties of his profession. A brief period after his return his wife commenced to decline, from a dropsical affection, and after three or more years of painful sickness, died October 26th, 1839, leaving the Doctor, as he expresses it, "old, infirm and disconsolate." Thus died a companion and wife for forty-two years; a woman ever cheerful and patient, possessing an unusual share of common sense; always ready to cover the faults of others with a mantle of charity; an every day Christian, a noble and affectionate wife and mother. She was a sweet rallying point around which affection and obedience and a thousand tender associations centered, and dreary was the blank when her spirit took its flight.

During the following six years the Doctor lived with his eldest son, Edmund, and divided his time either among his books and neighbors or in visits to his wife's grave. Early in December, 1845, feeling that his decline was near at hand, he wished to see all of his children, and accordingly left Charlestown for Boston; visiting first, his daughter Sophia,

next, his son Edward, in New-York, and lastly, his son Lewis, in Philadelphia, at whose home he arrived December 24th, 1845. Shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia he was attacked with a disease consequent upon old age, and died January 14th, 1846, at 11.30, P. M., surrounded by loving hearts.

The Doctor was always a student. Beside keeping pace with the progress made in the practice of medicine he found time for a careful study of the Bible, the results of which have been preserved in manuscript form, and are replete with utterences of his profound faith in God and of the Christian's hope of an endless and more exalted life.

A study of the Doctor's writings gives one an excellent idea of his inflexible spirit of independence in maintaining what he believed to be right, for when his judgment was convinced he never faltered. His views were from a broad and comprehensive standpoint; and it is noted that in all his conclusions, particularly on religious subjects, his reasons therefor are given at length. It may be remembered that when the Doctor arrived in this country, a paroled prisoner, he was ignorant of the English language, yet his persistent tenacity soon acquired for him a sufficient knowledge of the language for all practical purposes, and later in life his writings show how truly he had mastered it. Discipline generally kept a naturally quick temper under control, yet explosions of passionate feeling would sometimes take place, and during these the Doctor would, in giving vent to the same, indulge in French invectives, which fell more or less harmless for the reason that their meaning was seldom understood.

The Doctor was fond of music; indeed it was not only one of his studies but a favorite pastime. The violin was his instrument. Judging from the character of some of his music, published in 1776, and now in possession of the family, one would conclude his musical knowledge and talent to be very creditable.

Since writing the sketch of the Doctor's early life, the writer has come into possession of an incident which will serve as another illustration of his humorous propensities. There are many now living who may remember that the Doctor devoted much personal time and labor to the cultivation of his garden, which, in the quality of its productions was second to none in the village; and that he had the reputation of raising the best melons in the country. It appears that the family did not reap all the benefits to which they were entitled, from these melons, by reason of the fact that they would disappear in some mysterious way from the garden just about the time they reached perfection. To solve this mys-

tery the Doctor, one evening, opened the two most tempting of these melons in the garden, and injected in each a quantity of an emetic.

Early next morning these two melons were missing. The Doctor was about to seat himself for breakfast when a messenger, with considerable alarm, announced that a neighbor's son was suffering great agony from an unsettled stomach, &c. As the Doctor was preparing to answer this summons a similar one was received from another direction. The Doctor made the visits and administered, good naturedly, the necessary remedies in each case. The mother of one of the boys was inquisitive enough to ask the nature of the complaint, and the Doctor replied that he would call it "melon fever," a disease not likely to occur again.

Dr. Edmund Pelouze, married Mrs. Sarah Dejean at New London, Connecticut, January 1st, 1787, and had the following children. I. Edmund Pelouze, jr., born at New London, Conn., Nov. 5th, 1797. II. Edward Pelouze, born at West Windsor, Conn., March 22nd, 1799. III. Sophia Pelouze, born at Claremont, N. H., January 26th, 1802. IV. Lewis Pelouze, born at North Charlestown, N. H., March 23d, 1807.

Edmund Pelouze, jr., married Miss Mathilda Corbin, at Charlestown N. H., Feb. 22st, 1819, with the following descent. 1. Francis O., born in Charlestown, N. H., Dec. 7th, 1821. 2. Charles Nelson, born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 22nd, 1824; served during the Mexican War also as an officer in New Jersey volunteers, during the war of the Rebellion. 3. Sophia M., born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 1st, 1830. Francis, the first child, married Charles V. Barker, of Unity, N. H., November 12th, 1839, and the record of their descent is as follows. (1) Eunice M. Barker, born in Manchester, N. H., Sept. 20th, 1841. (2) Sophia F. Barker, born in Charlestown, N. H., Sept. 15th, 1845. (3) Etta M. Barker, born in Claremont, N. H., June 23d, 1847. (4) Henry Lewis Barker, born in Unity, N. H., July 26th, 1851. (5) Josephine M. Barker, born in Unity, N. H., July 14th, 1855; and died at Charlestown, N. H., July 3d, 1860. Eunice M. Barker, first child of Charles V., and Francis (Pelouze) Barker, married Charles F. Stearns, of Massachusetts, Sept. 20th, 1860, and the record of their descent is as follows. [1] William H. Stearns, born in North Charlestown, N. H., Sept. 14th, 1864. [2] Harry L. Stearns, born in Stratford, Vt., October 20th, 1865; and died at South Boston, July 15th, 1866. [3] Eldridge J. Stearns, born in South Boston, Mass., March 14th, 1867. Sophia F. Barker, second child of Charles V., and Francis (Pelouze) Barker, married Henry L. Hartshorn, of New York, March

20th, 1868, and their daughter, Sophia Hartshorn, was born in North Charlestown, N. H., Oct. 15th, 1869. Etta M. Barker, third dau. of Charles V., and Francis (Pelouze) Barker, married David E. Farwell, of North Charlestown, N. H., March 20th, 1869. Charles Nelson Pelouze, second child of Edmund Pelouze, jr., and Mathilda (Corbin) Pelouze, married Edith Fronefield, of Philadelphia, Pa., January 2nd, 1850; and the record of their descent is as follows. (1) Edmund Newhall Pelouze, born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 2nd, 1851, and married Miss Rosella Mattix, of Camden, N. J., Apr. 10th, 1870. (2) Franklin P. Pelouze, born Aug. 7th, 1852, in Philadelphia, Pa.,—married Miss Laura Virginia Vernon, of Camden, N. J., Aug. 11th, 1872; one child, Katie May, born May 28th, 1873, at Camden, N. J. (3) Katie Pelouze, born Apr. 8th, 1854, at Philadelphia, Pa., and died June 11th, 1868, at Camden, N. J. (4) Charles Nelson Pelouze, jr. born July 11th, 1856, at Philadelphia Pa. Sophia M. Pelouze, third child of Edmund Pelouze jr., and Mathilda (Corbin) Pelouze, married Luther H. Butterfield, of Tyngsboro, Mass., November 29th, 1850, and the following is their descent: (1) Frank L. Butterfield, born in Tyngsboro, Mass., Nov. 19th, 1851. (2) Charles Butterfield b. in Lowell, Mass., June 3d, 1855, and died in Lowell, Mass., May 26th, 1856; (3) Josephine A. Butterfield, b. in Lowell, Mass., May 12th, 1857, and died in Lowell, Mass., June 13th, 1858; (4) Katie M. Butterfield, b. in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 21st, 1862.

Edward Pelouze, second son of Dr. Edmund Pelouze and Sarah (Dejean) Pelouze, m. Miss Harriet Maria Thompson, of New York, in October, 1818, and the record of their descent is as follows:— 1. William Henry Pelouze, b. at Charlestown, N. H., Sept. 15th, 1819, and died at Boston, Mass., 1825; 2. Harriet Maria Pelouze, b. at Boston, Mass., Oct. 22nd, 1822; 3. Edward Dalton Pelouze, b. at Boston, Mass., Oct. 2nd, 1824; and killed at Reams Station, Aug. 25th, 1864; (a Captain in the Union Army of the War of the rebellion.) 4. George Washingtown Pelouze, b. at Boston, Mass., Oct., 1826; and died Dec., 1830; 5. William Starr Pelouze, b. in Boston, Mass., Sept. 15th, 1828; 6. Henry Lafayette Pelouze, b. in New York, March 5th, 1831. Harriet Maria Pelouze, second child of Edward Pelouze and Harriet Maria (Thompson) Pelouze, married Charles Henry Hartshorn, of Boston, Mass., at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 16th, 1841. Charles Henry Hartshorn, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855. The following is the record of their descent. (1) Henry Langley Hartshorn, born in New York, March 20th, 1843—and served during the Rebellion—an officer

in N. Y. Volunteers. (2) Charles Edward Hartshorn, born in New York, Sept. 28th, 1845, and died February 15th, 1862 (killed in battle of Fort Donaldson, a member of 8th Ills. Vols.) (3) Francis Jackson Hartshorn, born in Cambridge, Mass., June 5th, 1849. (4) William Mackey Hartshorn, born at Boston, Mass., January 11th, 1851. Henry Langley Hartshorn, the first child of Charles H., and Harriet Maria (Pelouze) Hartshorn, married Sophia F. Barker, of Charlestown, N. H., March 20th, 1868, and their daughter, Sophia Hartshorn, was born in North Charlestown, N. H., October 15th, 1869. William Mackey Hartshorn, fourth child of Charles H. and Harriet M. (Pelouze) Hartshorn, married Miss Fannie Louise Durant, of Lebanon, N. H., Nov. 5th, 1872. Edward Dalton Pelouze, third child of Edward Pelouze and Harriet Maria (Thompson) Pelouze, married Susan Almira Cole, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 2nd, 1845. Edward Pelouze, died (killed in battle at Reams Station, Va., Aug. 25th, 1864, captain New York Vols.) The following is the record of their descent. (1) Edward Pelouze, jr., born at Philadelphia, Pa., July 14th, 1846. (2) Theodore L. Pelouze, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 23d, 1848, and died April 16th, 1849. (3) Almina Pelouze, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 20th, 1850. (4) Evelina W. Pelouze, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 5th, 1855, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23d, 1863. (5) Richard F. Pelouze, born in Camden, N. J., Sept. 21st, 1857. (6) Fannie M. Pelouze, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 29th, 1860. (7) Willie H. Pelouze, born in Brooklyn, N Y., Nov. 23d, 1864, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 23d, 1866. Edward Pelouze, jr., first child of Edward Dalton Pelouze and Susan Almira (Cole) Pelouze, married Miss Anne B. Sayrs, of Camden, N. J., December 23d, 1868, and the following is the record of their descent. [1] Almina S. Pelouze, born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15th, 1870, and died at Chicago, Ill., June 24th, 1870. [2] Edward Leon Pelouze, born in Chicago, Ill. Apr. 2nd, 1871, and died at Chicago, Ill., May 9th, 1871. [3] Edward Albert Pelouze, born in Camden, N. J., Oct. 13th, 1872. [4] George Ripley Pelouze, born in Camden, N. J., Jan. 5th, 1875. Almina Pelouze, third child of Edward Dalton Pelouze and Susan Almina (Cole) Pelouze, married Wm. B. Ripley, of Massachusetts, Aug. 18th, 1866. William Starr Pelouze, fifth child of Edward Pelouze and Harriet Maria (Thompson) Pelouze, was married to Miss Laura Loud, of Maine, October, 1854 (no children). Henry Lafayette Pelouze, youngest son of Edward Pelouze and Harriet Maria (Thompson) Pelouze, was married to Miss Eliza Jane Tuthill, of Brooklyn, N. Y.,

March 5th, 1851, and the following is the record of their descent. (1) Frank H. Pelouze, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 17th, 1852. (2) Isabel Delphene Pelouze, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 6th, 1854. (3) Winfield T. Pelouze, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 27th, 1856, and died March 12th, 1859. (4) Jennie Maria Pelouze, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8th, 1859, and died Jan. 29th, 1859. (5) George Henry Pelouze, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8th, 1859, and died January 8th, 1859. (6) Jennie Louisa Pelouze, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 26th, 1860. (7) Jesse Gaylor Pelouze, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 26th, 1860, and died June 4th, 1861. (8) Edward Craige Pelouze, born in Richmond, Va., July 26th, 1870.

Sophia Pelouze, third child of Dr. Edmund Pelouze, and Sarah (Dejean) Pelouze, was married to Michael Dalton, of Boston, Mass., Sept. 7th, 1823. Sophia (Pelouze) Dalton, died in Boston, Mass., July 24th, 1868. The following is the record of their descent. 1. Henry L. Dalton, b. in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10th, 1825; 2. William F. Dalton, b. in Boston, Mass., July 1st, 1827, and died at Boston, Mass., April 2nd, 1871. Henry L. Dalton, first child of Michael Dalton, and Sophia (Pelonze) Dalton married Miss Mary G. Parker, in Boston, Mass., May 16th, 1847, and the following is the record of their descent (1) Fannie E. Dalton, b. in Boston, Mass., Nov. 28th, 1848; (2) Mary S. Dalton, b. in Boston, Mass., Jan. 7th, 1855. William F. Dalton, second child of Michael Dalton and Sophia (Pelouze) Dalton, married Miss Jennie Cady, of Mass., in 1853.

Lewis Pelouze, youngest child of Dr. Edmund Pelouze and Sarah (Dejean) Pelouze, married Miss Ann Mc Daniel, of Philadelphia, Penn., July 29th, 1830. Lewis Pelouze died in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 5th, 1876. The following is the record of their descent. 1. Louis H. Pelouze b. in Philadelphia, Pa., May 30th, 1831; (served during the war of the Rebellion an officer in U. S. Army.) 2. Sophia Ann Pelouze b. in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12th, 1832, and died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 7th, 1856. 3. John Atkins Pelouze, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16th, 1834, and died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 18th, 1875. 4. Eliza De J. Pelouse, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17th, 1835, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 26th, 1867. 5. Mary Louisa Pelouze, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., March 23d, 1838, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 3d, 1840. 6. Sarah Louisa Pelouze, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 6th, 1841; 7. Edward Pelouze, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 3d, 1843, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22nd, 1844. 8. Ann Pelouze, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 5th, 1845, and died in Philadelphia, Pa.,

July 14th, 1845. Louis H. Pelouze,* first child of Louis Pelouze and Ann (Mc Daniel) Pelouze married Miss Ellen Doolittle, of New York June 13th, 1857, and the following is the record of their descent:— (1) Minnie Eliza Pelouze, b. at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, March 31st, 1858; (2) Kate Pelouze, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., July 7th, 1861; (3) Lewis Pelouze jr., b. at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 10th, 1863; (4) William Nelson Pelouze, b. at Washington, D. C., Sept. 12th, 1865; (5) Frederick Pelouze, b. at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6th, 1869; Sophia Ann Pelouze, second child of Lewis Pelouze and Ann (Mc Daniel) Pelouze, married James R. Elliott, at Philadelphia, Pa., March 22nd, 1855, and their child Ellen Sophia Elliott, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8th, 1856, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., April, 1861. John Atkins Pelouze, third child of Louis Pelouze and Ann (Mc Daniel) Pelouze, married Anne B. Scott, of Philadelphia, Pa., February, 16th, 1859, and the following is the record of their descent. (1) Sophia Louisa Pelouze, b. in Philadelphia Pa., Nov. 22nd, 1859; (2) Mary Ella Pelouze, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19th, 1862; (3) Lewis Henry Pelouze, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17th, 1867; (4) Eugene Pelouze, b. in Georgetown, D. C., July 25th, 1868. Sarah Louisa Pelouze, sixth child of Lewis Pelouze and Ann (Mc Daniel) Pelouze, married Benjamin F. Grubb, of Philadelphia, Pa, Jan. 24th, 1859, and the following is the record of their descent. (1) Edmund Pelouze Grubb, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 11th, 1859; (2) Mary Alida Grubb, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23d, 1861; (3) Sallie Koons Grubb, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 14th. 1868.

Samuel Perry, b. Sept. 19th, 1757, was the first of the name of Perry who settled in Charlestown. He married Hannah Watkins, b. May 30th, 1764, and settled near the north line of the town, where his descendants still continue to reside. Their children were, I. Roswell, b. Oct. 7th, 1784; d. April 15th, 1803; II. Matilda, b. Oct. 12th, 1786; d. Sept. 1795; III. Alpheus, b. Dec. 18th, 1788; d. Dec. 18th, 1814; IV. Tryposa, b. April 7th, 1891; d. Aug. 1792; V. Samuel jr., b. March 10th, 1793; m. Phebe Westcott, Nov., 1815, had seven children and died in Wisconsin, 1872. VI. Charles, b. April 23d, 1795; m. Polly Putnam, of Claremont, Nov. 22d, 1821. She died in Charlestown. He went to Cleveland Ohio, to live with his son, and died there. VII. Willard, b. June 7th, 1798; d. Aug. 31st, 1807.

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* Adjutant General in the U. S. A; served as General in the rebellion; was wounded.

VIII. Ira, b. May 31st, 1800, m. Jan. 6th, 1821, Esther Meacham, (dau. of James and Polly (Rhodes) Meacham,) b. Jan. 19th, 1801. Ch. 1 Alpheus, b. Dec. 25th, 1821; m. Nov. 4th, 1845, Susan Way, (dau. of Leonard and Olive (Graves) Way of Lempster,) b. Mar. 8th, 1821. Ch. (1) Edward, R., b. Aug. 3d, 1846, in Claremont; m. Jan. 18th, 1871, Abby F. Sargent, (dau. of Winthrop and Mary Ann (Colby) Sargent of Claremont,) b. Jan. 8th, 1852; one child, b. Aug. 14th, 1872. Edward R. Perry settled in Charlestown, Apr. 1st, 1871. (2) Louisa A., b. Sept. 12th, 1848. (3) Ella E., b. Nov. 20th, 1852. (4) Mary E., b. Apr. 15th, 1861. 2 Ashbel M., b. Aug. 7th, 1823; m. Dec. 8th, 1846, Caroline Locke, (dau. of Henry and Artemesia (Westcott) Locke), b. June 17th, 1825. He was a merchant in Cleaveland, O., where he d. Dec. 24th, 1863. Ch. (1) James E., b. Oct. 17th, 1847. He is now (Feb. 1876) with his mother in Germany. (2) Charles, d. in California. 3. Cordelia, b. Sept. 11th, 1827; m. Henry L. Hubbard of Claremont, Jan. 8th, 1846. Ch. (1) Edward, (2) Fred not living. (3) Etta Ann; 4. Edwin, b. March 26th, 1829; d. July 3d, 1838. 5. Ira Mortimer, b. June 26th, 1831; m. Jan. 1st, 1855, Martha J. Bailey, (dau. of Eliphalet and Artemesia (Westcott) Bailey), b. in Unity, July 1st, 1833. Ch. (1) Rosella, b. Sept. 8th, 1858. (2) Clara E., b. Sept. 4th, 1862. (3) Willis M., b. July 2nd, 1866. (4) Grace L., b. Oct. 6th, 1871. 6. Seth M., b. March 26th, 1833; d. in Cleveland, O., Oct. 14th, 1866. 7. Jane, b. June 26th, 1836; d. March 26th, 1838. 8. James E., b. Sept. 13th, 1839; m. Jan. 1st, 1863, Emma L. Hunt, (dau. of Abel and Ellen Greenwood Hunt), b. May 12th, 1845. Ch. (1) Ada E., b. Dec. 26th, 1863. (2) Lewis J., b. Nov 16th, 1865. Jennie A., b. Sept. 8th, 1867. (4) Della M., b. Dec. 11th, 1869. (5) Freddie H., b. Feb. 25th, 1873.

Ira Perry whose children and grand-children are given above, lives near the spot where his father first settled in North Charlestown on a farm consisting of about four hundred acres and is regarded as one of the best farmers and stock-raisers in the State. He has often taken premiums at our Agricultural Fairs and at the last New England Fair held at Manchester, N. H., (1875), his oxen were so notably superior that they took the first premiums over all others which had been brought there from the six New England States. IX. Lewis, (son of Samuel Perry) b. June 7th, 1803; m. Dec. 25th, 1837, Lydia Ballou; d. in Claremont, 1865. X. Parker, b. Oct. 2nd, 1806; d. in Charleslestown.

George H. Phillips, b. in Westmoreland, N. H., Jan. 10th, 1813;

m. 1st, Apr. 2nd, 1834, Clarissa (dau. of Samuel and Rachel (Spencer) Putnam. Ch. I. Abbie Jane, b. Nov. 23d, 1835; m. George W. Currier, May 19th, 1861—lives in Everett, Mass. II. George Edwin, m. Anna L. Quimby, Dec. 16th, 1864—live in Melrose, Mass; m. 2nd, Sept. 18th, 1870, Harriet Marian Delate, (dau. of William and Mehitable (Cross) Delate). Ch. I. Mabel Ivalo, b. March 3d, 1871. II. Edith Gertrude, b. Apr. 1st, 1874.

Cyrus Piper, b. in Temple, N. H., Dec. 30th, 1792; m. Feb. 2nd, 1815, Catherine Greenwood, (dau. of Joshua Greenwood, 2nd,) lived in Dublin, N. H., till 1853, when he removed to Charlestown and settled on a farm purchased of Mrs. Stephen Hassam. Ch. I. Catherine, b. Nov. 30th, 1815; m. Henry Morse (see Morse). II. Martha. III. Cyrus. IV. Calvin, b. Aug. 11th, 1823—came to C. with his father; became collector of taxes, and died July 25th, 1860. V. Eliza Jane. VI. Ellen, b. Oct. 15th, 1830; m. Thomas S. Corey. He died in Maryland, June 1st, 1861, when she came to Charlestown with her son, Maro V., b. June 29th 1853, to live with her father, but died Jan. 15th, 1862. In 1863, April 1st, Mr. Piper removed to Keene, but returned again in 1873, to make Charlestown henceforth his home. (See His. of Dublin N. H.)

Rufus W. Piper (son of Artemas and Maria (Mason) Piper) b. in Dublin, N. H., Nov. 8th, 1826; m. March 8th, 1849, Caroline Townsend (dau. of David and Dolly (Fisher) Townsend) b. in Dublin, N. H. Nov. 3d, 1829. Ch. I. Fred A., b. Aug. 13th, 1857. II. Frank, b. Nov. 2nd, 1866. Mr. Piper settled in Charlestown, May 29th, 1859; is one of the selectmen in this centennial year 1876.

Albert Pitts (son of James and Lucinda (Burdett) Pitts) b. in Lancaster, Mass., March 25th, 1845; m. Oct. 19th, 1869, Alice Simpson Sanders, b. Apr. 23d, 1848, in Fall River, Mass.,—came to Charlestown in 1871.

Samuel Pollard (son of David Pollard) b. Dec. 12th, 1765; m. Feb. 16th, 1797, Betsy Sawyer. Ch. I. Theodosia, b. Dec. 17th, 1797; m. Horace Putnam (son of Samuel and Susanna (Badger) Putnam) Jan. 18th, 1821. He died May 4th, 1822—she died Jan. 18th, 1833. II. Ephraim, b. Jan. 6th, 1800; m. Apr. 7th, 1829, Clarissa Currier, dau. of Joseph Currier, of Langdon. He died Dec. 6th, 1864. Ch. 1. Clarissa Ann, b. Dec. 22nd, 1831; m. Samuel S. Bucklin, of Providence, R. I. 2. Hammond, b. Dec. 26th, 1833. 3. Samuel, b. Apr. 19th, 1836. 4. Milton, b. Apr. 29th, 1838. The above all settled in Colorado. 5. Sarah Louisa, b. Dec. 26th, 1839; m. Joseph Millren-

ing, of Chicago. 6. Charles Franklin, b. May 18th, 1845; d. March 2nd, 1849. III. Betsy Pollard, b. Nov. 21st, 1802; m. Dec. 20th, 1827, William Garfield, son of John Garfield. She d. May 12th, 1830. IV. Thomas Hammond, b. Oct. 6th, 1805; d. Aug. 17th, 1813. V. Joshua L., b. Feb. 21st, 1809; d. Aug. 12th, 1813. VI. Benjamin, b. June 20th, 1811; d. Aug. 15th, 1813. VII. Harriet, b. June 25th, 1820; m. Jesse Miller, Dec. 31st, 1835; d. Oct. 14th, 1849. VIII. Mary Ann, b. Dec. 17th, 1822; m. Alfred Wheeler; d. May 23d, 1849. David Pollard, d. June 2nd, 1827, aged 88 years. This family of Pollard's came from Harvard, Mass.

James Porter, the progenetor of those of the name, who settled at an early day in Charlestown, was probably the son of Hezekiah Porter, of East Hartford, Ct., and was born Feb. 24th, 1695. (See His. Hadley). He was in the garrison at Northfield, as early as 1722, and that he considered himself a citizen of that place, is evident from the following, from an old MSS. in the State House in Boston. "James Porter, of Northfield, petitions May 1727." "Being one of the soldiers that in the year 1725, enlisted under the command of Capt. Thomas Wells, of Deerfield, on an expedition up the Connecticut river, in the month of March, in pursuit of the Indian enemy; on our return, it was our bad hap to have our canoe overset, coming down a ledge of falls, when three of our canoe's company were drowned. Lieut. Joseph Clesson and Samuel Harmon and myself, with great difficulty, gained land. Lost my gun, value £5—my blanket and all accoutrements fitted for such an expediton—£5 allowed." (See His. Northfield). The probable locality of the above bad hap, was at what is now Bellows Falls, but which was at that time unnamed, and evidently little known, or the company would not have been likely to have met with their misadventure.

James Porter m. Experience ——, surname unknown, and had the following children, most of whom settled in Charlestown. I. Mary, b. Oct. 15th, 1726. II. James, b. Apr. 21st, 1728. III. Sarah, b. July 29th, 1730. IV. William, b. March 4th, 1732. V. Noah, b. May 6th, 1734. VI. Nathan, b. Apr. 16th, 1736; d. July 28th, 1741.

We find in the roll of Capt. Phineas Stevens' Co., from March 10th, to Oct. 20th, 1748, the names of James Porter, James Porter, jr., and William Porter. The names of James Porter and William Porter are also found on the roll of the company of Capt. Phineas Stevens, for 1750.

The Porter brothers, James, William and Noah, were bold and

dauntless men, and inspired, in the minds of the Indians such fear that they were left unmolested by their attacks. At the time Joseph Willard and family were taken prisoners by them, they took the greatest precaution to keep the knowledge of their movements from the Porters, who resided in the immediate vicinity. They were celebrated hunters and marksmen, who had the reputation of never missing their aim, and traditions still linger of their intrepidity and daring. They did not hesitate to attack the fiercest beasts, and it is not known that they were ever worsted in any encounter. For agility, they were unexcelled, and could outstrip, in a race in the forest, any competitors, whether Indians or white men; and such was their strength, that he must have been a strong man, who could have come off victorious over them in a personal conflict.

It is a tradition that they were out one time on a hunting expedition, and had encamped for the night. As it began to grow dark, they heard what they at first took to be the hooting of an owl, which was soon answered by a similar hoot, in another direction. They then heard the same in other directions; and their quick ears soon discovered that the sounds were signals given by a company of Indians, who had surrounded them, and were gradually centering in towards their encampment. They listened and found that the Indians very much exceeded them in number, and taking advantage of the signals, they very carefully threaded their way out between their enemies and escaped. In order to avoid the possibility of pursuit by dogs, in case their enemies might have any, they made their way to a brook, the stream of which they followed down to a considerable distance, so that the scent of their footsteps could not be traced.

Lieutenant James, jr., and Betty or Elizabeth Porter. Mrs. Porter died Sept. 26th, 1778, aged 48. Ch. I. Molly, b. Sept. 29th, 1750, O. S. 2. Nathan, b. March 5th, 1752; d. Oct. 22nd, 1756, N. S. 3. Susanna, b. Jan. 19th, 1754; m. Elijah Ellsworth (see Ellsworth). 4. Noah, b. Sept. 9th, 1755; d. March 12th, 1805; m. Mrs. Jerusha Porter, widow of Chandler Porter, Dec. 3d, 1797. Ch. (1) Noah, b. June 6th, 1798. (2) Clara, d. May 4th, 1860. (3) Nancy, b. Sept. 11th, 1803. 5. Nathan, b. July 19th, 1757; d. Sept. 6th, 1758. 6. Chandler, b. Sept. 20th, 1759; d. March 18th, 1795; m. Jerusha Downer. Ch. (1) Warren, b. June 11th, 1792. (2) Chandler, drowned June 8th, 1796, and buried at his father's feet—aged 2 years. 7. James, b. Oct. 12th, 1761. 8. Joel, b. Oct. 22nd, 1763; d. Nov. 4th, 1763. 9. Sabra, b. Jan. 15th, 1765; m. Abner Powers, Oct. 12th, 1784. 10. Miriam, b.

June 3d, 1767; d. Oct. 6th, 1768. William Porter, son of James, settled in town (Heywood's Journal) as early as 1749, but no record has been found of his marriage or family. Noah Porter, son of James, also settled in Charlestown, and claimed to have been one of the first settlers of Springfield, now Vermont (see Hall's Eastern Vt., p. 116). The following family were probably connected with the families above, but in what manner has not been ascertained. Asahel C. and Mehitable Porter. Ch. Burrill, b. Feb. 28th, 1804; m. Apr. 19th, 1831, Susan Garfield (dau. of John Garfield) b. Oct. 10th, 1803. Ch. Burrill, Eleazer, Ann, Asahel, Aaron, Emily, George, Harrison and Sarah. Burrill Porter now lives in Langdon. Mehitable, b. Nov. 27th, 1806. Isaiah, b. Aug. 23d, 1808.

Jonas Porter, (son of David and Deborah Porter of Alstead, N. H.,) b. Jan. 12th, 1829; m. March 20th, 1849, Caroline W., (daughter of Ephraim and Prudence Putnam,) b. February 22nd, 1830. (See Putnam). Ch. 1. Mary Kendall b. Dec. 23d, 1851; m. in 1869, Warren W. Pickering; one child Mabel Louise, b. Aug. 1st, 1871. 2. Hattie Louise, b. Aug. 17th, 1859.

Nathaniel and Hannah Powers. Ch. I. Hannah, b. July 4th, 1757; II. Hannah, b. Oct. 10th, 1758.

Simon and Prudence Powers, Ch. I. Patty, b. June 10th, 1774. II. Simon, b. June 15th, 1776.

Cyrus Powers, m. Rachel Watkins and came to Charlestown early in the present century. Their children were I. Lucinda, who m.——— Carpenter, and died in North Charlestown. II. Walter, b. in Killingly, Ct., came to town with his father; m. Sarah Bellows, daughter of Theodore and Sarah (Hutchins) Bellows, and d. Oct. 7th, 1851, aged 71; his wife d. Aug. 16th, 1868, aged 86y, 4m. III. Sylvester, m. Terza Wellman and d. in Westmoreland, had 5 children; 3 sons now living. IV. Hannah, m. Joseph Judevine; d. in Cambridge, Vt., had 5 children. V. William d. in Charlestown, March 4th, 1871, aged 76. VI. Anna, m. Samuel Dinsmoor, lived in Northfield, Vt., had 12 children. VII. Nancy, d. in Charlestown, in 1856. VIII. Willard, m. Lydia Dwinnell who d. March 15th, 1825, at the age of 21. He never married again but soon after died. IX. Thaddeus d. unmarried, in the Island of Cuba in 1818. X. Alemander, b. June 17th, 1804; m. Dec. 23d, 1846, Sarah M. Chadborn; he d. Oct. 17th, 1869.

Ara Powers, (son of Samuel and Chloe (Cooper) Powers) of Croydon, N. H., b. 1797; m. in 1826, Mary Seaver, (dau. of Samuel and Mary (Holden) Seaver). Mr. Powers d. Sept. 29th, 1865; Mrs. Pow-

ers, Nov. 2nd, 1868, aged 68. Ch. I. Mary Ellen, b. May, 1827. II. Samuel C., b. Dec. 1832. III. George Holden, b. April 6th, 1837; m. Jan. 1st, 1863, Loraine Sophia Hubbard, (dau. of Edwin F., and Hannah Hubbard, (see Hubbard), b. Nov. 12th, 1842. Ch. 1. George Clifford, b. Oct. 3d, 1864. 2. Sadie Loraine, b. Nov. 11th, 1866. 3. Ara Edwin, b. May 10th, 1871. 4. Franklin Hubbard, b. July 28th, 1873.

Samuel Prouty, of Spencer Mass., m. Miriam Stevens of Shrewsbury, Mass., and had the following children. Miriam, b. Oct. 24th, 1778; Samuel, b. May 10th, 1780; Thomas Stevens, b. Apr. 20th, 1782; and Artemas, b. June 14th, 1784, of whom Samuel only settled in Charlestown. He m. Mary King, (dau. of Elijah and Mary (Stevens) King,) removed 1st to Barnet, Vt., afterwards settled in Charlestown. Their children, I. Elijah King. II. Mary, resides in C., unmarried. III. Samuel, settled in Burke, Vt. IV. Chloe, m. Cyrus Cummings and died in about a year. V. Enos Stevens, resided in C., unmarried; d. Jan. 27th, 1876. VI. Elizabeth King, m. John L. Trussell, (see Trussell.)

Seth Putnam.

Seth Putnam, one of the proprietors under the New-Hampshire Charter, settled in Charlestown, as it is supposed, about the year 1750. He was from that portion of Salem in Essex County Massachusetts, which was subsequently chartered under the name of Danvers. He had five children who either came with him, or had previously settled in Charlestown. These were Ebenezer, Ruth, Seth, Thomas and Timothy. Seth jr., was the first of the settlers of No. 4 who was killed by the Indians. Ebenezer was in the place as early as 1745; Ruth who married Peter Labaree, and Thomas and Timothy came in 1750 or about that year with their father. The name of the wife of Seth Putnam was Ruth ——. But little is known either of her, or of him, more than the inscription on the stone erected to their memory reveals to us. This gives his death as having occured Nov. 30, 1775, and his age is 80 years and 6 months. This would bring his birth the last of May, 1695. On the stone is also inscribed the following, intended, no doubt, as a truthful memorial of his character. "The memory of the just is blest," Mrs. Ruth Putnam died Feb. 1st, 1785, in her 93d year, and that she was greatly beloved the following inscription on her gravestone would indicate.

"Sweet soul, we leave thee to thy rest
Till we shall meet thee above with Christ."

The following are their children and descendants.

1. Ebenezer, son of Seth and Ruth Putnam was one of the Grantees under New-Hampshire, and was a prominent and useful citizen. He was one of the defenders of No. 4 in its days of peril. I find his name in the roll of a company under command of Col. Josiah Willard of Fort Dummer in 1746, and afterwards in 1748 and onwards, he was a member of several companies under command of Capt. Phineas Stevens. He was one of the selectmen of Charlestown in 1755—56—61 and 65. He was also Moderator for the years 1765—66 and 69. An exemplary Christian, he was very active in religious affairs and on the settlement of the Rev. Bulkley Olcott became one of the ten male members of the new church which was at that time formed, and was elected its first Deacon. His father, Seth Putnam and Thomas his brother were two of the other members. He died Feb. 2nd, 1782 aged 63 years. Children of Ebenezer and Mary Putnam. 1. Seth, b. Aug. 24th, O. S. 1746; d. Sept. 26th following. 2. Mary, b. Jan. 4th, 1747–8, O.S.; d. Aug. 12th, 1762; 3. Ruth, b. Jan. 13th, 1749–50, O.S.; m. Solomon Grout; 4. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 25th, 1751–2. O. S; 5. Seth, b, Aug. 9th, 1754, new style; 6. Levi, b. Feb. 11th, 1757; m. Rebecca Holden, March 29th, 1784. Ch. (1) Ira, m. Susan Kimball Feb., 1823; (2) Hiram, m. Emily Griswold; Ch. Rebecca Holden, b. Oct. 6th, 1824; m. Nathan Wesley Howard, (see Howard) (3) Levi; (4) Betsy; (5) Sophia Willard. 7. Rebecca, b. May 15th, 1759; 8. Pamelia, b. May 25th, 1761; 9. Mary, b. April 22nd, 1763; d. Oct. 8th, 1781; 10. Isaac, b. May 6th, 1765, d. Jan. 24th, 1766; 11. Isaac, b. May 27th, 1766; 12. Terza, b. Aug. 4th, 1768; 13. Jacob, b. March 18th, 1771; 14. Benjamin, b. Dec. 27th, 1775, m. Sally Willard, (dau. of Aaron and Mary (Smead) Willard) b. May 12th, 1782. Ch. (1) Wealthy, m. Lemnel Gilson of Hartland. Ch. [1] Laura M., m. William H. Labaree, of Charlestown; [2] Lemuel P; [3] Leonard; [4] Harriet P.; (2) Sally, m. George Dorr, Honeoye Falls, N. Y. Ch. [1] Putnam; [2] Marcia; (3) Sciena, m. Luke Allen: Ch. [1] Caroline; [2] Sarah. Mrs Allen now a widow resides in Decatur, Ill. (4) Daniel, m. Elizabeth Jones, lived in Douglass, Conn. d. at Napanock, N. Y. Ch. [1] Lizzie, J. [2] George Israel, b. April 24th, 1860. (5) Zylpha, m. Henry Kimball of Charlestown, home now Springfield, Ill. Ch. living [1] Marcia; [2] Nettie, m. 2nd, Samuel West. (6) Lucetta, m. 1st, Samuel Stevens of Rochester, Ill. Ch. [1] Samuel P., m. 2nd, Samuel West, son of Dea. Benjamin West, b. in Charlestown. Ch. [1] Martha, [2] Samuel, [3] Charles, [4] Lucy. (7) Louisa M., m. James B. Dinsmoor, (see Dunsmoor). (8) Benjamin Willard, b. Sept. 17th, 1821; m. 1st, Feb. 20th, 1849, Mary Rounsevel of

Dalton N. H. Ch. [1] Ella M., b. June 23d, 1851 ; Mrs. Putnam dying he m. 2nd, Oct. 10th, 1854, Ann B. Hamlin (dau. of Ashbel Hamlin) b. Feb. 8th, 1830. Ch. [1] May, b. Apr. 19th, 1861, [2] Willie A. b. July 19th, 1863, [3] Marcia A., b. June 3d, 1865, [4] Edwin, b. June 13th, 1867, [5] Lucy N., b. Nov. 5th, 1868.

II. Ruth, dau. of Seth and Ruth Putnam, m. Peter Labaree and settled in Charlestown. (See Labaree)

III. Seth, jr., the first victim in No. 4 of the Indian war, was killed on the 2nd of May, 1746, under the following circumstances. Some women went out to milk the cows, attended by * Major Josiah Willard and several soldiers as a guard, when some Indians, who were concealed in a barn, fired upon them. None of the others were injured but one shot took fatal effect on Seth Putnam. But, as according to their custom, they sprang to scalp him, the Major and the guard fired on them mortally wounding two of their number when carrying their dying companions with them they made precipitate retreat. The place had suffered from one Indian incursion previously, but up to this period, there had been no loss of life. This event therefore excited anxious forebodings in the minds of the settlers in relation to what was to come, and led them to realize what was the fact that there was to be from that time no safety, not even in the presence of an armed guard. (See page 27.)

IV. Thomas, son of Seth and Ruth Putnam was one of the grantees under New-Hampshire, and was an excellent citizen. He was in Captain Stevens' company in 1750, and became a soldier in the Revolution marching under Captain Abel Walker, to the battle of Bennington from Acworth, of the south part of which town he was then a resident. He was elected Deacon of Mr. Olcott's church in 1766, and held minor offices in the town before 1771, in which year he removed to Acworth.

At Acworth he became the first justice of the peace, appointed in town. He was also the first miller, being both builder and owner of the first grist-mill, in the place. This was sold to Henry Coffin, who was carried off in it, in a time of freshet, and drowned. He was moderator of Acworth, from 1775 to 1779; and one of the selectmen in 1772–73–75–76 and 78. He and his wife, were two of the eight persons who were organized into a church, March 12th, 1773, by Rev.

* Son of Col. Josiah Willard, of Fort Dummer, and his successor in the command of that Post.

Bulkley Olcott of Charlestown, and Rev. George Wheaton of Claremont. He was also its first Deacon.

After remaining in Acworth a few years, he removed once more to Charlestown when he was a second time elected to a Deaconship, in the church still under the ministry of Mr. Olcott. After the death of Mr. Olcott, June 26th, 1793, he was elected by the church May 29th, 1796, its standing moderator—Deacon Putnam died Aug. 20th, 1814, aged 86. Rachel, his wife, died June 12th, 1812, aged 76.

Thomas Putnam m. Rachel Wetherbe, dau. of Captain Ephraim and Joanna (Bellows) Wetherbe, of Charlestown. Their children were, 1. Ephraim, b. Oct. 16th, 1759; d. Oct. 16th, 1769; 2. Rachel, b. Apr. 9th, 1761; m. James Thurbur, St. Johnsbury; Pub. Nov. 1st, 1792; 3. Joanna, b. Dec. 30th, 1763; m. Samuel Willard, son of Joseph and Huldah Willard. (See Willard.)

4. Abijah, b. Jan. 31st, 1765; m. Susannah Durant, Mar. 13th, 1794. Ch. (1) Ephraim, only child b. Aug. 10th, 1794; m. Sept. 24th, 1816, Prudence Graves, (daughter of John and Prudence (Simonds) Graves and widow of Israel Sanderson) b. April 29th, 1790. He died ——— 1875. Ch. [1] Harriet M., b. July, 1817; d. May 23d, 1835, aged 18. [2] Mary Simonds, b. Feb. 14th, 1823; m. in 1851, Albert Kendall, of Strafford, Vt—lives in Cooperstown N. Y.,—has one son, Frank P. [3] James Baker, b. Sept. 24th, 1825; m. Feb. 1849, Elmeda Pike of Marlow, N. H. Resides in Washington, D. C. He has one dau. Anna E., b. in 1852. [4] Caroline W., b. Feb. 22nd, 1830; m. March 20th, 1849, Jonas, (son of David and Deborah Porter of Alstead, N. H.,) b. Jan. 12th, 1829. (See Porter.) Abijah Putnam, the ancestor of this line of the Putnam family, was Deacon of the church for many years, and was an exemplary and trustworthy citizen. He died May 22nd, 1842; his wife Susannah, 1843, aged 75. 5. Abel, (son of Deacon Thomas and Rachel), b. June 29th, 1766; m. Polly Whipple. Ch. (1) John Whipple, b. Jan. 25th, 1804. 6. Hepsy, (dau. of Deacon Thomas and Rachel), d. unmarried.

7. Elisha, (son of Deacon Thomas and Rachel) m. 1791, Mrs. Lydia (Durant) Parker. Ch. (1) Henry, b. Feb. 28th, 1792, settled in Quincy, Mass., and m. Mary Adams of that place. Ch. [1] Mary A., m. Charles F. Willard, son of Roswell and Elizabeth (Taylor) Willard, of Charlestown. [2] Eliza A., m. William Chaplain Willard (brother of Charles F.) [3] Jane B., married Elisha Spear, of Quincy, Mass., all removed west, and lived at one time in Muncie, Ind. Henry Putnam, his wife dying, removed to the neighborhood of Cincinnati,

Ohio, where he married again and died. (2) Nathan P., b. Aug. 23d, 1793; m. Dec. 31st, 1815, Nancy Grinnell. Ch. [1] Charlotte; (see Harvey Hackett) [2] Franklin W., b. Nov. 27th, 1832; m. Sept. 18th, 1861, Rosette Mary Putnam (daughter of John and Valeria (Sever) Putnam) b. May 19th, 1835. Ch. 1* Augusta, b. Dec. 10th, 1869; Frank W. Putnam, was 2nd representative in 1870, and one of the selectmen for the years, 1866–67–75–76; town clerk six years from 1860. (3) Lydia, b. Dec. 10th, 1794; m. Jan. 16th, 1833, Major Jonathan Grout, (See Grout.) (4) Elisha D., b. Feb. 26th, 1797; m. 1817, Nancy Melville, (dau. of Thomas B., and Betsy (Walker) Melville) b. Jan. 18th, 1798. Ch. [1] Frederick E., b. Feb. 11th, 1818; removed to Muncie, Indiana, Oct. 19th, 1838, where he m. May 20th, 1841, Susan J. (dau. of Col. Benjamin and Ann Sawyer, of Saratoga Co., N. Y.) Ch. 1* Eliza A., b. April 28th, 1842; d. Aug. 6th, 1842; 2* George Stedman, b. Oct. 3d, 1843; d. July 1845; 3* Mary Frederick, b. June 9th, 1846; m. June 14th, 1866, John M. Kirby, son of Thomas and Sarah Kirby, three children, Thomas P., Ada and Susie. 4* Margaret Elizabeth, b. April 5th, 1852; m. Edward Olcott (see Olcott.) [2] Henry, (son of Elisha) b. March 23d, 1820; m. Elizabeth Wellington—died in Charlestown, March 20th, 1860—one daughter, Nancy. [3] Edward, (son of Elisha) b. March 29th, 1822, m. Lois Swain of Woodstock, Vt. [4] Elizabeth, b. Oct. 7th, 1825; d. Dec. 29th, 1826. [5] George M., b. Oct. 29th, 1827; m. Mary Ann Parker, at Washington D. C., d. at Glenn's Falls, N. Y., July 15th, 1864; Ch. Laura, b. Nov. 19th, 1856; Anna, b. Dec. 15th, 1860. [6] William Francis, b. Oct. 31st, 1830; m. Celinda M. Thomas, at Chicago, Ill., d. in Washington D. C., April 30th, 1868; [7] Elizabeth A., b. March 19th, 1833. (See Edward Thompson.)

Elisha D. Putnam, whose descendants are given above, b. 1797—enlisted on the 1st of March, 1813—a musician in Capt. James Pratt's company, 21st Regiment of Infantry, and was discharged at Sackett's Harbor, May 24th, 1815. He was wounded at Sackett's Harbor, and on that account his name was placed on the pension list roll, of the Massachusetts agency, at the rate of eight dollars per month. His pension commenced May 21st, 1815, and was continued till his death, May 1st, 1864. He died at the residence of his son Francis, in Washington, D. C. His father, Elisha Putnam, who enlisted at the same time, died in the army.

(5) Susanna, b. March 3d, 1799; m. John L. Bowman, of Royal-

ton, Vt. (6) Rachel, b. March 14th, 1801; m. Feb. 29th, 1824, Samuel Hurlburt, of Dalton, N. H. (7) Asahel, b. Dec. 18th, 1803; died early. (8) Patty, d. in infancy. (9) Lavina, m. 1st, Sept. 28th, 1824, Joseph Dill, and removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where she had four children—all now dead; m. 2nd, Gen. James Burns, of Stoyestown, Penn., to which place she removed; d. a few years ago. Mrs. Lydia (Durant) Putnam, m. for her 3d husband, in Dec. 1816, Samuel S. West; both d. in Columbia, Ohio. 8. Seth, m. Feb. 1805, Jane K. Hall, of Acworth. 9. Ephraim, b. June 9th, 1770, never married. Children of Dea. Thomas and Rachel Putnam, b. in Acworth. 10. Martha, m. John Hackett. 11. Dorothy. 12. Asa.

V. Timothy and Susanna (Badger) Putnam. Ch. 1. Timothy, jr., b. Oct. 4th, 1760; m. Sarrh Hewit, published Oct. 4th, 1778. Their children, (1) Sarah, b. at Langdon (in Charlestown then) Nov. 4th, 1779; m. Joseph Courier and died Apr. 18th, 1814. (2) Timothy 3d, b. July 13th, 1781; m. in 1801, (published Aug. 23d,) Betsy Dickey Hall, of Charlestown; died Feb. 13th, 1834; settled in Ludlow, Vt., had 12 children. (3) Abraham, b. July 27th, 1783; m. Sarah Gill, of Springfield, Vt., had 12 children b. in Springfield. (4) Samuel, b. July 18th, 1785; m. 1815, Eliza Southard. Ch. [1] Eliza Jane, b. Aug. 1816, m. Prentice P. Bowen. (See Bowen). [2] Samuel, jr., b. May 24th, 1817; m., June 6th, 1860, Annette Minard, (dau. of Wm. and Ann (Glover) Minard.) Ch. 1* Samuel Wesley, b. Dec. 11th, 1861. 2* Aaron S. b. March 10th, 1864. 3* Alice, b. Apr. 17th, 1866. 4* J. Lyman, b. July 10th, 1873. [3] James, b. May 25th, 1819; m. Oct. 31st, 1855, Susan R. Dinsmore, (dau. of Ingalls K., and Susan (Holden) Dinsmore of Alstead.) Ch. 1* Susan M., b. Sept. 8th, 1856. 2* Carlie E., b. Oct. 2d, 1858. 3* Fred I., b. Feb. 23d, 1864. [4] Parthena, b. Oct. 3d, 1823; m. May 15th, 1842, Gilman Bowen, (see Bowen.) [5] Lucinda, b. Nov. 8th, 1825; d. unmarried. [6] Caroline, b. Apr. 1827; d. unmarried. (5) Betsy, b. May 3d, 1788; m. Nov. 17th, 1808, Levi Spencer and had 9 children b. in C. (See Spencer.) (6) Olive, b. Feb. 5th, 1791; d. Apr. 5th, 1791. (7) Polly, b. May 27th, 1792; m. William Stoddard, of Springfield, Vt., removed to Cleveland, Ohio. (8) Olive, b. Feb. 7th, 1794; m. Dec. 7th, 1817, Nathan White, Springfield, Vt., had 8 children.

(9) Dea. Moses Putnam, b. Oct. 12th, 1796; m. 1st, March 30th, 1825, Amanda Holden, of Langdon, b. Aug. 21st, 1797. Ch. [1] Edmund H., b. Nov. 19th, 1825; d. Dec. 27th, 1825. [2] Edmund H., b. Aug. 29th, 1827; m. Feb. 22nd, 1853, Elizabeth H. Tutherly,

b. April 22nd, 1829. Ch. 1* Lizzie M. b. Jan. 14th, 1856. [3] Malvina A., b. July 20th, 1829; m. April 27th, 1858, Horace A. Corbin, b. Apr. 16th, 1829; resides in Union City Mich. (See Ezbond Corbin). [4] Jannette A., b. Aug. 2nd, 1832; m. Oct. 11th, 1862, Otis W. Burton. Resides in Union City, Mich. [5] Harriet R., b. June 8th, 1838; d. Jan. 22nd, 1860. Mrs. Amanda (Holden) Putnam, d. Oct. 16th, 1862, and Dea. Putnam m. 2nd, Mrs. Esther L. Twitchell, Apr. 18th, 1867. Dea. Moses Putnam was first selectman for the years 1833–34 and 36 and for many years held the office of Deacon in the Evangelical Congregational Church, the ordinances of which he was always ready to support to the extent of his ability. He died Feb. 9th, 1872.

(10) Dea. John Putnam, b. June 24th, 1799: m. Valeria A. Seaver. Ch. [1] John, jr., b. Jan. 28th, 1829; m., Oct. 2nd, 1854, Rebecca, (dau. of Sandford and Rosalinda (Reckard) Winter). Ch. 1* George, b. Feb. 2nd, 1856. John, jr. d. Aug. 15th, 1858. His wife d. 1859. [2] Valeria Annette, b. June 17th, 1833; m., 1st, Sept. 18th, 1860, George Bond; m., 2nd, Oct. 30th, 1872, William Daggett: [3] Rosette Mary, b. May 19th, 1835; m., Sept. 18th, 1860, Franklin W. Putnam. Ch. 1* Augusta, b. Dec. 10th, 1869, (see Frank W. Putnam); [4] Wesley D., b. Nov. 16th, 1840; m., Nov. 16th, 1863, Mary J. Parks. Ch. 1* Mary Belle. b. Feb. 3d, 1865. Dea. John Putnam, (John, 2nd, as he was called) was 1st Selectman in 1847 and held the office of Deacon in the Church connected with the South Parish Society for many years. He d. Sept. 3d, 1865. Mrs. Putnam d. July 31st, 1871.

(11) Oliver Putnam, b. June 5th, 1802; m., March 10th, 1830, Catherine Dunsmoor (dau. of John and Polly (Sartell) Dunsmoor) b. Jan. 14th, 1806. Ch. [1] Charles, b. Jan. 8th, 1831; m. Sarah Graves, Oct. 26th, 1865. Ch. 1* Katherine A., b. Aug. 14th, 1866; 2* Oliver, b. June 18th, 1869; [2] Henry D., b. Apr. 25th, 1834; m., May 1st, 1856, Adeline M. Reed. Ch. 1* Jennie N., b. May 27th, 1858; 2* Arthur O., b. Nov. 5th, 1859. Henry D. Putnam was a true and tried soldier in the War of the Rebellion, and died in the service of his country at Baton Rouge, La., July 28th, 1863. [3] William D., b. Dec. 13th, 1834; m. Elmira Sartwell, May 1st, 1856. Ch. 1* Frank S., b. Oct. 23d, 1856; 2* Stella E., b. Dec. 2nd, 1859; d. Oct. 27th, 1863; 3* Emma S., b. Oct. 20th, 1863; 4* Willie H., b. July 16th, 1866; 5* Ada M., b. July 31st, 1869; 6* Grace M., b. July 31st, 1872; [4] Timothy Putnam, b. June 16th, 1837; d. Apr. 7th, 1839; [5] Mary E., b. June 25th,

WILLIAM A. [illegible]D.

1839; d. Sept. 21st, 1839; [6] Catherine J., b. Sept. 15th, 1845; m. Alvah Charles Way, (see Way) [7] Mary E., b. July 5th, 1848; m. Charles Sparrow, July 25th, 1870 (see Sparrow); [8] Lucy D., b. July 17th, 1850; m. Parker R. Wood, Apr. 4th, 1874; resides in California. (12) Joseph Putnam. b, Nov. 16th, 1804; m. Sally Putnam, of Ludlow, Vt.; settled in Springfield, Vt.; had seven children; (13) Benjamin, twin brother of Joseph, d. Aug. 6th, 1808; (14) Susanna, b. June 30th, 1809; m.; Dec. 20th, 1826, Joseph Smart, b. in Concord, N. H., (see Smart.)

2. Samuel, (2nd child of Timothy and Susanna (Badger) Putnam) b. June 14th, 1762; m., Nov. 1789, Ruth Spencer. Ch. (1) Roswell, b. Nov. 13th, 1790; (2) Horace, b. July 7th, 1793; (3) Alpheus, b. Aug. 29th, 1795; (4) Orran. b. Sept. 6th, 1797; (5) Jeremy. b. Sept. 3d, 1799; (6) Luke, b. May 2nd, 1802; the last three were b. in Weathersfield, Vt.; 3. John. (3d child of Timothy and Susanna (Badger) Putnam) b. June 4th, 1764; m. Catherine ———. Ch. (1) Mary, b. Oct. 29th, 1786; (2) Catherine, b. Jan. 12th, 1789; m., March, 1807, Jabez Beckwith; 4. Experience, b. Feb. 3d, 1766; d. May 27th, 1844; 5. Sarah, b. June 14th, 1768; m., 1789, Luther Spencer; 6. Bailey, b. May 13th, 1770; m., March 5th, 1795, Anna Bailey. Ch. (1) Roselana, b. March 4th, 1797; (2) Hiram, b. Mar. 27th, 1798; (3) Guy, b. June 11th, 1800; (4) Benjamin; 7. David, b. June 7th, 1772.

Robert Rand, (son of Robert and Hepsabeth Rand, of Middletown, Ct.) b. Oct, 1st, 1777; m. 1804, Laura Wheeler (dau. of Moses and Pamela Wheeler, of Charlestown) b. Oct. 31st, 1784. Mr. Rand d. in Charlestown, Dec. 6th, 1853; Mrs. Rand d. May 13th, 1875. Mr. Rand came to town in 1799, and took up his residence at North Charlestown, where the remainder of his life was passed. He became a successful merchant—was a useful citizen and an upright and honorable man. Both his house and store were on the road leading from Charlestown to Unity. The place is a very pleasant one, and is still in the possession of the family. Ch. I. Samuel, b. Jan. 14th, 1806; d. Sept. 28th, 1868; m. 1st, Electa Norton; m. 2nd, Mary Norton; Ch. 1. Robert N., m. Hannah Shelters; Ch. (1) Electa Marion; (2) Sarah A.; (3) Curtis P. II. Eliza, b. Sept. 23d, 1808; d. Sept. 17th, 1836; m. Philip C. Rand. III. Robert W., b. Jan. 28th, 1810; m. 1st, Susan Smith; m. 2nd, Mary Gibbs. Ch. 1. Laura J.; 2. Susan. IV. George, b. Apr. 2nd, 1812; d. 1812. V. William A., b. March 22nd, 1814; d. Dec. 29th, 1864. He represented the town of Charlestown in

the Legislature in 1848–49 and was 1st selectman in 1852–53–54–55 and 56. The holding of which positions show him to have been a very reputable citizen. VI. Lucia A., b. Apr. 11th, 1816 m. Philip C. Rand. Ch. Sarah S. VII. D. Curtis, b. Feb. 1st, 1820; m. Stella A. Wadhams. Ch. 1. Lucy A. 2. Philip C.; 3. Lucia A. 4. C. Mortimer. 5. Samuel. VIII. Jane S., b. Nov. 13th, 1821; m. George Smith. Ch. Robert R. IX. Sarah P., b. Jan. 15th, 1824. X. Catherine H., b. Apr. 23d, 1827; m. James Carnahan. Ch. 1. J. Curtis. 2. Laura R. 3. William H. 4. George A. 5. Alma B. 6. Frederic H. 7. Frank B.

Isaac Randall (son of John and Jerusha Randall) b. Nov. 8th, 1795, in Langdon; m. Lydia Conn, b. Oct. 26th, 1794, in Rockingham, Vt., and settled in Charlestown. Isaac Randall d. in 1841, his wife, June 3d, 1874. Ch. I. Eliza, b. Apr. 7th, 1819; d. 1840. II. Mary, b. Nov. 25th, 1820; m. 1st, Livermore Mack—had three children, one living; m. 2nd, William Kendricks, and removed to California. III. Lewis, b. Sept. 25th, 1822; m. Lucinia Watkins—lives in Brookline, Mass., has had two children, one living. IV. George, b. Dec. 16th, 1824; m. Aurora Mehitable Butters—lives in Northfield, Vt.; two children. V. Isaac, jr., b. Apr. 21st, 1827; m. Mary Ann Joyce, of Northfield; lives in Springfield, Mass. VI. Lydia, b. May 22nd, 1831; m. 1st, Ransom Merrill, of North Charlestown; one child, George, b. Jan. 21st, 1855; m. 2nd. John Adams (see Adams). VII. Jerusha, b. Apr. 5th, 1853; m. James D. Cheever, lives in Surry, N. H.; has three children.

John Reckard settled in Charlestown in 1798. He had previously m. Sally Chamberlain. Ch. I. Sally, m. William Dunsmoor; she d. after having two children. II. Rebecca, became the 2nd wife of William Dunsmoor. III. Mary, m. James Carriel (see Carriel). IV. Rosalinda, m. Sandford Winter (see Winter). V. Orilla, m. Elihu Rancesville—lived in Unity, had four children, two sons, and two daughters. VI. Peter, d. in infancy.

William Redfield. The family may be traced back for five generations. He was son of William and Susannah (Rockwell) Redfield, of Middletown, Conn. His father b. Aug. 9th, 1725, entered very early upon a seafaring life. He was however, during several years of the Revolutionary war, engaged as a non-commissioned officer in the Connecticut Militia in which he faithfully served his country, and at the termination of the war was honorably discharged. (His grand-son has in his posession the original warrant creating him a Sergeant.) After

the war he went to sea again as master of a vessel and was lost near Bermuda while comparatively a young man. He left a widow and two children—Mehitabel, b., in 1781 and who d. in 1804, and William, the subject of this memoir. His widow lived with her son in Charlestown, and died at a very advanced age.

The grandfather of William Redfield, also named William, was b. Dec. 5th, 1727. He too was a sea captain and resident of Middletown, Conn., where he died, at a very advanced age, in the year 1813, leaving four sons, all of whom subsequently followed the seas. He lived on what was then called High Street and his house and garden occupied part of the site of the Wesleyan University. In 1777 he was appointed Commissary of the troops raised by Connecticut for the war. He is said to have been a very genial man, a great reader and cultivator of fine fruit. He had eight brothers and four sisters, all of whom he survived.

William Redfield's great-grandfather was Theophilus Redfield, of Killingworth, Conn., b. in 1632; d. in 1759. He left a family of thirteen children, nine boys and four girls, all of whom married and left families, and from whom nine-tenths of all the Redfields in the country are descended.

William Redfield's great-great-grandfather was James Redfield, the name in his day often written Redfin. He was probably born in New-London, Conn., about 1646; m. in New-Haven, and lived afterwards in both Saybrook and Fairfield. He is supposed to have died about 1723.

William Redfield's great-great-great-grandfather bore the name of William. In his time the surname was variously written Redfin, Redfyn, and Redfyne and perhaps other ways. He was probably one of the early emigrants from England to the Province of Massachusetts. He first located on Charles River where Cambridge now stands, but after a time removed from there to Brewster's Neck, near New-London, Conn., where he died in 1662, leaving one son and three daughters.

William Redfield, b. in Middletown, Conn., Apr. 19th, 1784; m., Dec. 10th, 1808, Sally Dejean, (dau. of Philip and Sallie (Fosdick) Dejean) b. Jan. 19th, 1789. Her father was a Lieutenant in the French army and held the office of vice-consul at the port of New-London, Conn., a place which then had considerable trade. (See Dr. Pelouse.) Their children were I. Justus Starr, b., in Wallingford, Conn., Jan. 2nd, 1810; m., 1st, 1835, Elizabeth C. Hall, who d. Aug. 13th, 1842, leaving one son, Justus S., b., in New-York City, Aug. 3d, 1842; d. Aug. 30th, 1862. m., 2nd, 1850, Elizabeth Jones, by whom he also had

one child, Augustus Sidney Doane, b. Jan, 23d, 1852. She died in Lucca, Italy, in 1864, and he m., 3d, in 1871, Susan F. Reed, his present wife. Justus Starr Redfield left Charlestown for Boston in 1823, where he worked four years at stereotyping, then comparatively a new business. At the end of this time he accompanied his employer to New-York City where he remained with him till he was one and twenty. Having thoroughly learned his business he went into it, in 1831, for himself. This, with printing, bookselling and publishing he pursued in the city for thirty years with varying success, when, in 1861, he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln U. S. Consul to one of the Italian ports, and went to his post Jan. 1st, 1862, where, after remaining four years, he resigned and came home. His residence is now (Jan. 1876) on a fruit farm near Burlington, N. J.

II. Mehitable Hamlin, b. in Weathersfield, Vt., Nov. 3d, 1811; went to Boston in 1832, where she m. Henry A. Sanborn and remained several years—from Boston she removed to New-York and in 1843 to Greensboro, Alabama, where she d. Jan. 22nd, 1870. Mrs. Sanborn so commended herself to the citizens of Greensboro by her care of the sick and general Christian benevolence that when she died all the stores and places of public resort were closed and the whole town turned out, both white and black to follow her remains to the grave. One thing that so attached the people to her was, that she had been one of the kindest and most efficient nurses in the army at Richmond. Her sister, Sarah F., who was next younger than herself, was an equally efficient nurse at Fortress Munroe at the same time.*

Children of Henry A. and Mehitable Sanborn: 1. Achsah Maria French, b. Dec. 19th, 1833; d. May 1860; 2. William Henry, b. Jan. 26th, 1836; resides at Greensboro, Ala., of which place he is postmast-

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After the close of the war Mrs Mehitable (Redfield) Sanborn, with her daughter Eugenie, visited her friends at North Charlestown. Though much changed, yet still the same genteel and lovely woman that she was when young. She informed the writer of this note that many of the citizens of Greensboro were in the army of the Confederated States, and that there was a great want of good nurses at Richmond and that at the earnest solicitation of her neighbors, she went to Richmond and there cared for the sick and wounded, and gave consolation to the dying—here are two sisters of charity, from North Charlestown, one in Richmond the other at Fortress Munroe, both engaged in the same humane acts; the latter still lives; the former has passed away—a blessing to her neighbors and by her neighbors blessed. It is to be hoped the citizens of Greensboro, Green Co., Ala., will cause the myrtle to twine around her tombstone, the rose bush—red, white and blue—to blend over her grave in age succeeding age. H. METCALF.

er, (1875): 3. Theodore Augustus, b. Dec. 10th, 1837; d. Jan. 26th, 1838; 4. Elizabeth Redfield, b. Nov. 6th, 1839; m. Richard Andrews July, 1860; 5. Justus Redfield, b. Jan. 23d, 1841; d. March 31st, 1842; 6. Franklin Dejean, b. Sept. 21st, 1844; d. May 12th, 1845; 7. Eugenie Mortimer, b. Jan. 9th, 1847; 8. Joseph Gould, b. Feb. 27th, 1849; d. June 28th, 1849.

III. Sarah Fosdick, b., in Charlestown, N. H., Jan. 3d, 1814; educated herself for a school teacher and taught school several terms in town, afterwards followed her older brother and sister to Boston, where, becoming acquainted with Osgood Eaton she married him in Sept. 1833. They lived in Boston about twenty years, in which place the following children were born to them: 1. Edward Osgood, b. June 16th, 1835; died 1866. It is said that his musical acquirements were remarkable, but he died before securing any very permanent fame. 2. William Redfield, b. Feb. 3d, 1838; d. Apr. 24th, 1859. He d. in South America. 3. Mary Elizabeth, b. March 1st, 1843; m. in 1867, at Fortress Munroe, Wm. Boughton, and d. in 1868; 4. Emily Frances, b. July 19th, 1845; m. Capt. James Tomkins, U. S. A.; 5. Eliza Buckminster, b. Sept. 18th, 1855.

On the breaking out of the war with the confederate states, Mr. Osgood Eaton received an appointment of Civil Engineer, at Fortress Monroe, to which he with his family removed in 1861, and died there in 1864. Mrs. Eaton still resides there with her youngest daughter.*

IV. William Dobson (son of William and Sallie (Dejean) Redfield,) b. in Charlestown, July 3d, 1816. When fifteen years of age, he left Charlestown for New York city, to learn the stereotyping business with his brother. This business he continued for several years, when he turned his attention to wood engraving, taking lessons of J. A. Adams, one of the noted engravers of those days. He rose rapidly in the art, and has left some very fine specimens of his skill. But his early death prevented his reaching that eminence in his profession, to which

* Fortress Monroe, during the war, it will be remembered, was in part occupied as a hospital for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers. Mrs. Eaton living just outside the fort, devoted a great deal of her time to nursing these poor boys, so sadly in need of a mother's care in their dire extremity; and some are alive and well to-day, who, but for the nursing she gave them, might now be in their graves. Standing by the bedside of many a dying New England boy, ministering to his comfort, she has received the last words and messages, for mothers and friends, at home, all of which were always faithfully transmitted, and Mrs. Eaton has reaped a rich harvest of thanks, from many a broken-hearted mother, for the care and attention, bestowed upon a dying son.

had he lived, he would have undoubtedly attained. He married in 1837, Mary Cassidy of Brooklyn, N. Y., but died childless in March, 1838. V. Susan Waterman, b. Aug. 15th, 1819; removed with her brother's family from Charlestown to New York city, in 1834; in 1841 m. Capt. Moses Adams, shipmaster of West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard. One son was born of this marriage, March 6th, 1842, and Mrs. Adams died in the December following. The son, Edward R. Adams, d. of yellow fever, in a South American Port, in 1873. VI. Kezia Converse, b. Sept. 2nd, 1821; m. Oct. 6th, 1841, Augustus D Porter, a merchant tailor, of New York city. Their residence is now in (1875) in Brooklyn. Ch. 1. Charles Augustus, b. Aug. 1st, 1843; d. July 20th, 1853; 2. William Redfield, b. Nov. 15th, 1845; 3. Ella Maria, b. July 27th, 1851; 4. Charles Augustus, b. March 10th, 1853. VII. Edward Pelouze, b. Oct. 6th, 1823; d. 1831; VIII. Mary Ann, b. May 21st, 1826; m. in 1846, Frederick G. Pope, at that time, by trade, a mason, Boston, Mass. Ch. 1. Elizabeth C., b. March 10th, 1847; 2. Martha Ager, b. March 12th, 1855; 3. William Chipman, time of birth not ascertained. IX. John H., b. March 19th, 1829; d. 1829; X. Eliza H., b. July 2nd, 1831; d. 1831; XI. Ellen Maria, b. July 2nd, 1833; m. in 1854, William W. Chipman, a mason of Boston, Mass. Ch. 1. Ella Elizabeth, b. Sept. 13th, 1855; 2. William Redfield, b, Jan. 11th, 1860.

William Redfield, whose children and grandchildren are given above, came to Charlestown, from Weathersfield, Vt., in 1812, with his wife, and two children. Nine other children were born to him in Charlestown, before leaving town for New York, in 1834. He is described as "an exceedingly amiable and industrious man, and one who was highly respected by all his neighbors." He died in the city of New York, in 1838, aged 54 years. His widow lived till 1872, and died in Boston, where she had lived for many of the later years, of her life. Horace Metcalf, Esq., to whom I am indebted for these records of the Redfield family, says of her, "Mrs. Redfield was a remarkable woman. Her father was French, and her mother American, and she inherited striking peculiarities from both of them. Few women even among New England mothers, can offer a brighter record than the history of her life affords. It might be very well supposed that to bring into the world, feed and clothe the large family she had to work for, would be work enough for one woman; but, in addition to that, for weeks and months upon a stretch she has done her full day's work at spinning flax or wool, or other woman's work of the time, and

many and many has been the night that her spinning-wheel has been heard humming at eleven o'clock—hours after all the rest of the family were in bed and asleep." Nor was she any less diligent and exemplary, in her Christian life. She experienced religion when quite young, and united with the church, of which she ever afterwards continued a most active member. Said her minister in Boston, in his address at her funeral, "For over thirty years, has Mrs. Redfield been a bright and shining light to the younger members of this church to whom she has seemed almost a mother," and then recurring to his personal experience, he continued, "To me she has been equally a spiritual helper; for when I have missed her earnest countenance from her accustomed place in church, I have felt as though something was wanting, and I was not at home, and as though my sermon from the want of her presence, had lost not only a portion of its inspiration, but of its power."

Howard and Charlotte (Minor) Reed, (Pub. Feb. 28th, 1790.) Ch. I. Hannah, b. May 5th, 1791; II. Charlotte, b. Mar. 18th, 1793.

Edward and Sophia (Hubbard) Reed, m. Apr. 8th, 1813; Ch. I. Roswell Hunt, b. April 19th, 1819; II. Edward Loggie, b. Nov. 24th, 1820; III. Horace Hall, b. Sept. 25th, 1822; IV. Lewis Hubbard, b. March 2nd, 1825. Mr. Reed was from Scotland—removed to Dalton, N. H.

Samuel and Esther Remington, Ch. I. William, b. May 14th, 1773; II. Samuel, b. Nov. 30th, 1777; III. Esther, b. Sept. 21st, 1786. (See Soldiers in Rev.)

Jedidiah Rice, m. Nov. 30th, 1783, Jemima Hastings, (dau. of Sylvanus and Jemima (Willard) Hastings,) b. Jan. 29th, 1750. (See Hastings.) Ch. I. Edmund, b. Mar. 22nd, 1784; II. Willard, b. Nov. 18th, 1786—removed to Northfield, Vt., left eight children. Mr. Rice was a soldier in the Revolution, and marched to Quebec, in 1776, under Captain Abel Walker.

The following agreement between Capt. John Willard, Sen., and Jemima Hastings, afterwards Mrs. Rice, will be interesting not only as showing one trait in the character of Mr. Willard, but as illustrating that a spirit of badinage existed in the days of our fathers, as well as at the present time.

A Bond.

To all persons whom it may concern. That it is agreed between John Willard of Charlestown, in the county of Cheshire and Province of New-Hampshire, Gentleman, and Mrs. Jemima Hastings of the

town, county and Povince, aforesaid. The conditions of said agreement as follows, viz. that if the said Jemima Hastings do actually joyne in wedlock with Mr. Jedidiah Rice of Charlestown, aforesaid by the 24th, day of July next ensuing, the said John Willard doth by these presents, promise to give unto the said Jemima, a good and well made side saddle, to be covered with red or green plush, as a present, and in case of failure, said Jemima Hastings to give unto said John Willard, a good checked linen shirt, or the value thereof to his acceptance, in witness whereof we have set our hands This 24th day of March, Anno Domini, 1777.

JOHN WILLARD.
JEMIMA HASTINGS.

Witness, { TIM CURTIS, ABIGAIL FARWELL.

The title *Mrs.* employed in the bond, was then the style of addressing grown up unmarried ladies. It appears from the record of her marriage, that Jemima had to give Mr. Willard the "checked linen shirt."

JOHN ROBERTSON b. June 25th, 1778; m. Dec. 27th, 1798, Polly Clendening, b. Nov. 6th, 1774. Ch. I. Roswell, b. Nov. 16th, 1799; m. 1st, Mary Williams, (dau. of W. H. and Abigail (Robinson) Williams of Newfane, Vt.) Ch. 1. Sarah Elizabeth, b. at Bellows Falls, Dec. 11th, 1831; m. at South Charlestown, Jan. 19th, 1853, Hezekiah Luke Robinson—died at Waterloo, Province of Quebec, April 2nd, 1868. (See Louisa, under Richard Robertson.) Roswell Robertson, m. 2nd, Sarah Williams. Ch. 2. Roswell W., b. Sept. 3d, 1839; m. March 25th, 1862, Helen M. Humphrey (dau. of Royal and Eliza (Morse) Humphrey,) b. May 9th, 1840—He was 3rd selectman in 1872, 2nd in 1873, 1st in 1874–75. Roswell Robertson married 3d, March 8th, 1841, Abby W. Taylor, (dau. of Arad and Hannah L. (Robinson) Taylor), b. in Newfane, Nov. 28th, 1821. II. Betsy, b. May 2nd, 1801; m. William Blake of Bellows Falls—resides in Greenfield, Mass. III. John b. May 1st, 1805 – removed West—not heard from—supposed to have been killed by the Indians. IV. Russell, b. May 6th, 1807, m. Feb. 5th, 1837, Louisa M. Holton, b. Sept. 27th, 1815. Ch. 1. Richard R., b. Nov. 17th, 1836; m. June 20th, 1868, Mary Ann Ward, of North Charlestown. One child, Abbie Mellville, b. Mar. 10th, 1869; 2. Maria L., b. Oct. 15th, 1840; m. J. W. Hodgkins, Aug. 27th, 1867. (See Hodgkins.) Resides in Atlantic, Iowa. Ch. (1) Russell, b. June 17th, 1868; (2) John Edward, b.

Oct. 3d, 1871; 3. William Blake b. Apr. 15th, 1842; d. Sept. 17th, 1870; (see soldiers in War of the Rebellion.) 4. Abby F., b. Oct. 8th, 1843; m. Aug. 6th, 1861, Thomas R. Melville, (see Melville.) 5. Sarah, b. Jan. 20th, 1846; m. Oct. 30th, 1870, Willam H. Voorhies. One child, Mary Louisa, b. Sept. 11th, 1871. 6. George H., b. Feb. 2nd, 1849; m. Nov. 27th, 1871, Martha Ann Chatterton, b. May 3d, 1852; one child, George Chatterton, b. Sept. 16th, 1872.

V. Richardson, b. May, 14th, 1809; m. Oct. 13th, 1835, Maria Silsby, (dau. of Isaac and Anna (Langley) Silsby,) b. June 17th, 1812; Ch. 1. Mary, b. Jan. 6th, 1837; 2. Emily b. Feb. 14th, 1839; m. Oct. 23d, 1861, John Henry Bradbury, (son of John and Rebecca (Boardman) Bradbury, of Newburyport, Mass.,) b. Dec. 9th, 1827. Ch. (1) Harriet Rebecca, b. Sept. 11th, 1862; (2) Mary Robertson, b. Dec. 22nd, 1864; (3) John Henry, b. March 26th, 1866; (4) Richard Robertson, b. Dec. 6th, 1875; 3. Louisa, b. Jan. 25th, 1841; m. Hezekiah Luke Robinson, Nov. ——, 1874—resided in Montreal, Canada. I give from "The Churchman," the following:

OBITUARY.

Entered into rest, on Friday, March 31st, 1876, in her 35th year, LOUISA ROBINSON, wife of H. Luke Robinson, of Montreal, Canada, and daughter of Richardson and Maria Robertson, of Charlestown, N. H.

The last sad rites of Holy Church took place on the 2nd of April, the Fifth Sunday in Lent, from her own parish church, in Charlestown, which she loved so well.

Endeared to many from her childhood, her memory and influence will long remain fresh in our hearts and lives. Full of life and hope, she had ever a cheering word, winning the love of all, particularly of children. In the duties to which God called her in this life, she was a shining example of faithfulness.

And as we gather round her grave, so dear to all her friends, we can indeed bless God for her example, and pray Him to grant us grace so to follow, that with her we may be partakers of His heavenly kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

4. Esther, b. Oct. 24th, 1844; 5. John, b. March 22nd, 1847—graduated at the Theological Seminary, of Nashotah, Wisconsin, and entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church; is now (Sept. 1875,) in Europe. Richardson Robertson Esq., the record of whose family is above given, from 1843 to 1868, was the gentlemanly proprietor and

landlord, of the Robertson House, in Charlestown—now known as the Eagle Hotel. He still (1875,) continues business in C., as the keeper of an extensive Flour and Grain store.

Dr. Joseph Roby, m. 1st, Relief Curtis. Ch. I. Relief Curtis b. April 12th, 1804; d. Aug. 21st, 1813; II. Abigail b. May 24th, 1805; d. May 3d, 1817; III. Jane, b. Aug. 18th, 1806; d. Nov. 14th, 1806. Mrs. Roby, d. Dec. 4th, 1806. He m. 2nd, Oct. 18th, 1807, Lucy Park. Ch. IV. John Swift, b. Aug. 31st, 1808; V. Joseph, b. Nov. 23d, 1810; VI. Jane, b. March 19th, 1813; d. Jan. 4th, 1822; VII. and VIII. Ephraim Curtis and Charles William, twins, b. May 21st, 1815. Dr. Roby, d. Aug. 21st, 1818. (See Physicians.)

Alanson P. Rockwood, (son of Perley and Prudence (Ward), Rockwood of Upton, Mass.,) b. Aug. 2nd, 1824; m. Sept. 10th, 1843, Maria Fisk, (dau. of Elisha and Hannah (Forbush) Fisk, also of Upton); b. March 9th, 1827. Ch. I. Regina, b. in Upton, Sept. 3d, 1844. II. Lelia A., b. in Upton, Nov. 25th, 1847. The family came to Charlestown, Jan., 1860.

Lemuel Rogers, (son of Lemuel and Fanny (Putnam) Rogers) of Claremont, b. April 22nd, 1827; m. July 9th, 1850, Sarah Ann Willard, (dau. of George and Orinda Young (Wolfe) Willard) b. June 28th, 1832 (see Willard). Ch. I. Leland G., b. March 28th, 1852; d. Sept. 24th the same year. II. An infant daughter, b. Aug. 1st, 1856; d. Sept. 23d, 1856. III. Alvin Willard, b. Feb. 23d, 1860. IV. An infant son, b. June 29th, 1863; d. July 23d, same year.

Lemuel Royce is said to have been the last survivor of the Revolutionary soldiers, originally belonging to Charlestown. At the time of the battle of Bennington, he was a member of Capt. Abel Walker's company, but enlisted Feb. 4th, 1778, into Capt. Isaac Farwell's, in which he continued nearly if not quite through the war. He was fond of telling in his advanced age of the battles in which he had been engaged, and appears to have been proud of having been selected as one of the guards at the execution of Major Andre, whose gentlemanly bearing and courage filled him with such admiration that he named one of his children after him. I have been unable to obtain a record either of his death or his marriage. I have gathered from aged persons the following names of his children. I. Lemuel, jr. II. Lorenzo. III. Andrew. IV. Darius. V. Anna, who m. Zachariah Lawrence, Jan. 23d, 1806. VI. Andre. VII. Anson. The order of births of the above, is not certain. Lemuel jr., m. Eunice Hoadley (Published Dec. 26th, 1802). Ch. 1. Alford, b. March 30th, 1804; 2. Sophia,

b. May 8th, 1806; m. Ebenezer Pike, Dec. 4th, 1823; 3. Francis, b. Apr. 22nd, 1808; 4. Mary, b. June 6th, 1810; 5. Edwin, b. July 22nd, 1813; 6. Lucretia, b. June 30th, 1815; 7. Calvin, b. Aug. 30th, 1817; 8. Ethel; 9. Orville; 10. Jane.

Lorin Henry Royce, (son of Amasa B. and Alice C. (Spaulding) Royce) b. in Sharon, Vt., July 26th, 1841; m. in Woodstock, Vt., Dec. 31st, 1863, Julia Minerva Lull, b. in Pomfret, Vt., Sept. 25th, 1844. Ch. Mark Wallace, b. in Springfield, Vt., Nov. 6th, 1865—settled as a merchant in Charlestown, Aug. 1867.

Simon Rumrill, b. July 1st, 1767, in New Ipswich, N. H., was one of fifteen children; m. Jan. 1790, Joanna Kemp, and removed to Charlestown the April following. Ch. I. Stephen, b. Jan. 14th, 1791; m. and settled in Northfield, Vt. II. Abigail, b. May 23d, 1793. III. Lois, b. June 1795; m. Isaac Smith who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and removed from town. IV. Isaac, b. Sept. 15th, 1797; m. Tryphena Hodgman and settled in Springfield, Vt. V. Rachel, scalded and died, aged about 2 years. Simon Rumrill m. 2nd, Jan. 1800, Hannah Perry. Ch. by 2nd wife; I. Benjamin, b. Oct. 6th, 1800. m. Feb. 17th, 1825, Mary Garfield, and removed to Springfield, Vt. II. Hannah. b. June 18th, 1802; m. Cyrus Garfield, Jan. 1825; removed in 1827 to Springfield. III. Levi, b. Sept. 29th 1804; m. Jan. 25th, 1826, Ursula Garfield—settled in Charlestown, in 1833. Ch. 1. Anna, b. in Springfield, Vt., Oct. 3d, 1827, died young. 2. Lewis, b. June 13th, 1829; m., March 26th, 1866, Mrs. Margaret Ann (Currier) Eggleston, b. in Williamstown, Upper Canada, March 26th, 1828. 3. Ursula Ann, b. in Chester, Vt.; m. Oliver P. Cross. 4. Fanny, b. Dec. 8th, 1832, in Chester; d. aged 21. 5. Levi, b. in Charlestown, Oct. 26th, 1834; m. Lucia B. Rumrill—resides in Springfield, Vt. 6. Lucius, b. in C., March 7th, 1837. 7. Matilda, b. in C., Dec. 28th, 1839. 8. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 5th, 1842.

Lewis Sanders, b. in Weathersfield, Vt., March 9th, 1829; m. Dec. 1851, Louise E. Grout (dau. of John Grout) b. in Mendon, Vt., June 11th, 1830. Ch. I. Ida A., b. in Cavendish, Vt., Oct. 12th, 1852; m. Jan. 23d, 1875, Charles Shattuck, of Hartland, Vt.; resides now (1875) in Charlestown. II. Clarence L., b. May 2nd, 1854; m. June, 1875, Ella L. Davis—resides in Worcester, Mass. III. Charles A., b. in Chester, Vt., Sept. 29th, 1855. IV. Georgia A., b. in Bellows Falls, Apr. 17th, 1857. V. Elsie M., b. in Bellows Falls, May 16th, 1859. VI. Eugene H., b. in Springfield, Vt., Aug. 8th, 1861. VII. Albert E., b. in Chester, Vt., March 21st, 1864. VIII. Ulysses

G., b. in Weathersfield, Sept. 20th, 1865; d. Oct. 8th, 1865. IX. Henry R., b. in Charlestown, Jan. 26th, 1867. X. Infant, d. June 28th, 1869. XI. Frederick L., b. Jan. 15th, 1871. Mr. Sanders came to Charlestown, Feb. 1866.

Dr. Horace Saunders, b. in Weathersfield, Vt.; graduated at the Medical department of Dartmouth College, in 1836—settled as a physician in North Charlestown, where he had an extensive practice for over thirty years, when he was obliged to lay aside the duties of his profession on account of ill health. He died Dec. 29th, 1875, in the 67th year of his age. Dr. Saunders m. March 2nd, 1843, Abbie (Abigail in town records) (dau. of Moses and Abigail (Hubbard) Judevine) b. Dec. 11th, 1815. Ch. I. Abbie Jenette, b. Aug. 18th, 1844; m. David S. Hamlin (see Hamlin). II. Isabell S., b. May 22nd, 1848; m. Edwin M. Jennison, of Bellows Falls, Vt., where she resides. III. Hattie L., b. Aug. 23d, 1855; d. Sept. 22nd, 1873.

Ensign Obadiah Sartwell.

The name of this early settler appears several times in the Proprietors' Records, on important committees. He was captured by the Indians, on the 24th of May, 1746, and was killed by them under the following circumstances, on the 17th of June 1749. He had gone out to plough among his corn, in his garden plot, without suspecting any danger, accompanied by Enos Stevens, then but a boy, whom he had taken to ride horse. While engaged in this employment, he was shot, though it was a time of peace, and Stevens was captured and carried to Montreal.

Obadiah Sartwell, (son of Obadiah and Hannah Sartwell or Sawtell as the name is spelt in the Groton Record), b. in Groton, Mass., March 18th, 1701; m. Nov. 16th, 1721, Rachel Parker, (daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Larkin) Parker of Groton, Mass). Ch. 1. Simon, b. Nov. 14th, 1722; m. and settled in No. 4, as early as 1746. He was constable for 1762–3, and one of the selectmen for 1767–68. Children of Simon and Hannah Sartwell. 1. Obadiah, b. Nov. 8th, 1746; m. Elizabeth, surname unknown. Ch. (1) Polly, b. Oct. 21st, 1769. (2) Solomon, Dec. 16th, 1770. (3) Phineas, b. June 18th 1772. (4) Joel, b. March 27th, 1774. (5) Electa, b. April 17th, 1776. (6) Obadiah, b. July 10th, 1778. (7) Thomas b. Jan. 1st, 1781. 2. Simon, jr., b. June 25th, 1749; m. Dolly, surname unknown. Ch. (1) Asa, b. Dec. 13th, 1781. (2) Cynthia. b. Oct. 27th, 1784. (3) Fanny, b. Dec. 11th, 1786. (4) Clarissa, b. Feb. 3d,

1788. (5.) Lucy, b. March 30th, 1790. Simon Sartwell, jr., was Lieutenant of Co. 7, of the 1st New-Hampshire regiment under command of Col. Joseph Cilley of Nottingham, raised April 7th, 1777. He continued in this regiment during the years 1778 and 79, and was raised to a Captaincy. He was on duty at West Point with his regiment as Captain in 1780. He was one of the selectmen of Charlestown in the years 1786 and 87. He died May 30th, 1791. 3. Electa, b. Jan. 2nd, 1752. 4. John, b. May 2nd, 1754; m. Elizabeth Gleason and of her had twelve children, named as follows: (1) Polly; (2) Betsy; (3) Esther; (4) John; (5) Royal; (6) Eliab; (7) Warren; (8) Simon; (9) Almony; (10,) Hannah; (11) Harriet; (12) Electa. 5. Hannah, b. Aug. 26th, 1756; 6. Hannah, b. Aug. 2nd, 1757; 7. Hannah, b. Dec. 21st, 1760; 8. Rhoda, b. May 2nd, 1764; 9. Esther, b. Sept. 29th, 1767; II. Lois, b. July 4th, 1724; m. Micah Fuller and settled in Charlestown, (see Fuller); III. Esther, b. March 9th, 1725–26; m. John Johnson; IV. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 12th, 1729; V. Rachel, b. June 9th, 1731; m. Adonijah Taylor; VI. Solomon, b. Oct. 10th, 1737. It is supposed that all Ensign Obadiah Sartwell's children settled in Charlestown.

Edward A. Scott, (son of Aretus and Nancy (Sanderson) Scott) b. in Whately, Mass., June 3d, 1839; m., May 25th, 1862, Mary Jane, (dau. of John C. and Julia Ann (Stockbridge) Sanderson) b., in W., May 24th, 1840. Ch. I. Hubert Batcheler, b., in Whately, Aug. 25th, 1863; II. Lucy D., b., in Hatfield, Jan. 26th, 1865; d. Feb. 17th, 1867; III. Edward R., b., in Hatfield, Feb. 28th, 1867—Came to Charlestown from Whately in 1869.

Samuel Sever m. Polly Holden Apr. 1st, 1798. Ch. I. Mary, b. Nov. 25th, 1799; II. Valeria A., b. May 6th, 1805; m. Dea. John Putnam; III. Louisa, b. Nov. 16th, 1809.

John Shattuck, b. Feb. 25th, 1792, was a shoemaker in Antrim, N. H., and removed to Charlestown, N. H., in 1816; m. Hannah Holt, (dau. of Barachias Holt). She d. Oct. 22nd, 1817, leaving two children I. Horace, b. June 22nd, 1815; II. Hannah H., b. July 12th, 1817, (see Shattuck's Memorial, p. 221.)

Patrick Sheedy, (son of John and Mary (Percy) Sheedy) b., in Co. of Clare, Ireland; m. Bridget Goonan, (dau. of Michael and Mary Conrey Goonan) b., in Co. of Clare, Ireland. Ch. I. Michael, b. May 25th, 1855; II. Katie, b. Jan. 29th, 1860. Mr. Sheedy came to America and settled in Charlestown 1850. Mrs Sheedy d. July 5th, 1875.

Josiah and Patty Shepley, probably from Pepperell, Mass. Mr.

Shepley built the house first north from the Congregational Meeting House, which is now owned by George Burnham. He kept a public House; removed to Woodstock, Vt. Ch. I. Josiah, jr., m., May 16th; 1814, Cynthia Tidd; II. Dan, b. Oct. 14th, 1802; m. Eunice Bowker, Jan. 1827; III. Luke, b. Aug. 17th, 1804; IV. Caroline, b. March 10th, 1807; m., Dec. 29th, 1825, Humphrey Miles.

Obadiah Shumway m. Feb. 1793, Hannah Spaulding, of Tewksbury, Mass., and probably settled in Charlestown in the same year. Ch. I. Laura, m., March 22nd, 1813, Wm. Mc Murphy, of Langdon; II. Martha, m., 1st, Dec. 1817, Samuel G. Carlisle; m., 2nd, Asahel Porter; III. Caroline, b. Nov. 10th, 1798; resides at Paper Mill Village, Alstead with Mrs. Porter; IV. Eliza, m. Benjamin Poland—lived in Charlestown and Langdon; is deceased; left a large family of children; V. Royal, m., 1st, Betsy Willard (dau. of Joseph Willard); m., 2nd, ——— Harris; was a merchant; d. in Langdon; VI. George removed early to the West; VII. Samuel, m., ——— Snow; has a daughter in Boston with whom he usually resides.

Lazarus Shurtleff m. Mrs. Orpha (Willard) Cooms, (dau. of Moses and Lydia (Farwell) Willard) (see Cooms and Willard). Ch. I. William, b. Aug. 25th, 1803; II. Nancy W., b. Oct. 7th, 1805; m. Charles Willard, March, 1839, (see Willard); III. Moses Willard, who m. Eliza Kimball; resides in Waterbury, Vt.; has had three children, 1. Milton, who d. young; 2. Ellen, who m. Frank Carpenter. Ch. (1) d. in infancy; (2) Lottie. (3) Harry, who d. Aug. 1873; 3. Mary; m. ——— Giffin; IV. Lydia Farwell, m. Darius Parks, (see Parks); V. Julia m. Thomas Frost, (see Frost).

Silsby.

The first occurence of the name of Silsby in the history of Charlestown is in connection with the scenes of the Revolution. Henry Silsby was a member of Captain Abel Walker's company with which he marched, in February, 1776, to Quebec, (see sketch of Captain Abel Walker). Three of the name were in Captain Walker's Company No. 1., Colonel Benjamin Bellows' regiment, with which, in the spring of 1777, he marched to Ticonderoga. These were Lazedell Silsby, (now written Lasell) one of the sergeants of the company, Julius Silsby, 1st Corporal, and Elipbaz Silsby, private, (see, for a notice of Henry and Lasell Silsby, the History of Acworth).

Julius Silsby settled in Charlestown and m., soon after the close of

the Revolutionary War, Rebecca Putnam, (dau. of Deacon Ebenezer and Mary Putnam) b. May 25th, 1759.

Isaac Silsby, (son of Julius and Rebecca (Putnam) Silsby) b. Jan. 23d, 1787; m., Dec. 9th, 1809, Anna Langley, b. June 13th, 1787. Isaac Silsby settled in Charlestown and was for many years one of its most enterprising citizens. He was 1st Selectman, also representative of the town in 1835. The village was indebted to him for many improvements. He was thoroughly acquainted with the principles of machinery, and all kinds of work in iron and steel, and was so skilful as a stone worker that his services were in great demand in that capacity. He died very suddenly, Dec, 24th, 1850, at the age of 63, under the following circumstances: He had been engaged in fulfilling a contract on what was then called the Western Vermont Rail-road. But wishing to spend Christmas with his family he started out on the 24th to return home. A deep snow had fallen and the roads were difficult. At length he came to a badly drifted portion of the way over which he was told he could not pass. But being naturally a man of great energy he told his informers that he thought he *could* or at least he could *try*. But making the attempt his horse almost immediately got floundered in the snow and he was obliged to get out of the sleigh for the purpose of helping him out. He had scarcely stepped into the snow before he was observed to fall. They went to him and he was dead. Instead, therefore, of gladdening his family by his presence at Christmas they were saddened by the tidings of his death.

The children of Isaac Silsby are as follows: I. Isaac jr., b. Sept. 10th, 1808; m. 1st, Margaret Price, of Newport, R. I.; m. 2nd, Susan Claxton of Washington, D. C.; (b. in England) 2. Emily A., b Sept. 15th, 1810; m. George Olcott, sen., (see Olcott); 3. Maria, b. June 17th, 1812; m. Richardson Robertson (see Robertson); 4. Harriet, b. Dec. 8th, 1814; m. Charles Hapgood, of Bellows Falls, 1834; 5. Esther, b. April 17th, 1817; m. 1st, Marcus Dougherty, of Marlboro, N. Y., 1836. Mr. Dougherty dying she m. 2nd, Russell Hyde, of Bellows Falls. 6. Anna Langley, b. July 7th, 1823; m. Samuel L. Wilder, jr. She d. Jan. 18th, 1856, (see Wilder). 7. Caroline, b. Dec. 7th, 1826; m. Frederick W. Porter, of Springfield, Vt.; 8. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 22nd, 1828; m. Charles H. West, of Charlestown. (see West.)

William and Susanna Simonds. Ch. I. Susanna, b. July 31st, 1752. O. S. II. Gardner, b. Jan. 18th, 1755, settled in Elizabethtown N. Y. He became an experienced hunter and carried on no inconsiderable trade with the Indians whose habits and modes of life he under-

stood perfectly. Being at Pittsford, Vt., one time, he learned that an Indian was prowling about, who had come there, as it was supposed, for the purpose of killing Abel Stevens with whom he a short time before had had an encounter. Simonds kept watch of him and seeing him cautiously one evening approaching Stevens' house as if with some evil intent he shot him and flung him into the creek. III. Hannah, b. June 14th, 1757. It is supposed that Mr. Simonds removed from Charlestown to Rockingham, Vt., where he became an influential citizen and member of the committee of safety for that town in 1776.

Jehazel Simonds, b. Dec. 28th, 1752, in Woburn, Mass., removed first to Cavendish, Vt., and from that town to Charlestown soon after the Revolution. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was for a time engaged in the war afterwards. He settled on what was called Brier Hill, near Acworth, where he lived till the 3d day of July, 1835, when he died. He was among the first settlers in that part of the town which was still the haunt of wild beasts. He used to come with his ox-team to the village to bring such articles as he had to dispose of, but as the way was difficult, was usually accustomed to return before dark. But one time in winter because there was to be a moon, he delayed in the village longer than usual, so that he did not set out for home till night. Nothing happened of an uncommon nature the first part of the way, but when he had reached the wildest portion of the forest, within about a half or three quarters of a mile of home, several wolves suddenly rushed upon him and beset him in such a manner that he was obliged to take refuge between his oxen on the pole of his sled, where for the remaining distance he was under the necessity of keeping them at bay with a sled stake. They followed him even to his very door when his stout wolf-dog came to his rescue and put them to flight. The impression made on his mind by this attack was so strong, that afterwards for several years when he went to the village he did not neglect to take his gun that he might be prepared for defense in case of a similar surprise.

Jehazel and Mary (Tidd) Simonds. Ch. I. Josiah, m. and settled in Whiting, Vt.; was afterwards of Pittsford. II. Henry, b. May 2nd, 1791; m. Mary Jones, of Claremont, N. H., and settled in Pittsford, Vt., in 1819. III. John, b. April 22nd, 1793; m. Nov. 20th, 1820, Nancy Malinda Jones, daughter of Asa Jones, of Claremont, N. H., and settled in Pittsford. IV. Joseph, m. Jemima Bragg of Springfield, Vt., was a soldier in the war of 1812 and one of the selectmen of Charlestown in 1828–29–30. Ch. 1. Joseph, jr., 2. Emeline. Joseph

Simonds, removed in 1831 to Pittsford, Vt.; V. William; VI. Esther m.——— Beckwith and had Ch. 1. Anna, m. ——— ———; 2. Elvira who m. and lives in Lowell, Mass. VII. Mary, m. Ebenezer Corbin, (see Corbin). VIII. Fanny. There were other children, Hannah and Caroline, but they died early.

Elijah Simonds, m. 1st Mary Campbell, of Rockingham, Vt. Ch. I. Elijah, b. July 28th, 1799; m. and removed to Penn Yan, N. Y. II. Edward R., b. Sept. 14th, 1801; m. and lived last in Swansey, N. H. III. William, m. Leafy Blood and settled in Walpole. Elijah Simonds, m. 2nd Mrs. Mitty Tufts. Mr. Simonds built the house now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Bowker. He lived afterwards in different places in town. He removed in 1847, to Penn Yan in the town of Milo, Yates County, N. Y., where he spent his last days in the family of his son.

Elijah Simonds was a blacksmith by trade, and was one of the class of persons whose eccentric characters usually render them very well known in the community in which they reside. He was lively and witty and occasionally exercised his talent for rhyme in turning off brief poetical effusions some of which are remembered at the present day. It is related that he used to have frequent poetical encounters with Elisha Fling, who, like himself was very eccentric and thought much of his ability to make a rhyme. Fling one day meeting Simonds in a crowd addressed him as follows:

"*Elijah* thou art, but no prophet 'tis plain,
For a thousand like you would ne'er make it rain."

This raised a laugh at Simonds' expense who immediately replied

"You are *Elisha*, but not the old Prophet,
He's gone to heaven but you'll go to Tophet"

This of course turned the laugh back again. To understand the following it is necessary to premise, that Simonds was not very fond of work and his customers therefore were not always accustomed to find him at his shop. "Frederick A. Sumner, who was postmaster, was in the habit of doing pretty much as he pleased, sometimes with quite as much regard to his own convenience as to that of the citizens. He would therefore, if his business required it, lock his office at any time a day and go off and be gone for hours. Simonds going to the office one day for a letter or paper, found it locked and was told that Squire Sumner had gone down into the meadow to work. This information excited him and led him to express himself pretty violently. Just at

this time Mrs. Sumner happening to come along he turned to her and said, "Mrs. Sumner, we have been thinking that Squire Sumner's office would be an excellent place for setting a hen, for she would be less likely to be disturbed there than in any place I know of." Her eyes flashed upon him for a moment, when she instantly replied "I know of no other place, Mr. Simonds, in which she would be less likely to be disturbed, unless it might be upon your anvil." Other anecdotes might be told of him but these must suffice.

Henry and Roxana (Mellish) Slade, settled in Charlestown about the year 1848. Children who settled in C.; I. George Henry, b. Dec. 16th, 1822; m. Julia Huntress, of Laconia, N. H. (See soldiers in War of Rebellion). II. John W., b. in Drewsville, June 13th, 1826; m. May 15th, 1848, Lizzie A. Gould (dau. of Thomas and Caroline O. (Read) Gould) b. in Rockingham, Vt., Aug. 26th, 1829—settled in C., in 1850. Ch. I. Mary Lizzie, b. May 27th, 1852; d. Apr. 13th, 1858. II. Charles H., b. March 12th, 1859. John W. Slade d. Oct. 17th, 1869, and Mrs. Lizzie A. Slade m. 2nd, June 24th, 1873, Aaron Dean Damon, b. in Springfield, Vt., June 16th, 1825—resides in Charlestown.

Huron Slader (son of John L. and Ruth (Stebbins) Slader, of Acworth) m. 1st, May 24th, 1837, Mary Ann Parker (dau. of David and Fanny Parker) b. Jan. 21st, 1814—she died Nov. 26th, 1839. He m. 2nd, Mary M. Knights. Ch. Mary A.

Dea. Joseph Smart, b. in Concord, N. H.; m. Dec. 20th, 1826, Susan, (dau. of Timothy jr., and Sarah (Hewitt) Putnam) b. June 30th, 1809. Ch. I. Susan, b. Apr. 24th, 1828; d. May, 1847. II. Joseph Henry, b. June 23d, 1831; m. Mary Boutwell, of Charlestown—resides (1874) in Ascutneyville, Vt.,—two children living, Mary Bemis and Susan Nellie. III. Moses Putnam, b. Nov. 20th, 1833; m. Delia Garland, of Hartford, Ct.; resides in Springfield, Vt. Ch. 1. Joseph William. 2. Mina Georgianna. 3. Rosa. 4. Susie Anna. IV. Sarah Abigail, b. June 11th, 1843; m. George Henry Griggs, of Roxbury, Mass. Ch. 1. William Henry, died. 2. George Albert. 3. Susanna. 4. Oscar Lewis. V. Malvina Amanda, b. July 20th, 1847; m. May 18th, 1867, James A. Partridge, of Springfield, Vt. Ch. 1. Marcus Albert, 2. Sarah Grace, buried one. All the children of Dea. Joseph Smart were b. in C. He held the office of deacon in the Evangelical Congregational church. Died March 31st, 1864. His widow (1875) resides in C.

Joel Smith m. Mille Pond (dau. of Jonathan and Thankful Pond)

b. Oct. 19th, 1786 or 87—came to Charlestown about 1809. Ch. I. William, b. Aug. 1st, 1811; d. 1869. II. Levi, b. Feb. 28th, 1817; m. and spent most of his life in Keene, N. H.; d. in Holbrook, Mass., 1872. III. Hiram, b. Oct. 25th, 1818; m. 1st, in May, 1840, Harriet N. Briggs. Ch. 1. George. 2. Sarah A., m. James Richardson, Aug. 1st, 1866. Ch. (1) Harriet E., b. Dec. 11th, 1867; d. Jan. 14th, 1872. (2) William Hiram, b. Aug. 10th, 1869. (3) James Edward, b. Apr. 25th, 1873; 3. an infant d.; 4. Edward. Mrs. Harriet N. Smith dying, Hiram Smith m. 2nd, Oct. 3d, 1854, Mary W. Goodrich, b. in Cambridgeport, Mass., Nov. 2nd, 1828. Ch. 5. Charles Hiram, b. Nov. 14th, 1856. 6. Arthur Goodrich, b. Dec. 13th, 1858. IV. George Smith, b. Oct. 29th, 1820; m. Clarinda Shattuck, of Hinsdale, N. H. She d. Apr. 1876. Ch. 1. Eugene P., b. Jan. 27th, 1846; m. Oct. 30th, 1867, Margarette Murphy, b. in Providence, R. I., Oct. 1847. Ch. (1) Anna C., b. Aug. 21st, 1868. (2) Flora May, b. March 1st, 1871. (3) Eugene M., b. May 27th, 1875. 2. Ella F., born in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 6th, 1849; m. June 9th, 1868, Fred S. Parks, (son of Darius Parks) b. June 12th, 1841; d. June 9th, 1872. One child, Estella M., b. Apr. 11th, 1869. 3. George F., b. May 19th, 1851. 4. Mary F., b. Oct. 14th, 1854; m. May 24th, 1874, Winfield S. Lombard (son of Charles Lombard) b. in Bridgewater, Vt., March 22nd, 1853. One child, Edith Louisa, b. May 25th, 1875.

William Smith (son of James and Molly (Smith) Smith) b. in Canton, Mass., Oct. 1789; m. 1st, Dec. 2nd, 1818, Esther Crane, also of Canton. Ch. I. Elijah, b. Sept. 28th, 1819; d. Feb. 14th, 1841. II. Mary, b. Nov. 9th 1821; d. Nov. 30th, 1824. III. William, b. Oct. 26th, 1823; d. Aug. 2nd, 1842. IV. George, b. July 13th, 1826; m. Jane S. Rand, of Charlestown —one son, born Nov. 6th, 1858. George resides in Chicago, Ill. William Smith removed from Canton to Charlestown, Feb. 14th, 1829, and Mrs. Smith d. Dec. 7th, of that year. He m. 2nd, Polly Tenney (dau. of Amos Tenney, of Hancock, N. H.) b. July 4th, 1797. Ch. I. Oren, b. Nov. 27th, 1832; m. Columbia Roania Frost, of Charlestown, b. Jan. 11th, 1834. Ch. 1. Willis Oren, b. Apr. 7th, 1856; d. March 27th, 1857. 2. Elmer Ellsworth, b. Nov. 16th, 1861. 3. Della Eva, b. July 11th, 1863; d. Aug 7th, 1864. 4. Mary Esther, b. Nov. 25th, 1866. 5. Galen, b. June 28th, 1873; d. Sept. 4th, 1874. II. Cyrus, b. July 12th, 1834; m. May 19th, 1859, Tressie Mullooly, of Webster city, Iowa—residence Webster city.

Frank Snow (son of Jonathan and Sarah (Bohanan) Snow) b. in

Salsbury, N. H., July 6th, 1824; m. Celestina P. Brown (dau. of Isaac and Anna (Guild) Brown) b. in Stratford, N. H., May 19th, 1825. Ch. I. Charles R., b. Oct. 18th, 1850, at Chelmsford, Mass. II. George A., b. Jan. 8th, 1853, in Acton, Mass; m. Dec. 31st, 1873 Caroline A. Easter, of Charlestown. III. Harriet E., b. Feb. 27th, 1855, in Newark, Vt. IV. Herbert W., b. Jan. 28th 1858, in Malone, N. Y. V. Sarah G., b. Feb. 29th, 1860, in Stratford, N. H.; d. in Charlestown. Aug. 26th, 1863. VI. Martha A., b. Jan. 22nd, 1862, in Stratford, N. H.; d. Sept. 12th, 1863. VII. Arthur A. K.; b. in Charlestown, Nov. 18th, 1864.

Capt. John Spafford.

Capt. John Spafford, erected the first saw-mill and corn mill, in No. 4, by a contract with a committee appointed by the Proprietors. They were put in operation in 1744, but were burned on the 19th of April, 1746, by a party of Indians who took Capt. Spafford, Lieut. Isaac Parker and Stephen Farnsworth, prisoners and carried them to Canada. (See Stephen Farnsworth, an account of.) The mills were rebuilt by Capt. Spafford, and again accepted in 1752, on the 4th of April. They were a second time burned in 1757, by a party of about seventy French and Indians, when Samson Colefax, Deacon Thomas Adams, and David Farnsworth, and two others were taken prisoners. (See account of David Farnsworth.) They were again rebuilt, and were not subsequently destroyed, but remained till Hall's Mills as they are called, were erected in their place.

Capt. Spafford became widely known, and his grain-mill was extensively patronized by the early settlers west of No. 4, and on the upper Connecticut and Amonoosuc. The inhabitants of Haverhill, Newbury and Lancaster, were under the necessity, as there was no mill nearer, of coming to Charlestown, to get their grain ground at it; and so of numerous other towns. The names of individuals are sometimes given who visited it. Thus a visit of Gen. Bailey of this kind, is preserved in the following lines:

> General Bailey, of Newbury town,
> To old No. 4, to mill came down
> Good Captain Spafford, God rest his soul,
> Ground his grist, but would take no toll.

This is a tradition whether it is fact or fable. Captain David Page of Lancaster, frequently made journeys to Charlestown, for the same purpose.

It is evident that Captain Spafford was a most useful citizen, and had the entire confidence of the proprietors and inhabitants, not only of Charlestown, but of the settlements above and beyond it. He was one of the ten male members, who helped to form Rev. Bulkley Olcott's Church. He was also honored by the town which elected him, on two occasions, one of its selectmen. Ch. of Capt. John and Hannah Spafford. I. Eunice, b. Sept. 15th, 1729, at Boxford, in the Bay Province. II. Bradstreet, b. Sept. 2nd, 1731, at Rowley, Mass., m. Mary, maiden name unknown.

Bradstreet Spafford was a member of Capt. Phineas Stevens' Co., in 1750, and was also 1st Lieutenant, in Captain Abel Walkers' Co., No. 1, in Col. Bellows Regiment—1777. He removed from Charlestown, to Piermont, N. H., and in 1783, he and his two sons, Nathan and Asa, commenced the settlement of Fairfax, Vt. He was the moderator of the first town meeting, and the 1st selectman, elected in town. He is buried in the cemetery at Fairfax, but has no head-stone. Their children. 1. Prudence, b June 26th, 1753; 2. John, b. March 12th, 1755; 3. Eunice, b. Aug. 10th, 1757; 4. Asa, b. June 2nd, 1759; 5. Nathan, b. May 25th, 1761; 6. Phineas, b. June 12th, 1763, died Oct. 11th, 1765; 7. Mary, b. Nov. 6th, 1765; 8. Damaris, b. Dec. 5th, 1767; 9. Eunice, b. Dec. 26th, 1769; d. Jan. 6th, 1770; 10. Sheloma, b. Jan. 1st, 1772; 11. Bradstreet, b. Oct. 5th, 1773. III. Phebe, b. July 1st, 1733, at Rowley, Mass. IV. Peggy, b. June 30th, 1735, at Rowley Mass., m. Benjamin Allen, Nov. 6th, 1751, she being sweet 16. (See Allen.) V. Asa, b. Jan. 30th, 1737. He was taken prisoner by the French and Indians, at Charlestown, on the 20th of April, 1757, with four others. (See account of David Farnsworth,) and was carried to Canada. He was exchanged and was on his way home, when he died, the November following his capture, of small pox, at Quebec. VI. Mary, b. Sept. 20th, 1739, also at Rowley—VII. Abigail, b. March 26th, 1741. VIII. Relief, b. June 30th, 1744; d. Oct. 1758. IX. Harriet, b. Jan. 30th, 1747, at Leominster, Mass. This was at a time when No. 4 was deserted. X. Job Tyler, b. March 14th, 1749; d. June 15th, 1750. XI. Tyler, b. April 28th, 1754.

Albert E. Spaulding, (son of James and Sally (Fairbanks) Spaulding) b. in Lempster, N. H., Jan. 8th, 1820; m. Dec. 6th, 1840, Mercy A. Keyes, (dau. of Moses and Asenath (Dickey) Keyes), b. in Acworth, Nov. 9th, 1823. Ch. I. Ellen M., b. in Groton, Mass., Feb. 11th, 1842; m. Henry C. Kimball, (son of Brooks Kimball of Charles-

town,) b. March 22nd, 1837. Mrs. Kimball, died Dec. 26th, 1874—lived in Claremont. One child, Morris G. II. Sarah J., b. Aug. 2nd, 1844, in Acworth; died in Charlestown. Mr. Spaulding came to Charlestown, Nov. ——, ———; died Dec. 13th, 1873. Mrs. Spaulding m. 2nd, Jan. 20th, 1875, Charles W. Cary, of Charlestown.

Taylor Spencer, came to Charlestown about the year 1766. In 1768, purchased pew No. 19, in the old meeting house. He married March 11th, 1769, at the age of 24, Mary Davis, b. March 6th, 1740. A part of his children were born in Charlestown, and the rest in Springfield, Vt., in the cemetery of which place he has a stone erected to his memory. Ch. I. Jonathan, b. Aug. 10th, 1770. II. Eunice, b. Sept. 5th, 1771. III. Taylor, b. Apr. 2nd, 1773. IV. Abigail, b. Aug. 15th, 1775. V. Philey, b. Dec. 23d, 1777; m. John Walker. VI. and VII. Simon and Silas, b. Nov. 7th, 1779; d. Nov. 13th same year. VIII. Mary, b. Oct. 20th, 1780; m. Jan. 30th, 1799, Dyer Walker (see Walker). IX. Simon, b. July 14th, 1782. X. Lynda, b. May 7th, 1784. XI. Levi, b. Dec. 18th, 1785; m., Nov. 17th, 1808, Elizabeth Putnam, (dau. of Timothy Putnam, jr.,) b. May 3d, 1788. Ch. 1. Benjamin P., b. Sept. 15th, 1809; d. Oct. 31st, 1834. 2. Sally, b. Aug. 25th, 1812; m. July 2nd, 1834, Samuel Smith Sartwell, and died Nov. 11th, 1848. 3. Eliza, b. March 22nd, 1815; d. Feb. 11th, 1827. 4. Belinda, b. March 22nd, 1818; m. Oct. 17th, 1838, Darius I. Eaton, and had eleven children, of whom the 2nd, Belinda D., m. Orin E. Fisk, of Charlestown (See His. of Acworth). Mrs. Eaton d. in A., in 1874. 5. Susan, b. Apr. 21st, 1823; m. Apr. 29th, 1847, Horace Damon; lives in Springfield, Vt. 6. Mary, b. March 24th, 1825; d. Feb. 12th, 1827; 7 and 8, Moses and Aaron, b. Nov. 26th, 1827. Moses removed to the west, married—had one child, and died in 1872. Aaron m., Oct. 9th, 1851, Fanny Stoddard, (dau. of Simeon Stoddard) b. Sept. 4th, 1827—settled in Charlestown—no children; died July 5th, 1874. 9. Eliza Ann, b. Nov. 25th, 1830; d. Aug. 6th, 1837. XII. Clark, b. Dec. 17th, 1786. XIII. Samson, b. March 14th, 1788; d. March 18th, 1789. XIV. Milley, b. Feb. 6th, 1790; m. Oct. 20th, 1806, Peter Wright. XV. Theodosius, b. Oct. 2nd, 1793. XVI. Davis, b. Feb. 8th, 1796.

Joseph and Lucy Spencer. Ch. I. Erastus, b. Apr. 30th, 1766; d. in Brownington, Vt; II. Luther, m. March, 1789, Sally Putnam. III. Elijah. IV. Joseph. V. Jerusha, m. Bailey Putnam. VI. ——; m. Thaddeus Nott.

Porter Spencer, b. Apr. 13th, 1800; m. Oct. 1st, 1827, Elizabeth

L. Knights, b. Dec. 10th, 1805. Ch. I. Sarah M., b. Aug. 28th, 1828; d. July 19th, 1832; II. Charles P., b. Jan. 10th, 1831; d. Aug. 24th, 1832; III. Caroline B., b. June 1st, 1834; d. May 29th, 1845; IV. Sarah E., b. Apr. 15th, 1837; d. Nov. 30th, 1858; V. Mary Ellen, b. Jan. 21st, 1842; m. Elijah B. Chase, Aug. 18th, 1870. VI. Martha S., b. Apr. 8th, 1844; m. Oct. 1st, 1867, Rodney H. Ramsay. Ch. 1. Sarah Langley, b. Dec. 21st, 1868; d. Feb. 23d, 1871; 2. Harland, b. Dec. 17th, 1873. VII. Elijah Gilbert, b. Aug. 8th, 1846; VIII. Willard H., b. Nov. 8th, 1848; d. May 19th, 1849.

John A. Spooner, b. June 26th,1796; m. 1st, 1815, Prudence Jenner. Ch. I. Hannah E., m. James Burlingame. II. Levisa, m. Jehiel Severy. III. Stephen A., b. in Maria, N. Y., May 30th, 1835; m. July 3d, 1855, Sophia Lois Hull, (dau. of Horace and Abigail K. Hull), b., Dec. 21st, 1839, at Windsor, Vt. Ch. 1. Sophia Abbie, b. Nov. 12th, 1856. 2. Charles Horace, b. Aug. 6th, 1858. 3. Ruth Jenner, b. Dec. 27th, 1872. John A. Spooner, m. 2nd, Mrs. Laura Dow, (dau. of Dr. Shepherd, of Brandon, Vt.,) settled in C.

Capt. John Starrett, was the son of David Starrett Esq., and his wife Elizabeth Starrett—Elizabeth Starrett, d. in 1836, aged 86. Capt. John Starrett, d. in 1863, aged 75—Ann his wife, died in 1857, aged 69. The names of four children are found on "The Starrett Monument," in the cemetery in the village, in the following order: Caroline died 1826, aged 6. Eliza Jane, d. 1823, aged 3. Maria A., died 1829, aged 19. Margarett A., d. 1829, aged 15. Other children were James, Edward, Emeline and Leonora.

Capt. Starrett owned the place which is now the Town Farm. He was Sheriff of the County, or High Sheriff, from Jan. 1846 to Jan. 1851. He was also for some years Deacon of the Evangelical Congregational Church. He removed to Windsor, Vt., about 1853. He is buried in our cemetery.

Asahel Stebbins, (son of Asahel and Sarah (Petty) Stebbins, of Northfield, Mass., b. 1728; m. Lydia Harwood, (dau. of John Harwood of Wafe River, Mass.,) and settled in Charlestown, or No. 4. Ch. I. Asahel, jr., b. May 30th, 1750; m. Mar. 18th, 1771, Susanna, (dau. of Seth Field of Northfield, Mass.,) was in the campaign of 1777, and d. July 26th, 1822. (See His. Northfield.) II. Cyrus, b. April 25th, 1752; Revolutionary Soldier; died Sept. 11th, 1776; III. Lydia, bapt. June 30th, 1754; d. Oct. 4th. 1761; IV. Experience, b. Sept. 26th, 1756; m. Nov. 30th, 1809, Moses Gunn of Montague, Mass.

"In an attack made upon Charlestown, Aug. 27th, 1758, Asahel Steb-

bins was killed," (on the meadow just below the place now occupied by Henry Willard,) "and his wife was taken prisoner by the Indians leaving four children, the eldest being but seven years of age. While on the march to Canada, Mrs. Stebbins became worn out by the hardships of the journey, and was unable to travel. As she had thus become an encumbrance to them the savages determined to burn her. She was fastened to the stake and witnessed the preparations for the horrid ceremony. Heart broken by her sorrows, exhausted by her sufferings, the captive had found her trials almost too great for endurance. She had no hope of ultimate release. In full faith that the portals of eternal rest were about to open for her she *smiled* upon her tormentors. The Indians, considering this an act of bravery and defiance, were filled with admiration that knew no bounds. She was at once released from her bonds and assisted and tenderly cared for the remainder of the journey. She was redeemed between September and December, 1758, and lived to good old age, dying Feb. 2nd, 1808, aged 76. A monument to her memory has recently been erected in the cemetery (at Northfield, Mass.) by some of her great-grand-children." (See History of Northfield.) She m. after the death of Mr. Stebbins, Samuel Merriman, Dec. 21st, 1759. Isaac Parker and David Hill were taken prisoners at the same time with Mrs. Stebbins.

Capt. Phineas Stevens.

Captain Phineas Stevens, whose name is inseparably associated with the early history of Charlestown, was descended from Colonel Thomas Stevens, of Devonshire, in England, who in the latter part of the reign of Charles I. or during the Protectorate, removed to London. Very little is known of this ancestor, but it may be inferred from his title, that he was a man of some distinction, as he lived in times when such offices were not easily attainable, except through personal merit, or the influence of considerable wealth. He had four sons, from Cyprian the youngest of whom is traced the descent of the subject of this memoir. The date of the emigration of Cyprian Stevens to this country, has not been ascertained; but we find that January 22nd, 1671, he was married to Mary Willard, daughter of Major Simon Willard, and Mary Dunster, his 3d wife. On arriving in this country, his first residence was at Chelsea, Mass., but at the time of his marriage, he was of Lancaster; at which place afterwards he became a man of considerable consequence. He survived his wife, and married a second time.

Cyprian and Mary Stevens had four children, of whom Joseph married Prudence Rice, the daughter of John Rice, and settled in Sudbury. In this place he resided several years, when he removed to Framingham. He was of Lancaster from 1716 to 1719, where he had two children, Joseph and Isaac baptized. The next year, he probably removed to Rutland, where after its incorporation, he became one of its most prominent citizens, being honored by his townsmen with various important offices, and with a deaconship in the church. He had children born at Sudbury, Framingham and Rutland, eleven in all. Phineas was born in Sudbury, February 20th, 1706.

On the 14th of August, 1723, while Phineas, and three of his younger brothers, were proceeding to the meadow, where their father was making hay, they were surprised by five Indians, who immediately slew Samuel and Joseph, and took Phineas, who was the eldest, and Isaac, who was the youngest, prisoners. The father beheld the transaction, but knowing that he was powerless for resistance, made his escape into some bushes, which were fortunately growing near. Isaac was but a child, being only four years old, and the savages doubtless thinking that he might be a hindrance to them in case they were pursued, or in some way be an annoyance, soon manifested their intention of killing him. Phineas by their motions, quickly apprehending their design, made earnest signs to them, which he succeeded in making them understand that if they would spare the child, he would free them from all trouble in relation to him, by carrying him on his back. He was accordingly spared, and was conveyed by the noble youth in that manner to Canada; and it was by this journey, and by his observation of Indian habits and character during his captivity, that he gained that knowledge of their peculiar mode of strategy and warfare, which, at a later period of life, rendered him the most formidable adversary they had to encounter. The afflicted father followed his children to Canada, and succeeded in obtaining their redemption in the following year.

From the time of his return from Canada nothing has come down to us which appears to be of sufficient interest to record till 1734 when he married his cousin, Elizabeth Stevens of Petersham, Massachusetts. After his marriage he still remained in Rutland, which place he continued to regard as his home till circumstances led him to become one of the early settlers of No. 4, now Charlestown, N. H. The time of his removing his family to Charlestown has not been ascertained It probably was not earlier than the spring of 1745. In the early part of the

summer of 1746, he removed them back again, where they remained before returning to Charlestown till 1748. In 1755 he removed them to Deerfield, Massachusetts, where they were residing at the time of his death. Seven of his children were born in Rutland, two in Charlestown and one in Deerfield.

Captain Stevens, though not among the earliest, was an early settler. His name appears on the Proprietors' Records the first time Sept. 13th, 1743, as a petitioner for a proprietors' meeting, and on the 4th of Oct., following, we find that Messrs John Spafford, Phineas Stevens. Isaac Parker, jun., Obadiah Sartwell and Moses Willard were appointed a committee to provide and contract with some learned and orthodox preacher to preach the gospel to the inhabitants of the township, and, subsequently, his name occurs with such frequency on important committees of the township as to show that he was regarded as one of its most capable and trustworthy citizens.

But however high his standing as a common citizen, it is doubtless in his character as a military man that he is to be chiefly considered. It was in this that his genius was most fully developed, and in which he achieved his highest reputation.

His first military commission was received from Governor Benning Wentworth, of New-Hampshire, and is dated December 13th, A. D. 1743. It runs thus :—

" To Phineas Stevens, of No. Four, so called, on the East of Connecticut river. You, the said Phineas Stevens, are commissioned to be Lieutenant of the foot company of Militia in the regiment whereof Josiah Willard Esq., is Colonel.

[Signed,] B. Wentworth.

Josiah Willard was one of the principal proprietors of the town of Winchester, and was Commander of Fort Dummer. The particular service which Lieutenant Stevens performed in connection with this regiment is not known, if he performed any. He was next commissioned by Governor William Shirley, of Massachusetts, as Lieutenant in a company of volunteers raised for the defense of the western frontiers. This commission was dated on the 26th day of October, 1744. Jan. 9th, 1745, he was also appointed by Governor Shirley, Captain of a company of volunteers to be raised for His Majesty's service against the French and Indians. In another commission by Governor Shirley, he is appointed first Lieutenant of a company of soldiers raised for the defense of the western frontiers, for the protection of the inhabitants, whereof Josiah Willard, jun. is Captain. This commission bears date

July 29th, 1745. The following commission is copied from Caleb Stark's sketch of the subject of this memoir, embraced in the volume containing his life of General John Stark. It was furnished by Henry Stevens and is a copy from the original :

By His Excellency, The Governor.

These are to direct you forthwith to enlist sixty able bodied, effective volunteers, to make up a marching company on the western frontiers. Twenty-five of which sixty men you may so enlist out of the standing companies in those parts ; taking effectual care that that enlistment be made with as much equality as may be, so as not much to weaken any particular party of those soldiers ; and with the said company to scout during the summer season in such places where the Indian enemies hunt or dwell, keeping one half of your company at the garrison, called No. Four, to guard and defend the inhabitants there and to repel and destroy the enemy that may assault them ; and upon return of the half that go out upon the march the half just mentioned forthwith to march out and scout in the manner above said ; and so interchangeably—one part to continue to do their duty at No. Four, and the other to be upon the march above said.

And you, the officer that shall command the said marching party must keep exact journals of your marches, noting down all circumstances and making such observations as may be useful hereafter. You must take care to keep an exact discipline among your men, punishing all immorality and profaneness and suppressing all such disorders in your marches and encampments as may tend to disorder and expose you to the enemy.

Given under my hand at Boston, this twenty-sixth day of April 1746 in the 19th year of his majesty's reign,

William Shirley.

To Captain Phineas Stevens.

Another commission from the same source bears date at Boston, June 16th, 1746.

During this summer Captain Stevens was of great service in the defense of No. Four—being ever watchful while others were incautious, he several times rescued parties of soldiers, who, contrary to his counsel had needlessly exposed themselves to dangers. For though most of the time engaged in varied service under the particular direction of the Captain General, he still kept such a watch of the movements of the Indians as to be able to be present at No. Four at those junctures when

his counsel and help were most imperatively demanded. But, notwithstanding all the endeavors of the inhabitants to protect themselves, and all the aid extended to them by Massachusetts, their circumstances were still rendered so difficult by the numerous depredations of their Indian enemies that they felt obliged towards the latter part of the year, when Massachusetts withdrew her forces, to abandon the settlement and retire to their former homes till such time as they could return with greater safety and more favorable prospects.

We learn from the journal of Captain Eleazer Melvin (found 207 page, Vol. V., N. H. Historical Collections) that Captain Stevens and Captain Hobbs with their companies marched in conjunction with him from the 15th to the 20th of May, 1748, from No. 4 to Otter Creek, in search of the enemy, when, making no discovery, they thought it best to take another course and leave Captain Melvin to proceed alone.

In 1749 he was appointed by the government of Massachusetts, to proceed with a flag of truce to Canada to negotiate the redemption of captives from the Indians. Of this expedition he kept a journal which is found in his report made "To the Honorable Spencer Phipps, Esq, Commander in and over His Majesty's Province, and to the Honorable His Majesty's Council now met in Boston, December 15th, 1749."

This journal is found in the collections of the New-Hampshire Historical Society, Vol. V, page 199, and contains a particular account of his journey to and his return from Canada, as well as of the transactions there. The following extracts will be of interest:

"Sometime in August last I was appointed by the honorable commissioners (then appointed by the honorable Court), to go to Canada as their pilot. I accordingly repaired to my post at No. 4, to get my affairs in order, and proposed to attend them. Just as I was prepared I received a letter from the Honorable John Chandler, Esq. informing me that the Commissioners were not to go. Upon the receipt of which I, with all speed, repaired to the Honorable Col. Chandler, and from thence, by his direction, to Boston, where I received His Excellency Governor Shirley's letter to the Governor of Canada, as also His Excellency's and your Honor's orders to proceed with the same to the Governor of Canada. Sept. 13th I set out from Boston. Sept. 16th I arrived at Hadley, where I met my son, returned from his captivity." This was Enos Stevens, who had been taken prisoner in the month of June previous. The following is his account of his reception:

"The Governor received us very kindly—asked us to sup with him, which accordingly I did. The Governor told me he should ask me no

questions that night. Oct. 29th waited upon the Governor that morning, who interrogated me very particular what was my business. I delivered the public letter, when he demanded of me all the private letters. He understanding that I had no special orders to treat with the Governor General, told me he thought it not proper that I should go to Quebec, and that he would send the letter by an express, and if the Governor General thought it necessary he would send for me; if not I might expect on the return of the express, to be sent immediately home; at the same time he strictly forbid my having any conversation with the Indians, and threatened if he perceived I had, I should be immediately confined. Gave orders to my landlord, the King's interpreter, to keep us always under his inspection.

I continued at Montreal eight days (where I was very well entertained.) I made it my constant business to enquire after prisoners."

"Nov. 5th the express returned to Montreal with the answer to Governor Shirley's letter. The sixth of November I was ordered home. I desired liberty to tarry one day longer. The Governor told me the orders from the Governor General were so strict he could not grant me the favor. I accordingly set out with an officer and five soldiers who had orders to bring me to Crown Point."

After arriving at Crown Point, Captain Stevens was left to take care of himself. The following extract will show some of the difficulties of a journey from Crown Point to Albany in those days, especially at the season in which his journey was made.

"Nov. 15th, took our departure with the Indians (two Cagnawaugen Indians whom he had hired to assist him) in a birch canoe; came about five miles; found so much ice we could go no further; 16th, 17th and 18th, lodged here, waiting for the ice to be strong enough to bear us; 19th, drew our canoe on the ice about seven miles; found it very difficult—falling several times into the water; 20th, drew our canoe three miles further on the ice; found it so weak, (that is the ice) we could not travel; 21st, lay still; 22nd, travelled on the ice leaving our canoe; 23d, passed the mouth of Wood Creek into a large pond, which has a small communication to the drowned lands lying to the west of the mouth of Wood Creek; 24th, travelled over the said pond, about four or five miles in length, and then two or three miles up a small river; we here took our packs on our backs and travelled in an Indian path, trodden by them in their descents upon the Dutch this last war and not before. Nevertheless it is so trod that we could easily follow it, although the snow was four or five inches deep; Nov. 25th, we travelled in said

road; 26th, we came to Hudson's River in the morning about five miles above Col. Lydius' trading house. This carrying place from where we first took up our packs I judge to be twenty-two miles to Hudson's River; the travelling level and exceeding good, except about two miles when we first left the aforesaid small river."

This whole journal constitutes a document of no little interest, but I can quote no more.*

Allusion has been made to a commission given to Captain Stevens by Governor Shirley, bearing date at Boston, June 16th, 1746. The object of this commission will be seen by the following memorial; "Addressed to Honorable Spencer Phipps, Lieutenant Governor of this Province (Massachusetts) and the Council, June 12th, 1750."

"The memorial of Phineas Stevens, of Number Four, humbly sheweth:—

That upon his enlisting himself a volunteer in His Majesty's service for the then intended expedition against Canada, he removed his family, viz. his wife and six children to Rutland from Number Four, expecting himself soon to set out for Canada on said expedition, and, that upon the delay of that expedition he was, by direction from His Excellency the Captain General, ordered to the frontiers of the Province, and was constantly employed on the frontiers, either in guarding stores to Fort Massachusetts † or Number Four, or in keeping the fort at Number Four till the said expedition was laid aside and the Canada forces dismissed; in which time he defended the said Fort Number Four from a vigorous attack of the enemy; and his other services in that term he humbly hopes were acceptable to the province, where he was at very great expense in supporting his family, at a distance from his station; and as his expenses so he humbly conceives his constant labors and ser-

* In Jan. 1751, Captain Stevens was again commissioned to go to Canada on a similar errand. He was this time accompanied by William Heywood and James Farnsworth. They set out on the 8th of January, but owing to bad travelling, rains and other things that caused delay they did not reach Albany till the 24th, where they remained till the afternoon of the 29th, when they proceeded on their way. They went to Quebec, where they arrived on the 20th of February. In this expedition Captain Stevens was successful in gaining the release of several prisoners, who were taken to Boston, where he arrived about the 1st of April. [Heywood's Journal.]

† Fort Massachusetts was situated in the town of Adams in the western part of the State of Massachusetts. It was located on the north end of Saddle Mountain, and remains of it are still to be seen or were a few years ago. From 1746 to 1756 it was deemed a very important post for the defense of the frontier in that section.

vices for the province in that term distinguish his case from that of most if not any of the officers who enlisted themselves for the Canada service, he therefore prays your honorable consideration of the premises and that your honor would grant that he may be allowed the common allowance for a soldier for subsistence during the said term, and your memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

PHINEAS STEVENS.

In the House of Representatives, June 13th, 1750.

Read and ordered that the memorialist be allowed out of the public treasury the sum of ten pounds and eight shillings, in full consideration of the above named. S. Phipps."

After the successful termination of the expedition against Louisburg, another was set on foot for the invasion of Canada, which as it was never carried out, Captain Stevens in the above memorial, speaks of as the *intended* expedition. The New-Hampshire regiment, raised for it, was ready to march on the first of July, 1746, but was delayed as were the forces of Massachusetts, by the news of the approach of a powerful French army and fleet, to the eastern coast. This fleet consisted of about forty ships of war, besides transports; and brought over between three and four thousand regular troops, with veteran officers, and all kinds of military stores; and was indeed the most powerful armament that had ever been sent to North America. The intended Canadian expedition was therefore abandoned, as it was thought that the troops would be needed for defense at home. For a time the deepest anxiety and excitement prevailed on all the New England coast. But through providential disasters, the power of the armament was soon broken in such a manner, without any human aid, that only a small and scattered remnant of it ever returned to France; and the people without any instrumentality on their part, were delivered from their fears.

In July, 1752, Captain Stevens was once more commissioned by the government of Massachusetts, to proceed to Canada to negotiate for the deliverance of such captives belonging to the State, as he might there find. He was accompanied in this mission by Mr. Wheelwright, of Boston. On arriving at Montreal, not finding as they anticipated, the prisoners belonging to Massachusetts, they decided on the redemption of two from New-Hampshire. These were John Stark, subsequently the celebrated General Stark, the hero of Bennington, and Amos Eastman.* The ransom of Stark was one hundred and three dollars,

* Afterwards of Hollis, N. H.

and that of his friend Eastman, sixty dollars. The ransom of Stark was not paid in money, but he was given up for an Indian pony, for which the amount above specified, had been paid. These sums which were thus paid for the redemption of two of her sons, were never repaid by New-Hampshire. The policy of Massachusetts was more liberal, as she invariably and with as much promptness as possible, redeemed all her captives. Stark ultimately paid the price of his redemption himself, by pursuing his vocation as a hunter, on the river Androscoggin.

The estimation in which Captain Stevens was held, is shown by the following letter from Governor Shirley to Governor Benning Wentworth, of New-Hampshire, and the accompanying vote of the General Assembly of Massachusetts, which is subjoined.

Letter from Gov. Shirley to Governor Wentworth.

Sir—The Assembly of this Province, having been apprized of some measures your Excellency's Government are taking for the redemption of such persons, taken by the Indians and carried prisoners into Canada, as belong to your Province, are desirous to join with you in this affair, that some expense may be saved to both governments, by employing one and the same person to transact this business at Canada, have judged *Capt. Phineas Stevens, one of your own government, to be a proper person to be employed in this service*, and the Council and House of Representatives, have desired me to write to your excellency on this subject, as you will see by the enclosed copy of their vote. Your Excellency will therefore be pleased to let me have your answer, as soon as may be, that so the matter may be fully agreed upon before our Assembly rises; I am with great regard, Sir

your Excellency's most humble
and most obedient servant
W. SHIRLEY.

His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq."

"Vote of the General Assembly, of Massachusetts.

Inasmuch as sundry persons belonging to this Province, some of whom were soldiers, and taken from the fort on Kennebeck river, are now in captivity at Canada—and as this court have been informed, that there are also divers persons in captivity, belonging to the government of New-Hampshire, therefore voted, that his Excellency, the captain General, be desired as soon as may be, to write to the Governor of New-Hampshire, informing him that this court propose to em-

ploy Capt. Phineas Stevens, of No. 4, to go to Canada to redeem the captives belonging to this government; provided the government of New-Hampshire, will also employ him and pay a proportionable part of the expense of his journey, according to the number he shall recover from their captivity for the respective governments."

The above letter and vote were submitted by Governor Wentworth to the Assembly of New-Hampshire, but owing to previous action on the subject, on the part of New-Hampshire, the proposition of Massachusetts, was not adopted.

Captain Stevens was continued in his position as commander of the fort at No. 4, till the close of the Cape Breton war, and on the commencement of the French war was again immediately placed in the same command. His commission is dated April 26th, 1754. He remained in Charlestown and retained this command till sometime in the year 1755, when he removed his family to Deerfield, Massachusetts, to go on military service in Nova Scotia to which I shall hereafter refer.

The military services of Captain Stevens have thus far been chiefly referred to; but a brief consideration will now be given of his services rendered and the honors paid him as a citizen of Charlestown. It has been seen that, in the years 1735 and 1736 while the appeals which had been made both by Massachusetts and New-Hampshire to his majesty the king of Great Britain to decide the boundary line between the two Provinces were still depending, the General Assembly of The Massachusetts Bay made grants of above thirty townships lying between the rivers Merrimac and Connecticut, which townships by the royal decision in 1738 fell within the Province of New-Hampshire. These grants thus having emanated from an authority which had no jurisdiction over the soil, afforded the grantees no valid title to their lands. The Attorney and Solicitor General was therefore called upon to make a report in relation to what would be right and proper to be done in the premises; in which it was substantially recommended that those who had made improvements on their lands should apply to the government of New-Hampshire for new charters confirming them in the rights and privileges which had been guaranteed to them by their charters from Massachusetts. This important business, we find by the following from the 26th page of VIth volume of Provincial Papers, was committed by the Proprietors of No. 4 to Captain Phineas Stevens.

At a Council and General Assembly, July 2nd, 1753, among sundry other petitions was presented the following:

"The petition of Phineas Stevens, Esq., in behalf of himself and the

claimers and settlers of a tract of land on Connecticut river known by the name of Number Four, setting forth that the said tract of land was heretofore granted to them by the Massachusetts Government, in pursuance of which they had divided the same and made great improvements thereon, and praying they might have a grant of the premises in such a manner as to confirm them in their several divisions &c., which was read at the council Board, and the question being put whether they would advise his Excellency to make out a charter agreeable thereto, it passed in the affirmative unanimously.*

The newly incorporated township was named Charlestown, and its first town meeting was appointed by the charter to be on the 2nd Tuesday in August, of which Mr. Stevens was appointed moderator by the governor.

At this meeting Captain Stevens was elected first selectman and town treasurer, and John Hastings was chosen town clerk. The next year also he was elected to all the offices he had held the year before This was his last year in Charlestown, as the next year he was engaged in military service, in Nova Scotia. When about to leave for the expedition to Nova Scotia, Capt. Stevens removed his family to

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* The following relating to the townships No. 1, 2 and 3 may not be without interest.

"At a Council holden at Portsmouth according to his excellency's summons, Feb'y the 10th, 1752, the Secretary, by his Excellency's order, laid before the Board three petitions from sundry persons praying for three separate townships of his Majesty's lands lying on the east side of Connecticut river, beginning at the north side of tract of land called Winchester, and extending up the river to the northward so as to join to No. 4, so called, and east to the land called the Ashuelotts as far as they (the Ashuelotts) go to the northward (viz.) That the first or most Southerly township, called No. (1) in the plan exhibited, may be allotted to the petition signed Elias Alexander John Brooks and others; that the township adjoining northerly on No. (1) and marked No. (2) in the said plan be granted on the petition of Elias Hubbard, Thomas Chamberlain and others; and that the township marked No. (3) on said plan and adjoining No. (4) may be granted to the petition signed Benjamin Bellows, Ebenezer Harris and others, all which petitions and plans being perused by the council, the Secretary, by his Excellency's order, put it to the council whether they would consent to the granting the said respective tracts of land to the petitioners with such others as should be thought proper to be entered as associates, to which the council did advise and consent."

In accordance with the above we find that Chesterfield the original No. (1) and Westmoreland, the original No. (2), were incorporated Feb. 11th, 1752, the next day after the consideration of the petitions, and that Walpole which was No. (3) received its charter on the 16th of the same month.

Deerfield, Massachusetts, where they resided till the time of his death when they again removed to Charlestown.

Captain Stevens and his company sailed from Boston for Nova Scotia on the 20th of May, and reached their destination in the Bay of Fundy, on the 1st of June. Their first work was to aid in the reduction of the French Fort, Beau Sejour, which surrendered on the 4th day after its investment. Its name was then changed to Fort Cumberland. The following extract of a letter from Lieut. Elias Alexander, of Northfield, in connection with this fort, may be of interest. It is dated Aug. 15th, 1755. He says "We still remain in camp, and it is most likely we shall tarry here all winter. The French that are in this place, are obliged to take up arms for us, or go off, which they refuse to do, and they will be sent to France immediately. All their effects are forfeited to King George. They have a great number of cattle and horses which will be for our use. We have about 400 confined in the fort, and parties of our men are out daily bringing in the rest. All the French that are in Meaness (Minas) and any where else in the country must bear the same fate." (His. of Northfield by Sheldon and Temple.)

The following letter written by Samuel Stevens to his father, shows that at the time of its date, he was still at Fort Cumberland.

Deerfield, Nov. 10th, 1755,

Honored Father.

After my duty to you and love to my brother with you (this brother was probably Simon Stevens) I would inform you that Enos is returned—came to Deerfield last Thursday, and was joyfully received. We have the pleasure of telling you we are all well at present, except my mother, who is abed with a daughter, named Dorothy, both like to do well. This is joyful news to tell you of, and we all desire to be joyful with you. I have nothing remarkable to inform you of our army yet—gone to Crown Point. I believe will go no further than Lake St. Sacrament, now called Lake George, for they have built a strong fort there and another at Lydius' Trading House, called fort Lyman. I suppose their business this winter will be to keep those forts—and I hear Governor Shirley is at Albany, returning homewards. The Indians have done no mischief on our frontier since July.

As to our affairs at home, they are somewhat difficult. * * * I have received but very little money this summer, not more than we

necessarily used in our own family. Capt. Spafford has made up no Muster roll yet, but I believe he will be down in a few days.

I do not think but it will be a benefit to send the amount on your book against several men in your company that you may stop the money in your own hands as viz.

Titus Belding, Dr. Old Tenor, to Articles, £5, 13, 6. Thomas Stebbins, £14, 6, 0. Rufus Brown, £3, 6, 0. Gad Elmer, £11, 15, 8. Joseph Brooks, £19, 13, 0. Beriah Grandy, £20, 8, 1. This is a true account due on your book.

This I conclude with my mother's presenting her love to you and her son with you, and I with the rest of my brothers and sisters, present the same.

With the blessing of God I hope the time will come when we shall all happily meet again.

No more at present, but I still remain your most dutiful son.

Sam'l Stevens.

Capt. Stevens.

The following is the direction on the letter.

To Capt. Phineas Stevens at Fort Cumberland in Shegnecto in Nova Scotia.

To carrier Mr. David Jefferson, Boston, received and forwarded by your humble servant,

Oliver Noyes.

In the following year while still engaged in the public service at Chenecto, he was seized with a fever of which he died, April 6th, in the 51st year of his age.

The character of Captain Stevens is thus summed up by another. "He was athletic, hardy and resolute; ever ready to cultivate his acres or arm in their defense as well as for the protection of his countrymen. He was truly a martial husbandman,

> "Who in the reapers' merry row,
> Or warrior rank could stand."

A man of self-acquired education possessing deep penetration and intelligence, he was admirably fitted for the important public services in the performance of which he was entrusted by the government." To which may be added that the frontier on the Cennecticut had no more able defender and Charlestown no more trustworthy man.

Children and descendants, of Capt. Phineas and Elizabeth Stevens.

Hon. Samuel Stevens.

I. Samuel Stevens, b. July 4th, 1735, at Rutland, Mass., m. Talitha Bingham, of Lempster, Dec. 31st, 1777. He settled in Charlestown, and became one of its most distinguished citizens. He was in the army in the old French War, and was a Lieutenant as early as 1758. He was recommended in 1759, by Major Robert Rogers, in a letter to Col. Townsend, Deputy Adjutant General, to Lord Amherst, as a suitable person to take charge of the Fort at No. 4.

"General Stanwix informs me that a subaltern and twenty Rangers are to be stationed at Number Four. I would recommend Lieutenant Stevens, who is well acquainted with the country in that quarter.

Robert Rogers."

In a reply to this letter, dated Feb. 5th, 1759, Colonel Townsend says, "Lieutenant Stevens has been notified of the General's intention of leaving him at Number Four."

In November of the same year, he was ordered to the Coos Intervales with provisions, to meet Major Rogers, in his return from his expedition against the St. Francis Indians. He obeyed the order, and repaired to the place appointed, but remained only two days, when he returned to Charlestown taking with him all the provisions. In consequence of this too hasty return, Major Rogers and his men suffered terribly for want of food, and some of them died from actual starvation. Lieutenant Stevens was censured, both by Major Rogers and Lord Amherst for not having tarried longer, but he averred that he acted in the matter according to the best of his judgment, and deeply lamented the consequences that resulted from his course. In 1760, he was employed by a land company, to explore the country from White River to the heads of the Onion and Lamoille rivers, to find out the best lands for settlement. He subsequently surveyed many townships for the proprietors and was much employed in the business of conveyancing.

The following offices to which he was elected, will show the estimation in which he was held by the public. He was elected twelve times one of the selectmen; the first time, in the year 1762, the last in 1793. He was Town treasurer for the year 1765—representative for the years 1793–94–96–97–98 and 99. Councillor for the years, 1784–85–86–87–88–89—Register of Probate, from 1794 till the time of his death. He also held the office of Colonel in the Militia. He died November 23d, 1823, in the 89th year of his age. Mrs. Stevens d. Jan. 22nd, 1803, aged 47 years.

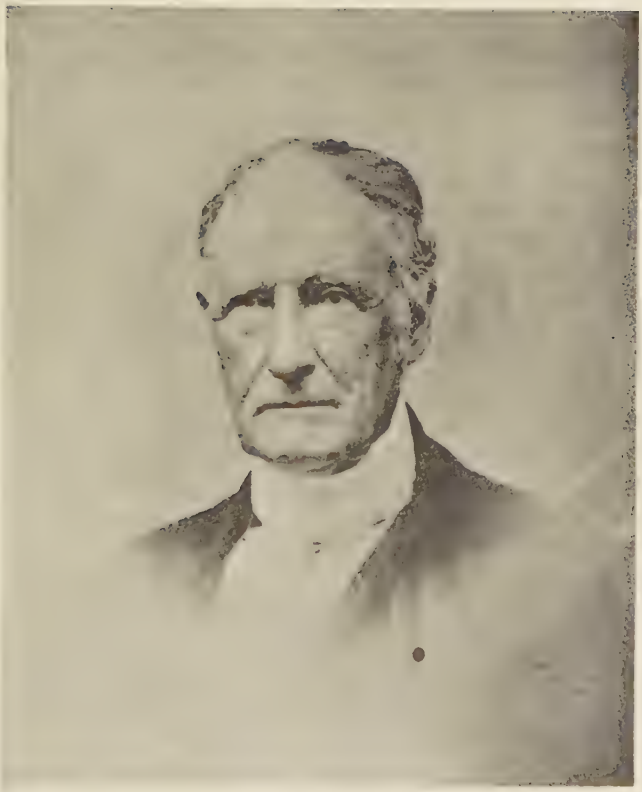
Children of Hon. Samuel and Talitha (Bingham) Stevens. 1. Solon Stevens, b. Oct. 3d, 1778, graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1798. Studied law with Hon. John C. Chamberlain, and died August 29th, 1809. Solon Stevens practised law at Exeter, N. H., removed to Boston, in 1808.

Hon. Enos Stevens.

2. Enos Stevens b. May 14th, 1780; m. Nov. 2nd, 1811, Martha Hunt, (dau. of Roswell and Mary Willard Hunt of Charlestown), b. May 4th, 1792. Ch. (1) Samuel Hunt, b. Aug. 17th, 1812; m. July, 1836, Lucetta Putnam of Unity, N. H. (dau. of Benjamin and Sarah (Willard) Putnam.) He became a farmer at Rochester, Ill., where he died May 15th, 1839. He left one child, Samuel Phineas Stevens, b. in 1838, who m. Olive Slater, and settled in Missouri. (2) Mary Ellen, b. in Charlestown, May 31st, 1814; m. April 27th, 1835, John Swain, M. D., b. at Newburyport, Mass. He settled at Ballardsvale, Ky. (3) Harriet, b. at C. April 17th, 1817; d. July 17th, 1826. (4) Martha Ann, b. at C. March 15th, 1821; m. Feb. 21st, 1839, George Hubbard, Esq., son of Samuel Hubbard, of C. b. April 4th, 1812. one child (see Hubbard.) (5) Sarah Elizabeth, b. March 21st, 1826; m. at Ballardsvale, Ky., April 2nd, 1846, Robert Greene Blakemore, of Ky., b. Jan. 25th, 1815. He was a planter and died in Oldham, Co., Ky., July 24th, 1853—Mrs. Blakemore (1874) resides in Charlestown. (6) George Enos Stevens, b. Sept. 10th, 1830; d. March 2nd, 1832. (7) Harriet Prudence Stevens, b. Feb. 29th, 1832, resides (1875) at Charlestown.

Enos Stevens, whose family is given above, was an honored citizen of Charlestown—He was thirteen times elected moderator of the town; the 1st time in 1820, the last in 1841. He was four years town clerk. Twenty years one of the selectmen, and six years represented the town in the Legislature. In addition to these honors, he was Councillor for the years 1838 and 1839, and the candidate of the whig party for Governor, for the years 1840–41–42. The first two years in which he was a candidate for this office, he received a handsome majority of the votes of his townsmen. But in 1842, when Hon. Henry Hubbard, was the opposing Democratic candidate, the citizens of Charlestown bestowed upon both equal honor, there being no plurality nor majority

The following which is taken from a contemporary Journal, will show in what estimation Mr. Stevens was held by his party.



ENOS STEVENS.

"This gentleman, Hon. Enos Stevens, now stands before the people of New-Hampshire, as the candidate of the whig party for the office of Governor. We have said enough of him, when we have said, that he is an able, and honest man. These terms include everything requisite for any office. Mr. Stevens is not unknown to the people of his State, as an able and sound legislator. He has been much in public life, as such, and has ever been found a friend of the people. He is a farmer by profession, and a very excellent farmer, too, we believe, but he has ever been distinguished as a man of sound judgment, and extensive knowledge of state and national politics—a man, whom all who know him, honor and respect, whatever may be his political opinions. We commend him to the support of our fellow citizens, as one who will command the respect of all for the government over which he may be called to preside." Nashua Telegraph.

Mr. Stevens after a long and useful life, died Sept. 10th, 1864, in the 85th year of his age. Mrs. Martha (Hunt) Stevens d. March 21st, 1870.

3. Polly (dau. of Samuel and Polly (Bingham) Stevens) b. Feb. 6th, 1782; m. Dec. 1808, James Hervey Bingham, and settled in Alstead, N. H. She died Sept. 1818. 4. Samuel Bingham, b. Nov. 30th, 1783; m. in 1810, Miss Joanna Folsom, of Exeter, b. June 25th, 1787. Mr. Stevens died in August, 1824. Mrs. Joanna Stevens died in 1873. Their home was in Exeter, N. H. Ch. (1) Samuel Folsom, son of Samuel B. and Joanna Stevens, b. Sept. 1811; d. on the Island of St. Thomas, in 1854—a wife and four children survive. (2) Elizabeth Emery, b. in Exeter, Feb. 3d, 1816; m. Jan. 15th, 1839, Prof. William Augustus Norton (son of Heman and Julia (Strong) Norton) b. Oct. 25th, 1810. Mr. Norton graduated at West Point, in 1831, and has since 1852 been Professor of Civil Engineering, at Yale College. 5. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 16th, 1788; d. July 18th, 1789. 6. Talitha, b. Feb. 22nd, 1792; d. June 17th, 1873. The writer of this can testify that one who lived a truer Christian life he has not found. 7. Prudence Stevens, b. June 16th, 1794; m. Dec. 7th, 1817, Hiram Bingham, of Claremont. Mrs. Bingham, d. in Charlestown, Sept. 6th, 1872.

II. Willard (son of Capt. Phineas and Elizabeth Stevens, and twin brother of Hon. Samuel Stevens) b. at Rutland, Mass., July 4th, 1735; m. Olive Willard, Aug. 11th, 1773. He became one of the principal proprietors of Barnet, Vt., to which place he removed with his family in June 1776; but, soon after the commencement of the Revolutionary

war, returned again to Charlestown. He died June 1st, 1789, aged 54. Children of Willard and Olive Stevens. 1. Dorothy, b. May 22nd, 1774; 2. —— ——; b. Sept. 5th, 1775; 3. Clory Allen, b. Sept. 22nd, 1776; 4. Olive, b. July 2nd, 1781; d. Jan. 10th, 1786. III. Simon, son of Capt. Phineas and Elizabeth Stevens, was b. at Rutland, Mass., Sept. 3d, 1737.

Simon Stevens was a man of great energy of character, and inherited much of the military spirit of his father. He was commissioned on the 14th of January, 1758, when not quite twenty-one years of age, by General Loudoun, Lieutenant of a company commanded by Capt. John Stark, afterwards the distinguished General of that name, and parcipated with his brave captain, in the attacks on the French lines, at Ticonderoga, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of July of that year. July 9th, 1760, he received a commission, as captain of a company of Rangers. This was given, at Three Rivers, and was signed by Lord Amherst. As the Ranger service was very important in the army, there can be no better evidence, that he had previously acquitted himself with honor.

In 1763–64 and 68, Capt. Stevens was chosen moderator of the town, and also in May, of the latter year, to represent the town in the General Assembly, at Portsmouth. He was the first representative ever chosen from Charlestown, and represented the town for three years. When Governor Benning Wentworth, of New-Hampshire, granted to certain petitioners, the charter of the town of Barnet, Vermont, Capt. Simon Stevens was appointed to notify the first town meeting, for the choice of town officers, and to act as its moderator. The meeting was held the first Tuesday in October, 1764. All subsequent meetings for the same purpose, by the charter, were to be held in March. Capt. Stevens was one of the largest proprietors of the township.

About 1774, Capt. Simon Stevens, ceased to be an inhabitant of Charlestown. He was subsequently engaged in the war of the Revolution, but not, it is believed, in connection with any New-Hampshire Regiment. Capt. Simon Stevens, of Springfield, Vt., and Capt. Simon Stevens of Charlestown, were different persons, but are frequently spoken of as the same.

IV. Enos Stevens (son of Capt. Phineas and Elizabeth Stevens) b. Oct. 2nd, 1739, in Rutland, Mass.; m. March 4th, 1791, Sophia Grout (dau. of Elijah and Mary (Willard) Grout) b. in Lunenburg, Mass., Feb. 6th, 1765.

On the cessation of hostilities between France and Great Britain, in 1749, the government of Massachusetts withdrew the troops from No. 4. But, on the 17th of June, the day they left the fort, the Indians appeared and shot Ensign Obadiah Sartwell, who was harrowing in the garden, and took young Stevens, who was riding the horse, a prisoner. Stevens was carried to Montreal, but was immediately sent back, so that he arrived at home about the middle of the September following. He was kindly treated, but retained to the close of his life a vivid recollection of the circumstances of his capture and captivity.

The following is from Henry Stevens, late of Barnet, Vt.:

"Enos Stevens, (my father) was a lieutenant A. D. 1756. I had his journal of an expedition up West River, and so on to Fort Massachusetts. His diary was burnt in the Vermont State House. It seems from this that the above commission was conferred upon him when only about sixteen years of age.

He was elected one of the Selectmen of Charlestown for the years 1773–75–76."

"In the war of the Revolution he took the side of the British. His father and brothers had been honored by commissions from the Governors of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts Bay, while they were British provinces, and like many others, no doubt, he thought that the powerful crown of Great Britain would soon crush the infant American Republic. In his journal he writes:

"Charlestown, N. H., May 2nd, 1777. Set out for New-York; left my all, for the sake of my king and my country."

In New York he joined a volunteer company appointed to keep guard on the coast but it does not appear that he was ever engaged in battle. He, with six others, Sept, 30th, 1782, received a commission from his excellency the Commander in Chief of the British forces, to go to Nova-Scotia to take charge of the provisions, arms and ammunition sent by the Commandar-in-Chief for the use of refugees, going with them to settle in that country, and divide the same among them.

He bought land and settled in Digby, Nova Scotia, where he resided till 1875. After the war he applied to the British government for indemnity for "loyalty, losses and services," but it is not probable that he was indemnified, for his property was not confiscated. In his journal he writes, "Feb. 25th, 1785, Came to Charlestown; found all my friends well; seven years and ten months since I left this town." He went from Charlestown to Barnet, Vt., and was present at a meeting of the proprietors, Aug. 23d, 1785, and drew his shares in the town as one

of the proprietors when the first division took place. Soon after, he sold his possessions in Nova Scotia and went to Barnet to reside, where, having purchased the lands owned by his brother, and obtained vendue titles to others, he became proprietor of the principal part of the township with which his interests and history became identified.

Mr. Stevens had ten children, all born in Barnet, Vt., among whom was Henry Stevens, the distinguished antiquarian. For a further account of the family see page 378 memoir of Phineas Stevens, by Caleb Stark, contained in the volume of the Life of General John Stark. Mrs. Stevens died in 1815. (See romantic marriage of two Charlestown girls, in Historical Miscellany).

V. Mary, (dau. of Capt. Phineas and Elizabeth Stevens) b. March 28th, 1742, at Rutland, Mass.; m. Elijah King. He was jail-keeper in Charlestown in 1773 (see Jail.)

Soon after the commencement of the Revolutionary War they removed from Charlestown to Barnet, Vt. Mr. King and others were employed by Governor Wentworth in 1762 or 1763 to survey the charter limits of the towns immediately above Wells River; VI. Phineas, (son of Capt. Phineas and Elizabeth Stevens) was b. in Rutland, Mass. July 31st, 1744. He studied medicine and settled in Barnet, Vt. He was the first physician who settled in the town. (See Physicians.) VII. Catherine, (dau. of Capt. Phineas and Elizabeth Stevens) b. Nov. 20th 1747, at Rutland, Mass.: m. for her first husband, David Stone and lived in Windsor, Vt. Her second husband was Capt. Jonathan Willard, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capt. Willard d in C. Aug. 29th, 1832, aged 88; Mrs. Willard May 26th, 1824; VIII. Prudence, (dau. of Capt. Phineas and Elizabeth Stevens) b. Nov. 6th, 1750, in the house of Capt. Stevens in the fort at No. 4; m. Hon. John Hubbard, of Charlestown, (see Hubbard); IX. Solomon, (son of Capt. Phineas and Elizabeth Stevens) b. at Charlestown Sept. 9th, 1753; settled in Barnet, Vt. He was a land surveyor and surveyed that town in 1774. He was at College at Cambridge when the Revolutionary war began, but left soon after, without completing the College course; X. Dorothy, (dau. of Capt. Phineas and Elizabeth Stevens) b. Oct. 31st, 1755, at Deerfield, Mass.; d. at Charlestown, N. H., Sept. 10th, 1758.

Phineas Stone m. Abigail ———; was in town 1793–94 and 95. Ch. I. David, b. March 15th, 1794; II. Jenny, b. in Langdon, Feb. 8th, 1796.

Daniel Goddard Stoughton, (son of Richard M. and Polly G. (Fay) Stoughton) b. in Reading, Vt. Jan. 23d, 1826; m. Oct. 7th, 1856

Caroline L. Patch, (dau. of Wm. W. and Sarah (Willard) Patch) b. in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 29th, 1824. One child, George H., b. in South Royalton, Vt., July 11th, 1861, Mr. Stoughton is Station Agent on Central Vermont Rail-road. Settled in Charlestown, Nov. 22nd, 1865.

Daniel L. Straw, (son of Samuel and ——— (Mason) Straw) b. March 1st 1821 ; m. May 6th, 1849, Nancy W. Haven, (dau. of James and Calista (Freto) Haven) b. Nov. 6th, 1824. Ch. I. Lewis, b. Jan. 10th, 1853 ; d. Apr. 13th, 1860 ; II. Philoma Josephine, b. March 1st, 1854; m. Eugene C. Lombard, Jan. 10th. 1872; d. Jan. 17th, 1873; III. Alanson Clarence, b. Feb. 12th, 1856 ; d. Apr. 6th, 1860; IV. Alma Jane, b. Aug. 24th, 1858 ; d. Apr. 10th, 1860; V. Ella Janette, b. Aug. 20th, 1859 ; VI. Rilla C., b. Apr. 15th, 1862 ; removed to Charlestown from Newport, N. H., 1865.

Frederick Augustus Sumner.

Frederick Augustus Sumner, (the son of Benjamin and Prudence (Hubbard) Sumner, of Claremont) was b. in 1770. He fitted for College and entered at Dartmouth in 1789, but after remaining at that institution a part of the course, took up his connection with it and entered at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1793. On graduating, he decided on pursuing the legal profession, and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Benjamin West, of Charlestown ; and was a fellow student, as he had been in his collegiate course, with Hon. John C. Chamberlain. On being admitted to practice in the courts of the state, in 1796, he opened his office in Charlestown, where the remainder of his life was spent.

Mr. Sumner, in 1803, was elected town-clerk, and held the office sixteen years in succession. He was again elected in 1823. In 1804 he was chosen one of the selectmen. The next year he was chosen 1st Selectman, and was continued in the same position fourteen years. He also in 1823, held the same office. He was postmaster many years, and erected for his office the building now nearly in front of the Town Hall, on the corner of Main and Summer streets. This office he left at 10 o'clock, A. M., in his usual health Aug. 13th, 1834, and before noon he was dead.

Mr. Sumner was a good business lawyer, but did not excel as an advocate. He was deficient both in copiousness and fluency of speech. What he said was sensible, but was often uttered with such hesitancy, especially in his attempts to address a public assembly, that he seldom spoke either in court or at political gatherings. He opened the Dem-

ocratic Presidential Convention, in Baltimore, in 1832, to which he was a delegate, by a carefully prepared political speech, "On the mutual advantages of the North and South to each other," which was highly spoken of in the papers of his political party at the time, and has since occasionally been quoted. But his public efforts in that way were few, and owing to the characteristics mentioned, not usually attended with great success. He was a person much esteemed and what certainly is no small encomium, was a peace-maker in his profession.

Esquire Sumner, as he was usually called, married May 16th, in 1801, Mrs. Abigail (Bailey) Stone who was born in Newbury, Vermont, but was educated at Newburyport, Mass. She was the widow of Captain Phineas Stone. By this marriage there were six children, all born in Charlestown. I. Frederic Augustus, jr., born in 1802, graduated at Harvard College in 1823 and took his degree of M. D., from the Medical Department of that Institution in 1827. He married Sarah Mc Farland and established himself in his profession in Boston, where he died in 1873. II. George W., b. in 1804, studied medicine but never practiced; was in active business in Charlestown, till his death Aug. 14th, 1840; married Charlotte Marryat Tucker, of Bellows Falls. III. Catherine, b. in 1806, married James Brackenridge Sumner, settled in Hartland, Vt., from which place she removed to Dalton, N. H., where she died May 17th, 1874. She is remembered as accomplished, witty and eccentric, with an independence of thought and expression by no means common with the young ladies of her time. IV. Martha Brandon Foxcroft, born in 1808, married James S. Blanchard, of Boston and died in 1827. V. Kaleb Ellis, b. in 1812, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1833 and died Feb. 15th, 1840. VI. Sarah, b. June 8th, 1819; m. March 5th, 1838, Thomas Swan Weld, of Boston, Mass. Ch. 1. Sarah Sumner, b. at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Dec. 16th, 1838; 2. Francis Minot, b. in Dalton, N. H., Jan. 17th, 1840. 3. Louisa Sedgwick, b. at Jamaica Plain, Sept. 22nd, 1842; m. 2nd, May 9th, 1851, at Dalton, N. H., Donald Thane. Ch. 1. William F., b. in New York city, March 1st, 1852. 2. Frederick Augustus, b. at Lock Haven, Pa., Aug. 28th, 1857. 3. Mary Engersol, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 6th, 1860.

Mr. Sumner built the house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Harriet M. Baker, which during the last years of his life was his home. None of the family now remain in Charlestown.

William Swan (son of John and Ellen (Erskine) Swan of Arbroath Forborshire, Scotland) b. Apr. 8th, 1838; m. Nov. 16th, 1868,

Barbara Heughan (dau. of John and Elizabeth Heughan, Dumfreesshire, Scotland) b. March 4th, 1843. Ch. I. Ellen, b. Feb. 14th, 1870. II. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 8th, 1871; d. in infancy; III. Adeline, b. Feb. 12th, 1873; IV. Margarett, b. March 22nd, 1875. Mr. Swan came to America, April 1868—to Charlestown, March 1st, 1871. He received his education in Scotland, as a florist and ornamental gardener, and was subsequently employed, before coming to this country, as follows: at Trinity Episcopal College, Glen Almond, Perthshire, one year; at city Nursery, Brechin, Forfarshire, a year; two years by Lord Grey, at Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire; in 1860, by Hugh Low & Co., at their Nursery in London, N. E.; by Lord Londsborough, a year in Yorkshire, at Grimstone Park; by J. J. Blandy, Esq., President of London Horticultural Society, a year in Berkshire; two years and a half at Croxleth Park, near Liverpool, in Lancashire, being foreman to Earl of Sefton a part of the time; by William Dickinson and sons, in Blackburn, Lancashire, two years as head gardener. On coming to the United States, he was employed in 1869, as head gardener by Matthew Vassar, at his private place in Poughkeepsie. Since he came to Charlestown, he has been employed by Mr. Paris; and that he understands his profession, persons may assure themselves, by a visit to Mr. Paris' grounds.

Henry Hamilton Sylvester.

Henry H. Sylvester born in Leicester, Mass., in 1792, removed with his parents while yet a child to Woodstock, Vt. He remained in Woodstock, till he was twelve years of age, at which time he entered the store of George Curtis at Windsor, where he remained till of age, when he entered into a business partnership with Curtis & Forbes, in which he continued three years, at the termination of which he removed to Charlestown, where he was in business till 1830, when, through the influence of his brother-in-law, Governor Henry Hubbard, who was then in Congress, he obtained a position as clerk in the Pension office. His ability and diligence being soon discovered, it was not very long before he rose to the chief clerkship in that department. Under the administration of President Polk, he was chief clerk in the Patent office, which position he is said to have very ably filled. In 1852, he returned to Charlestown, where he remained till his decease.

It is said that Mr. Sylvester had comparatively few early educational advantages, but such was his diligence as a student and reader, that he became in his maturity, a man of very extensive information. In

the last years of his life, he took great interest in antiquarian studies, and had gathered up many most interesting facts relating to the lives of the early settlers of Charlestown, which as he had only treasured them in memory, were lost at his death. The writer remembers having urged him to put them in a form in which they could be preserved, and he expressed his intention to do it, but his purpose was not accomplished.

Mr. Sylvester m. 1st, Feb. 25th, 1816, Elizabeth Hubbard (dau. of Hon. John and Prudence (Stevens) Hubbard) (see John Hubbard). By this marriage there were four children, of whom the two earliest born, died in infancy. Catherine, the IIId. child, b. ——; m. Henry E. Hersey, of Hingham, Mass. He was a graduate of Harvard college—a lawyer by profession, and a young man of great promise. He died soon after their marriage. Mrs. Hersey resides in Boston (1875). IV. Richard H. Sylvester, was born in Charlestown, in April, 1830. He was four years at Exeter Academy and entered Yale College, which institution he left at the end of his sophomore year. He left Charlestown in 1852, having previously pursued the study of law, in the office of Judge Cushing. He completed his profession with Judge Olney Hawkins, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, lately deceased. In 1853, he removed to Iowa city, and became editor of The State Capital Reporter, and continued there in the newspaper business until 1864, during which time he was superintendent of schools, for the county, and city treasurer for various terms. He married at Iowa city, Miss Martha Ward, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister of that place, by whom he has four children. In 1864, he removed to Memphis, Tenn., and to St. Louis in 1869, where he has since been editorially associated with *The Times* of which he is now the chief editor. His children referred to above, are Richard H., b. Aug. 14th, 1857; Elizabeth, b. May 7th, 1860; Willie, b Dec. 27th, 1863; Martha, b. Feb. 7th, 1874.

Dr. David Taylor, (son of Daniel Taylor, b in Lunenburg, Mass., settled in Charlestown, in 1761. He was appointed a surgeon in 1760, in a regiment of Militia called into service for aiding in completing the conquest of Canada. He was then only a youth, less than eighteen years of age, having been born Aug. 5th, 1742. In this campaign he became acquainted with the location and prospects of Charlestown, and settled in it as a physician, the following year. He became a highly esteemed citizen. He represented the town, as it appears from the Provincial Records, in 1776 and 1777, though I find in the town books no record of his election in 1776. We may infer from his fam-

ily record that he married soon after coming to town. Ch. of Dr. David and Rachel Taylor, I. Rosalinda, b. Apr. 12th, 1764; m. Peleg Sprague, of Keene, N. H. Mr. Sprague was elected to fill a vacancy in the fifth Congress, and was elected in 1799, to the same office of Representative in the Sixth—but soon resigned on account of his health. One who knew him well from the time he was a student in the office of Hon. Benjamin West, represents him as a man of great natural abilities, and extensive acquirements, and as possessing much self reliance. He died Apr. 20th, 1800—Hale, in his history of Keene, says he died in August, but that is a mistake. His age was 43. Miss Taylor is described as having been one of the most accomplished young ladies of Charlestown. Her marriage took place April 28th, 1785. I find the following entry in Dr. Samuel Crosby's Journal; "May 2nd. This evening the married and single ladies and gentlemen of the street, assembled at Dr. Taylor's, on invitation from Mr. Sprague, to celebrate his wedding. The evening was agreeably spent, and we were handsomely entertained." II. Elizabeth, b. April 1st, 1780; m. Roswell Willard, (see Willard.) Mrs. Rachel Taylor having died, Dr. Taylor m. 2nd, April 18th, 1798, Hannah Hanneford, by whom he had one son, David, b. March 25th, 1801.

Thomas Taylor, b. March 4th, 1764; m. Clara Babcock and settled in Charlestown. (See His. Northfield, page 555.)

John W. Taylor, (son of Samuel and Maria (White) Taylor) b. in Springfield, Vt., July 25th, 1828; m. March 8th, 1852, Phebe A. Hitchcock, (dau. of Russell and Laura (Chaffee) Hitchcock,) b. in Westminster, Vt., Oct. 25th, 1832. Ch. I. Cora L., b. in Springfield, Vt., May 27th, 1854; II. Harry K., b. April 18th, 1868; d. Sept. 10th, 1869; III. John White, jr., b. Sept. 10th, 1871—Mr. Taylor, was one of the selectmen in 1874. He is a large land-holder and has built a row of cottages on High street, which are very convenient in their structure as well as attractive in their appearance. They are seven in number, and are on the north side of the way leading from Swan Park up Breakneck.

Ebenezer Tidd, b. in Woburn, Mass., 1764; m. 1799, Hannah Thompson, b. in 1782—Mr. Tidd settled in Charlestown, in 1797. Ch. I. Hannah Thompson, b. Aug. 20th, 1808; m. June 14th, 1826, A. J. Blood, and settled in the south part of Michigan. II. Harriet, b. March 17th, 1810; m. 1831, Stephen Kittredge—He died 1839—she m. 2nd, Edway Bellows of Charlestown, and removed to Climax, in Michigan. III. Ebenezer Hiram, b. June 4th, 1817; m. June 6th,

1839, Helen J. Dunsmoor, b. July 24th, 1818; Ch. 1. Charles Hiram, b. Feb. 17th, 1844; died in New York City, Dec. 19th, 1864—buried in C. 2. Harriet Augusta, b. May 30th, 1846; m. Oct. 6th, 1873, Bernard H. Murray, b. in Burlington, Vt. Mr. M., is conductor on the Central Vermont Railroad—home (1875) Charlestown. Mr. Tidd was 2nd Selectman, 1865–66, 3d, 1867 1st, 1869–72–73. He has done much town business.

Stephen H. Thompson, (son of Loring and Elizabeth (Hall) Thompson, of Cornish, N. H., b. Oct. 26th, 1795; m. June 5th, 1816, Sally L. Allen, (dau. of John and Sally (Langford) Allen of Cornish), b. Sept. 1st, 1799; d. July 16th, 1836. Ch. I. Arlen, b. Oct. 26th, 1817; m. Louise Bancroft, lives in Windsor. Ch. 1. Charles, 2. George, 3. Henry, 4. John, 5. Etta. II. Marshall E., b. April 27th, 1820; m. Katie Bemis, of Keene, lives in Lowell. Ch. 1. Josie, 2. Annie. III. Eliza J., b. Feb. 22nd, 1822; m. 1st, Hiram Read, m. 2nd, Daniel Raymond, lives in Chelmsford, Mass. IV. Lafayette F., b. May 17th, 1824; m. Elsie Clay, Claremont; d. May 20th, 1864. Ch. 1. Arthur, 2. Ella. V. Lovina P., b. May 10th, 1826; d. June 27th, 1839. Mr. Thompson m. 2nd, July 1st, 1838, Betsy Mitchell, of Claremont; d. Jan. 30th, 1842. Mr. Thompson m. 3d, Aug. 8th, 1843, Hannah C. Orcutt, (dau. of John S. and Hannah (Currier) Orcutt of Acworth) b. Dec. 18th, 1814. Ch. Lovina, b. Feb. 13th, 1846; d. Feb. 12th, 1857. Stephen H. Thompson came to Charlestown from Reading, Vt., in 1856.

William Thompson, b. Jan. 26th, 1793; d. Sept 30th, 1869; m. March 5th, 1816, Mary Burrows; b. June 18th, 1796; d. Nov. 25th, 1855. They had nine children, as follows: Elizabeth Burrows, Abby Louisa, William, jr., Frances Mary, Henry, Charles, Margarette Swift, Edward, John Dixwell. All living but William who died at San Francisco, Cal., June 4th, 1873.

Edward Thompson, (fourth son of William and Mary Burrows Thompson) b. in Somerset Place, in Boston, Sept. 30th, 1833, removed to Charlestown. N. H., in 1852 and married Jan. 27th, 1857, Elizabeth Augusta Putnam, (dau. of Elisha and Nancy (Melville) Putnam, b. in Charlestown, March 19th, 1833. Ch. I. Mary Elizabeth, b. Oct, 31st, 1857. II. Henry Melville, b. Nov. 19th, 1861. III. Edward, jr., b. July 20th, 1868. IV. Frederick Putnam, b. July 17th, 1872. Edward Thompson was superintendent of the Sullivan Railroad for a number of years. He has recently done business in Boston, but has still made his home in Charlestown where he has built a fine house,

towards the lower end of Main St., and has done much otherwise to improve the appearance of the village.

Otis Thompson, m. 1853, Eliza Corbin, (daughter of John and Caroline Corbin) b. 1837. Mr. Thompson fell in the battle of Gettysburg. Ch. I. Nelson, b. 1857. II. Edward, b, 1859. III. Henry Sumter, b. 1862.

Daniel Towner, b. Jan. 4th, 1792; m. Dec. 1st, 1816, Lucretia Adkins, b. Oct. 12th, 1795. Ch. I. Lucy A., b. March 22nd, 1819; m. Erastus O. Walker, (see Walker); II. Mary Ann, b. Oct. 14th, 1823; m. Aaron Clark, (see Clark.) III. John Adkins Towner, (son of Daniel and Lucretia (Adkins) Towner) b. Nov 9th, 1825; m. Sept. 24th, 1862, Mary R. Breed, (see Breed). Ch. I. Helen L., b. Sept. 26th, 1863. II. Harry W., b. March 22nd, 1866. III. Willie C., b. Apr. 11th, 1870.

Isaac Tripp, (son of Humphrey and Sarah (Duncan) Tripp, of Wilton, Me.,) b. Apr. 7th, 1820; m. Apr. 20th, 1854, Mary Elizabeth Lawton, (dau. of Martin and Sally Lawton of Harvard, Mass). Ch. I. Martin, b. Feb. 7th 1860. II. George Warren, died aged 3 years, two other children unnamed, d. in infancy. Mr. Tripp came to Charlestown in 1857.

Christopher Banister Trull, (son of Jonathan A. and Laura (Maynard) Trull,) b. Dec. 24th, 1850, in Worcester, Mass., m. March 28th, 1871, Annette Nancy Richardson, (dau. of Levi G., and Susan S. (Spaulding) Richardson) b. July 19th, 1850. Ch. I. Edward C., b. March 4th, 1873. II. Ellen Louisa, b. May 19th, 1875, came to Charlestown, 1865.

John L. Trussell, (son of Benjamin and Sarah (Hale) Trussell) b. in Hopkinton, N. H., Aug. 30th, 1806; m. Nov, 11th, 1832, Elizabeth Prouty, (dau. of Samuel and Mary (Stevens) Prouty) b. March 30th, 1811. Mr. Trussell settled in Charlestown Sept. 1830. Ch. I. Henry, b. Nov. 11th, 1833; d. in infancy. II. Jane, b. Jan. 26th, 1835; m. Jan. 26th, 1860, Enos W. Prouty and lives in Claremont. Ch. Samuel and Elizabeth Emily. III. Mary P., b. Dec. 5th, 1839; d. Nov. 11th, 1840. IV. Enos P., b. March 29th, 1842, resides in Richmond, Va. V. William H., b. Aug. 5th, 1844; d. Aug. 28th, 1872.

David Tyter, (son of David and Margaret (Keefe) Tyter), b. in County of Kerry, in Ireland; m. June 25th, 1860, Bridget Mc Namara (dau. of John and Mary (Kelly) Mc Namara) b. in county of Clare, Ireland. Ch. I. Mary, b. Aug. 21st, 1862. II. Maggie, b. March 17th, 1863. III. Hannah, b. May 15th, 1864. IV. Nellie, b. Dec. 29th,

1868. Mr. Tyter came to America and settled in Charlestown in July, 1856.

Herbert Bainbridge Viall, (son of Asa B. and Lucy (Newhall) Viall), b. in Dorset, Vt., Jan. 8th, 1839; m. May 18th, 1861, Julia Maria Cone, (dau. of James and Catherine (Cuyler) Cone), b. May 8th, 1838, in Westminster, Vt. Mr. Viall came to Charlestown Aug. 24th, 1868; represented the town in Legislature in 1871.

Henry Von Fintell, (son of Henry Von Fintell,) b. in Schwitshen, Germany, March 17th, 1845; m. Sept. 18th, 1872, Eleanor A. Powell, (dau. of Almon and Eliza A. (Beebe) Powell) b. in Chittenden, Vt., Dec. 20th, 1848; one child Anna P., b. Feb. 8th, 1875. Mr. Von Fintell came to America, Feb. 16th, 1867; to Charlestown, 1870.

Seth Walker.

Seth Walker, the earliest of that name in Charlestown, son of Joseph Walker, at first of Billerica, Mass., born in Groton, Mass., about the year 1692; m. Eleanor Chandler; b. about the year 1695.

Seth Walker was one of the proprietors under the New-Hampshire charter. He was in No. 4 as early as 1750. His name is on a committee of the town in 1754, for strengthening and fitting up the great chamber. It is also found on the roll of Captain Phineas Stevens' company, enlisted in 1750 (see roll in possession of George Olcott, Esq.) He died July 7th, 1772, at the age of 80. Eleanor his wife died Nov. 6th, 1769, aged 74. Both died in Charlestown and have stones erected to their memory in the village cemetery. Ch. I. Abel, b. in Groton, Mass., Apr. 20th, 1734; m. Feb. 26th, 1767, Elizabeth, widow of Phineas Graves (see Graves) and daughter of Isaac Parker, jr., and Mary his wife, b. at Groton, Mass., Feb. 3d, 1744.

A journal commenced April 1st, 1759, and continued till Oct. 23d, 1760, gives us much information in respect to the life he led from day to day during that time. He seems to have been one of the men, who had natural gifts for the accomplishment of whatever he undertook to do. In addition to the common work of the farm, he could make yokes, ploughs, chairs, sap-troughs, canoes and almost everything else which was demanded by the circumstances or necessities of those early times. There were no settlements at this time, above Charlestown, and much of the communication with the places below, was by the river, by canoes and larger boats. Thus we find him in this way, making journeys to Northfield and other places on the river. In one instance he returned from Northfield to Charlestown in a single day,

which, as it was against the current of the river, must be regarded as a very good day's work.

In the latter part of the year 1760, as we learn from Day-books in possession of Samuel Walker, Esq., he left his varied kind of life, which he had been leading, to become an *Inn Holder*, or keeper of a house of entertainment in Charlestown. The house in which he opened this business, stood on almost a line with the Main street, directly south of the meeting-house lot, at the present time held by the south Parish. Here he continued for a long series of years to minister to the wants of man and beast, and to entertain the most distinguished personages of his time, who had occasion to pass this way and tarry for a few hours, or a few days, at Number Four. After the State was divided into counties, and the courts began to be held in Charlestown, his house became the resort of most of the legal gentlemen, whose business called them to attend them. At the court of common Pleas, held Apr. 15th, 1772, we thus find him entertaining the following persons at dinner; viz., Judge Daniel Jones, of Hinsdale, Judge Bellows, Simeon Olcott, *Mr.* probably *Rev.* Bulkley Olcott, Elijah Williams then a lawyer at Keene, Mr. Strong, Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Sparhawk of Walpole, who was at that time register of Probate. The dinners were one shilling apiece.

The following Court bill is interesting.

Court to mug of flip,		0	0	8
"	Bowl of punch,	0	1s	6d
"	Bottle of wine,	0	3	0
"	Bottle of wine,	0	3	0
		0	8s	2d

The following is the jury bill,

April 15, 1772, to two mugs flip,		0	1	4
"	" two mugs cider,	0	0	10
"	" 11 dinners,	0	9	2
"	" two mugs half cider,	0	1	0
"	" three mugs flip,	0	2	0

Again Jan. 12th, 1774, we find the following gentlemen with the court, dining together at his house. Judge Jones, Judge Bellows, Samuel Stevens, Esq., Simeon Olcott and Benjamin West, of Charlestown, and Elijah Williams, of Keene (see account of Williams in sketch of Benjamin West). There was no liquor bill as was common

in those days, in connection with the entertainment of these gentlemen at this time.

At the session of the New-Hampshire Legislature, in Charlestown, commencing Sept. 12th, 1787, and continuing until the 29th, his excellency, Hon. John Sullivan, was entertained at this house. From the charges on Col. Walker's books, it would appear that the day or evening of this first session, must have been a very exhilarating time. The house was also patronized at the same time, by Gen. Bartlett, Col. Bellows, Col. Green, Major Whitcomb and others. The building in which this house of entertainment was kept, was moved away some years ago, to give place to the stone cottage, now owned by Samuel Walker, Esq., a grandson of the old Colonel, and stands nearly west of its former position on a new street, which has been opened, running north and south. A sign which once hung at its door, is still in possession of Samuel Walker, having this inscription. "Entertainment by Abel Walker." No day books of Col. Walker connected with his house of entertainment, are found later than 1793. Colonel Walker was town treasurer, eight successive years, commencing with the year 1772, and was one of the selectmen, in the years 1787 and 1789.

In the exciting times, preceding the Revolution, Colonel Walker attracted attention by his patriotism, and succeeded in such a manner in gaining the confidence of the people, that when a committee of safety was to be chosen in August, 1775, for the town of Charlestown, he was selected as one of its members. We first find him engaging in military service in 1776, in an expedition to Quebec. The following is found among his papers.

"Charlestown, Jan. 25th, 1776.

We, the subscribers, do voluntarily enlist ourselves as volunteers in the American Service to go immediately on sight under the command of Captain Abel Walker to join the continental forces at Quebec, until the fifteenth day of April next, unless sooner discharged, and to be subject to such rules and orders as we may or shall receive from our superior officer or officers, during said term, as

Witness our Hands,

Simon Powers,
Seth Putnam,
Jedediah Rice,
John Jaynes,

The last name is indistinctly written, but the above is probably cor-

rect. The following persons from Charlestown were also members of this company.

Moses Wheeler, Samuel Wetherbe, Henry Silsby, John Hastings, Eleazer Heywood, John Simonds, Jotham White, John Spafford, Robert Rand, Nathaniel Mills, and Thomas Dutton.

The following is a record kept by Capt. Walker, of a portion of their march to Quebec.*

"Saturday the 10th, (February) to St. John's, 20 miles; Sunday to Sorelle, 5 miles; Monday, 12 miles to Chambly; paid a tavern in Chambly for victualling 13 persons, 11s, 9d; Tuesday the 13th, to Montreal; stayed in Montreal till Saturday about three o'clock, then marched for Quebec; went six miles; Sunday marched 20 miles; Monday, marched 18 miles; Tuesday, marched 21 miles; Wednesday, 24 miles to the Three Rivers; Thursday, 15 miles to Champlain; Friday 23d day, 20 miles; Saturday 24th, marched 26 miles; Sunday 25th, marched 20 miles to Quebec."

General Arnold had been unsuccessful in his attack upon Quebec, and the gallant General Montgomery had fallen. This was on the 31st of December, 1775. When the news of this disaster reached the States a call was immediately made for troops to re-enforce, and save this army, the command of which had devolved on Major General Thomas; and New-Hampshire answered the call with her usual promptness. In furnishing this re-enforcement, Charlestown was not behind other towns, but sent forth twelve of her sons to the rescue; and that the gallant Captain and his men made no delay in reaching the front, is evident from the record of their march above given.

On the retreat of our army from Canada in the fall of 1776, before an overpowering British Army, Arnold, after a severe contest, escaped into the fortress of Ticonderoga, which was soon threatened by the British forces. But the Americans applied themselves with vigor to strengthening its entrenchments, and by the daily arrival of re-enforcements and the recovery of the sick and wounded, General Gates soon found himself at the head of 12,000 effective men. In this situation, he was not unwilling that Carlton, the commander of the opposing forces, should make any attempt he might choose to get possession of the place. But the British officer was too judicious to hazard an

* In this march the members of the company took turns in taking the lead and breaking the crust of the snow, with the exception of Eleazer Heywood, who had, a short time before, been sick, having had the small pox, and whose weight was not sufficient to break it down.

assault and after spending about a month in reconnoitring the American works, he re-embarked his army at Crown Point and returned to Canada and thus terminated the military enterprizes in that section for 1776.

Among those who marched to re-enforce the American army at Ticonderoga, at this time, was Capt. Abel Walker and his company, among whom, as attested by Colonel Benjamin Bellows, jun., were the following men from Charlestown.

John Spafford, John Simonds, Eleazer Heywood, Isaac Walker, John Sartwell, Simeon Powers and William Layton.

Again in the spring of 1777, there was an alarm that Ticonderoga was in danger and once more Capt. Abel Walker hastened to its defense. He was this time commander of company No. 1, Col. Benjamin Bellows' regiment, a roll of which as it is not found in the military history of New-Hampshire, I give here.

Abel Walker, Captain.
Bradford Spafford, Lieutenant.
John Beckwith, Ensign.
Seth Walker, Sergeant.
Joseph Hobart, "
Lazedell Silsby, "
John Sprague, Sergeant.
Joseph Lear, Corporal.
Julius Silsby, "
Nathaniel Powers, "
Oliver Cook, "
Eliab Gleason, Fifer.

PRIVATES.

Levi Simonds.
John Cross.
Eben'r Terry.
Timothy Putnam.
Benja'n Powers.
Whitcomb Powers.
Amasa Grout.
Eleazer Heywood.
Thomas Putnam.
Eli Smith.
Eliphas Silsby.
Timothy Cross.
Reuben Bingham.
Jesse Scovel.
Joseph Wood.
Samuel Atkins.
Thomas Nott.
Ephraim French.
Wm. Osgood.
Comfort Towner.
Sam'l Gunnison.
Moses Spafford.
John Atkins.
John Hart.
Asa Walker.
Josiah Reed.
Lemuel Royce.
Richard Holden.
Joseph Spencer.
Oliver Hastings.
Christopher Ayres.
Samuel Lewis.
Joseph Powers.
Joseph Clark.
Sam'l Remington.
Oliver Farnsworth.
Daniel Elmore,
Thom's Rose.
Nath'l Walker.
Roswell Stevens.
Samuel Carey.

This alarm proved to be false and the troops returned in about three weeks. They marched from Charlestown on the 7th of May, by order

of Major General Folsom and were discharged on the 21st of June. But scarcely had they reached their homes when other expresses arrived with the exciting tidings that General Burgoyne and his army had actually arrived within a few miles of Ticonderoga and were about to invest the fated fortress. Again Gen. Folsom made a requisition upon the same officers for troops and also for other detachments of militia; and again at the call of Col. Bellows, Capt. Walker and his company hastened to the scene of expected conflict. At this time his company was No. 6; and James Farnsworth, first Lieutenant; Peter Page, Second Lieutenant and Jotham White, Ensign, were all of Charlestown. Charlestown too furnished the first Major in this regiment in the person of William Heywood (wrongly spelt Hayward) one of the most trusted as well as of the most trustworthy of its citizens. But the fortress being evacuated on the 6th of July, these troops were of no great use save to exhibit the patriotic spirit by which they were animated; which, such were the circumstances of the country at that time, was no small matter.

For a few months now Charlestown was directly in the war-path and those who know the history of that brief period need not be told that there were lively times in it. For the whole of New-Hampshire was awake as well as the County of Cheshire. And every town seemed determined to do its best and not fall behind others on the occasion. Companies therefore from Westmoreland and vicinity; Nottingham West, (now Hudson), and vicinity; Amherst, Wilton, New Ipswich and vicinity; from Dunstable, Merrimac, Hollis and vicinity; and from Peterboro, Lempster, Newport, Chesterfield, Litchfield, Bedford and Derryfield (now Manchester) and Weare and vicinity; Washington and vicinity and Plymouth and the adjoining towns, *all* came pouring into No. 4. Other companies from various towns not less patriotic started for the scene of action but were turned back by the news of the evacuation of the fortress before they reached Charlestown.

Colonels Ashley and Bellows with their officers and soldiers, for their promptness and expedition on these occasions, subsequently received the following very complimentary return of thanks from General Gates.

Ticonderoga, Nov. 9th, 1777.

Gentlemen: I return you and the officers and soldiers under your command my thanks for the spirit and expedition both you and they have shown in marching, upon the first alarm, upwards of one hundred miles, to the support of this important post when threatened with an immediate attack from the enemy's army. I now dismiss you with the honor

you have so well deserved. I further certify, that neither you nor any under your command have received any pay or reward from me for your services on this occasion; that I leave to be settled by the general Congress with the Convention of your State.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen,
your most obedient and humble servent,
HORATIO GATES.

To Col Ashley and Col. Bellows commanding the regiments of militia from the county of Cheshire in the State of New-Hampshire."

It will be perceived by this note that the patriotism of old Cheshire required for its exercise no promptings from pecuniary considerations.

These alarms, though really answering no other purpose, were greatly instrumental in exciting and keeping alive the military spirit of the people, and in holding them in readiness for the hour of conflict which was close at hand. For Burgoyne, flushed with success, and animated with a spirit of conquest, determined to send a force through the New-Hampshire grants, and try his hand in subjugating the freemen of New-England. Then it was that the New-Hampshire boys at the summons of Stark came rushing again into Charlestown, and thence over the mountains of the New-Hampshire grants to join the Green Mountaineers at Manchester. Among the regiments which hastened forward on this occasion to the scene of action was that of *Col. David Hobart, who was originally from Hollis, but was then of Plymouth. In this regiment Abel Walker was Captain of Company No. 1. and Seth Walker, also of Charlestown, was ensign. William Heywood (in the report again spelt wrong, Hayward) was its Major. This regiment and that of Col. Thomas Stickney, at the battle of Bennington, were in the most fiercely contested part of the field. The tories had gathered in great numbers to the battle, and had entrenched themselves for a desperate resistance. They had thrown up a formidable breastwork as if to bid defiance to all assailants. This entrenchment the detachments of Colonels Hobart and Stickney were directed to force, and it was at this point that there oc-

* After the war was over, Col. Hobart, having lost his wife married a widow of Haverhill, Mass., and moved to that town where he died soon after. This fact accounts for the mystery that has existed relating to him. Gen. Stark in his report called him Col. Hubbard, and Dr. Belknap and other historians have followed his error. Living and dying out of the state there was little chance of correcting the error, and not until lately did any one know who was *Col Hubbard* that led the attack upon the tory breastwork at Bennington. (See note page 320, Adjutant General's Report, Vol. II.)

curred the most desperate fighting of the day. "The tories" says Potter, in his Military History of New-Hampshire, "expected no quarter, and gave none, fighting to the last like tigers. They were completely surrounded within their fortifications, and the work of death was finished with bayonets and clubbed muskets. Hobart and Stickney saw the work thoroughly done. Stark had ordered the men, as they passed through a field of corn to put a husk of corn on each one's hat. This precaution was of great benefit. As the tories were dressed like themselves in their "working clothes," the corn husk under the hat-band served to distinguish friends from foes, and a man without a husk in his hat was sure to be visited by a bayonet or the breech of a musket."

The following receipt with the names attached is found among Col. Walker's papers, from which we may infer that for the fourth time he led a company to Ticonderoga;

Charlestown, May 25th, 1778.

This is to certify that we have received eight shillings for going to Ticonderoga,

Sylvanus Johnson. Wm. Willard, Josiah Hart, John Spafford, Noah Porter, Whitcomb Powers, Phineas Page, Asa Spafford, Timothy Putnam, Josiah Farwell, jun., Benjamin Weed, Nathaniel Holden, Ebenezer Geer, Jeremiah Garland* Joseph Powers, Joel Andres, Silas Simonds, Richard Holden, Seth Walker, Nathan Allen.

This detachment probably was employed for assisting to garrison the fort after its evacuation by the forces of Burgoyne about the middle of November, 1777, or possibly might have been employed in the previous attempt to cut off the communications of Burgoyne with Canada.

Among Capt. Walker's papers are also found the following receipts:

Charlestown, Feb. 7th, 1780.

Received of Capt. Abel Walker one fire arm and one pound of lead,
Samuel Prouty, Ebenezer Farnsworth, M. W. Hastings.

Charlestown, Feb. 10th, 1780.

Received of Capt. Abel Walker each of us one fire arm and one pound of lead,

Calvin Judevine, Oliver Farwell, Timothy Putnam, jun., Prentice Barrows, Nathaniel Holden, Samuel Remington, Oliver Farnsworth, Lewis Putnam, Amasa Grout.

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* Probably; name indistinctly written.

Among his papers is also found the following Commission:

State of New-Hampshire. } The Government and People of said State, to Abel Walker, Greeting.

We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity, courage and good conduct, Do, by these Presents, constitute and appoint, you, the said Abel Walker, to be Major of the sixteenth regiment of Militia in the said State of New-Hampshire. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Major in leading, ordering and exercising said Regiment in Arms, both inferior officers and soldiers, and to keep them in good order and discipline; hereby commanding them to obey you as their Major and yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from the Council and House of Representatives of said State for the time being, and, in their recess, from their Committee of safety, or any of your superior officers for the service of said State according to military rules and discipline, pursuant to the trust reposed in you. In Testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of said State to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Meshech Weare, Esq.; President of our said Council, at Exeter, the ninth day of November, Anno Domini, 1780,

M. Weare.

Attest, E. Thomson, *Sec'ry.*

March 16th, 1782, he received a commission of Lieutenant Colonel, with which his military life was brought to a close. It is not known that the regiment after this was called out into any public service.

I cannot close this sketch without alluding to an incident in Colonel Walker's private life, which is not less honorable to him than the acts of his public career. In 1816 there was a great scarcity of corn, the crop having been cut off. Prices of course immediately advanced, and Col. Walker, who had a considerable quantity on hand, had he been so disposed, might have turned the necessities of his neighbors greatly to his own profit, but instead of that he most generously disposed of his whole surplus to those who had most need, without any advance in price.

During this scarcity Mr. Amasa Reckard, wanting a bushel of corn, came down to Colonel Walker's to purchase. On making known his errand the Colonel said "Mr. Reckard, have you any money to pay for it?" "O, yes," said Mr. Reckard "I can give you the money right in hand." "Mr. Reckard," continued the Colonel, "have you a horse?" "Yes," he replied "my horse is now at the door." "Then," said the

Colonel, "if you have a horse and money I cannot let you have any corn, for I must save it for my poor neighbors who have neither of these—*you* can get it somewhere else but they cannot." This illustrates his general character, for at the hands of no man did those in want fare better.

Col. Walker continued to reside in Charlestown a much respected citizen, till March 11th, 1815, when he died, at the age of 81 years. Mrs. Walker died Oct. 8th, 1806, aged 62 years. Ch. 1. Eunice, b. Nov. 21st, 1767; d. Sept. 7th, 1773. 2. Sarah, b. July 16th, 1769; d. Oct. 20th, 1788, 3. Phineas, b. Apr. 26th, 1771; d. Apr. 8th, 1772. 4. Phyle, b. Jan. 19th, 1773; m. Aaron Dean, of Charlestown, Nov. 4th, 1790 (see Dean) d. in Boston, Mass., Nov. 15th, 1849. 5. Phineas, b. Dec. 28th, 1774; d. July 30th, 1777. 6. Abel, b. Oct. 11th, 1776; d. Aug. 14th, 1777. 7. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 7th, 1778; m. Sept. 24, 1797, Tho's Melville. 8. Phineas, b. Aug. 8th, 1780; drowned in Connecticut river, June 29th, 1792. 9. Abel, jr., b. Sept. 11th, 1783; m. Jan. 1813, Sally Doolittle, (daughter of John and Lucy Doolittle) b. in Westmoreland, N. H., Feb. 11th, 1789. Ch. (1) Mary Doolittle, b. in Charlestown, Nov. 16th, 1813; d. in Hydepark, Vt., June 26th, 1845. (2) Phineas, b. Apr. 20th, 1820; d. in San Francisco, Cal., July 26th, 1852. (3) Samuel, b. March 17th, 1823—was one of the selectmen in 1857–58 and was representative in 1859. Abel Walker, jr., who was a useful and much esteemed citizen, died in Charlestown, Oct. 3d, 1827. 10. Eleuthera, (daughter of Colonel Abel and Elizabeth (Parker) Walker) b. July 21st, 1786; m. John Willard, jr. II. Sybil (dau. of Seth and Eleanor (Chandler) Walker) b. in Groton, Mass., March 23d, 1735–6.

Seth Walker, m. 1st, Jan. 14th, 1741–2, Abigail Holden (dau. of Nathaniel Holden and Abigail Stone, of Groton, Mass.,) b. Sept. 15th, 1719. Ch. I. Sybil, b. March 13th, 1745. II. Seth, jr., b. Apr. 5th, 1747. III. Abigail, b. June 10th, 1750—The above b. at Groton. IV. Asa, b. Sept. 5th, 1753. V. and VI. Nathaniel and Isaac, twins, b. March 30th, 1756. VII. Jabez. b. June 2nd, 1758, published, to Anna Watkins, of Charlestown, Oct. 17th, 1790. Children by 2nd wife, Jemima, VIII. Mary, b. Aug. 9th, 1766. IX. Jemima, b. Apr. 27th, 1768. X. Emma, b. March 26th, 1770. The above b. in Shirley, Mass. Seth Walker, jr., was sergeant in Capt. Abel Walker's company. The family came to town probably in the spring of 1770. The Seth Walker in No. 4 and Charlestown at an earlier date, was the father of Col. Abel Walker.

Matthew Walker, from Thompson, Ct., settled in Charlestown at an early day. His children were, I. Dyer; II. John; III. Benjamin; IV. Dorcas; V. Mary. I. Dyer, b. Dec. 30th, 1776; d. Jan. 27th, 1851; m. Jan. 30th, 1799, Mary Spencer (dau. of Taylor and Mary (Davis) Spencer) b. Oct. 20th, 1780; d. Feb. 27th, 1872 (see Spencer) Ch. 1. Stephen, b. Dec. 27th, 1799; m. Nov. 2nd, 1824, Keziah Converse. Ch. (1) Mary Ellen. (2) Clark S. (3) Annette K. (4) Alice. He removed from C., in 1851; d. Feb. 26th, 1865. 2. Angeline, b. Nov. 22nd, 1801; m. Feb. 22nd, 1824, Sherburne Merrill, of Unity. Ch. (1) Rosette, m. Erastus Perkins and lives in Iowa. (2) Wilson, m. Marion Bluff, of Charlestown, died and buried in C. (3) Helen, m. Alvah Spaulding and lives in Iowa. (4) Jenette, m. David Hubbard (son of Jonathan B. Hubbard) and lives in Kansas. (5) Ransom, m. —— Putnam, of Charlestown. (6) Julia. 3. Oracy, b. Oct. 16th, 1804; m. Lorenzo Willard (son of Moses and Lydia (Farwell) Willard) and settled in Montpelier, Vt. 4. John S., b. Jan. 11th, 1807; d. Dec. 30th, 1859; m. 1st, Sarah Merrill, Dec. 1822; b. Jan. 1808; d. May 13th, 1840. Ch. (1) Arnold, m. Oracy Walker and lives in Wisconsin. (2) Sarah, deceased; m. 2nd, Sarah Campbell, of C., b. Oct. 24th, 1804; d. Feb. 1875. 5. Abigail, b. Feb. 27th, 1809; m. Wilson Merrill, Jan. 20th, 1831, and settled in Claremont. 6. Lydia, b. Jan. 22nd, 1811; d. Jan. 21st, 1820. 7. Amelia B., b. March 9th, 1816; d. Oct. 16th, 1846. 8. Erastus Otis, b. Feb. 14th, 1819; m. Jan. 4th, 1843, Lucy A. Towner (dau. of John and Lucretia (Adkins) Towner) b. March 22nd, 1819, II. John (son of Matthew) m. Philey Spencer (see Taylor Spencer). III. Benjamin, m. Sarah Whipple (dau. of Edward Whipple). IV. Dorcas, m. Jacob Wright. V. Mary, m. a Mr. May.

Dea. Cephas Walker (son of Elijah and Polly (Howe) Walker) m. July 16th, 1836, Mrs. Priscilla E. (West) Burnham. Mrs. Walker d. of small-pox, Jan. 14th, 1873. Dea. Walker came to Charlestown, Apr. 7th, 1843—a miller and wheelwright.

Benjamin Walker (son of Benjamin and Sarah (Whipple) Walker) b. Dec. 25th, 1809; m. Sept. 30th, 1835, Mahala Garfield (dau. of John and Susan (Rogers) Garfield) b. in Charlestown, July 19th, 1814. Ch. I. Lucetta, b. Aug. 27th, 1838; d. July 24th, 1840. II. Susan, b. Aug. 20th, 1838. III. an infant, d. Oct. 24th, 1839. IV. Susan, b. Oct. 23d, 1841. V. Floretta, b. July 22nd, 1843; d. Aug. 31st, 1849. VI. Watson J., b. March 29th, 1845. VII. George Milon, b. July 11th, 1849; d. Dec. 29th, 1863. VIII. Etta Lavonn, b. May

31st, 1855. Mrs. Mahala Walker has always lived in Charlestown.

Joel Ward (son of William and Hopy (Sargeant) Ward) b. Apr. 12th, 1816, in Bradford, N. H.; m. Oct. 25th, 1842, Mary J. Locke (dau. of Frederick and Anna (Farwell) Locke) (see Locke) b. June 7th, 1821. Ch. I. George, b. May 10th, 1844; d. Jan. 14th, 1867. He was in the Ninth New-Hampshire Regiment, in the war of the Rebellion. II. Ann L., b. Apr. 10th, 1846; d. March 24th, 1863. III. Mary A., b. Jan. 8th, 1848; m. Richard Robertson (see Robertson). IV. Charles W., b. June 5th, 1850; d. Feb. 4th, 1855; V. Frank H., b. Apr. 19th, 1853; VI. Charles G., b. Jan. 21st, 1855; VII. Martin N., b. May 1st, 1856; d. June 8th, 1874; VIII. Ralph W., b. Feb. 1st, 1860. IX. Robert E., b. Sept. 8th, 1861; d. Aug. 29th, 1871.

Marvin Way, b. at Newport, N. H., March 24th, 1781; m. June 21st, 1806, Hannah Walker (dau. of Abel Walker) of Shirley, Mass. Both died at Langdon, N. H. Mr. Way, Oct. 6th, 1856, and Mrs. Way, April 16th, 1856. Warren Walker Way, son of the above, b. in Windham, Vt., Nov. 4th, 1807; m. Nov. 21st, 1836, Mary Ann Osgood (dau. of Manassah Osgood) b. Oct. 1st, 1816. Mr. Way became a farmer in Charlestown, where he died at the house of his son-in-law, George S. Bond, March 25th, 1872. Mrs. Way died Oct. 6th, 1869. Ch. 1. Mary Maria, b. at Newport, N. H., Apr. 15th, 1840; m. George S. Bond (see Bond). 2. Alvah Charles, b. at Newport, N. H., Dec. 5th, 1843; m. Sept. 30th, 1867, Catherine Jane Putnam (dau. of Oliver and Catherine (Dunsmoor) Putnam, of Charlestown) b. Sept. 15th, 1845. Ch. (1) Stella Augusta, b. Apr. 17th, 1870. (2) Frederic Elwyn, b. June 11th, 1872.

Lucius A. Way, b. July 27th, 1833; m. 1852, Julia A. Dow, b. Apr. 20th, 1833. Ch. I. Frank E., b. July 19th, 1855; d. July 9th, 1875; II. Hattie Imogene, b. July 27th, 1857; d. Sept. 14th, 1858. III. Tim Byron, b. July 7th, 1860. Mr. Way settled in C. in 1850.

Charles A. Way (son of John and Polly (Emerson) Way of Lempster) b. March 14th, 1836; m. March 14th, 1867, Caroline Elizabeth White (dau. of Rand and Fanny (Allen) White) b. May 20th, 1839. Ch. I. Carlos Rand, b. Feb. 22nd, 1868; II. Effie Louise, b. March 26th, 1870; III. Allan, b. Sept. 19th, 1871; IV. Annie Ruth, b. May 13th, 1874. Came to C. in 1865—manufacturer of Fishing Rods and Carriage Bows, at North Charlestown.

Leonard Way, b. in Lempster, 1796; m. in 1822, Olive Graves, of Unity, b. in 1795. Ch. I. Susan, b. March 8th, 1821; m. Alpheus Perry (see Perry). II. Franklin—resides in Chicago. III. Louise, m.

Albert W. Gilmore—lives in Chicago (see Gilmore). IV. Henry—lives in San Francisco. V. Gardner, b. Nov. 16th, 1833; m. Aug. 25th, 1857, Marion W. Way (dau. of John and Polly (Emerson) Way of Lempster) b. July 21st, 1833. Ch. 1. Henrietta L., b. March 3d, 1860; d. March 5th, 1875; 2. Florence R., b. May 22nd, 1862; d. Feb. 16th, 1863; 3. Elizabeth A., b. Sept. 8th, 1864; 4. Charles H., b. Dec. 25th, 1866; d. Apr. 8th, 1867; 5. Albert G., b. Apr. 5th, 1868; d. June 27th, 1873; 6. Georgianna F., b. May 4th, 1870. Mr. Leonard Way, d. Dec. 13th, 1870. He came from Claremont and settled in Charlestown in 1835.

Dr. Samuel Webber.

Among the members of the medical profession, who have practised in Charlestown, our venerable citizen, Dr. Samuel Webber, is undoubtedly to be regarded as holding a distinguished place. "He is a native of Cambridge, Mass., the second son of Rev. Samuel Webber, D. D., President of Harvard University, and was born Sept. 15th, 1797. His early education was received partly at private schools and partly at the public Grammar school, of Cambridge. He graduated at the institution over which his father had presided, in 1815. Subsequent to his graduation, he was employed four years in teaching, during a portion of which time he pursued professional studies, first with Dr. William Page, jr., of Hallowell, Me., and afterwards with Dr. Thomas Foster, of Cambridge, Mass. At the expiration of that time, he devoted himself more exclusively to professional study, though for one year he held the place of private instructor in mathematics, in the University, and for a year and a half, that of assistant to the Professor in Chemistry. He received his medical degree in February, 1822, and in May following, removed to Charlestown, where he has since permanently resided.

Previously to the time of his removing to Charlestown, in connection with his other studies, he had paid considerable attention to literature, and had given the public a taste of the quality of his productions, in the publication of a poem entitled Logan, an Indian Tale, to be found on page 155 of vol. III. of Samuel Kettell's specimens of American Poetry. "Logan" was published in 1821, and was followed by a poem, entitled "War" in 1824, after which time his mind seems to have been very fully absorbed in the business of his profession, and the writer is not aware of the existence of any poem published by him afterwards. But it is known to his friends, that he has many poems in manuscript,

DR. SAMUEL WEBBER.

which would doubtless make an interesting volume, if issued from the press."

Dr. Webber, at the venerable age of 77, is still in practise among us. During his residence here, a large number of physicians have located in town, most of them to leave again within a few months or a year. He has therefore been the principal physician of the place for over 56 years, during which time he has not only ministered to the wants of the people in the line of his profession, but done much for education and the diffusion of general intelligence in the community, and has been and is one of our most useful and respected citizens.

Dr. Webber has been a student during his whole life, and has attained in many branches of science, to no inconsiderable erudition; and his learning has been recognized both at home and abroad. Among the honors conferred upon him, I may mention his election to the membership of The Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians, of Copenhagen, Denmark. This recognition of the extent of his knowledge, was very grateful to him, as it came entirely unsolicited. He never has been desirous of reputation and has therefore made no show of his acquirements, which are far more profound and extensive than persons who have not had familiar intercourse with him usually suppose.

Dr. Samuel Webber m. Apr. 14th, 1823, Anna Winslow Green (dau. of Francis and Harriet (Matthews) Green) b. July 26th, 1791. Their children are as follows. I. Samuel Webber, jr., b. Dec. 9th, 1823; m. May 15th, 1853, Ellen Evans Oliver, dau. of Nathaniel K. G. Oliver, of Boston. Mr. Webber is a distinguished Mechanical and Civil Engineer, in Manchester, N. H. Ch. 1. Samuel Storrow, b. March 31st, 1854. 2. William Oliver, b. Jan. 4th, 1856. 3. Anna Louise, b. Feb. 1st, 1859. 4. Francis Green, b. Aug. 16th, 1861; d. Apr. 8th, 1862. 5. Robert Prince, b. Sept. 13th, 1864. Samuel S. and William O. Webber are educated as practical machinists. II. Mary Green, b. Apr. 19th, 1825; d. March 19th, 1839. III. Anna Caroline, b. Feb. 11th, 1827. IV. Frances West, b. Nov. 29th, 1828. V. Henry Green, b. Dec. 25th, 1830; d. Apr. 14th, 1873, in Cincinnati, Ohio. (See soldiers in War of Rebellion.) VI. Eliza Atkinson, b. Dec. 29th, 1833. Mrs. Harriet Matthews (Green) Webber had a natural taste for painting and drawing, and excelled in these branches of art. In these branches, Henry Green Webber also excelled and indeed great proficiency has been made in them, by all the members of the family. Anna Caroline and Frances West Webber have each improved their taste, by a tour in Europe.

Joseph and Deborah Webb. Ch. Joseph, b. Feb. 2nd, 1759.
Disbro and Jerusha Webb. Ch. Ruth, b. Jan. 4th, 1761.

Hon. Benjamin West.

At the time of the organization of Cheshire county, in 1771, it contained two lawyers, both subsequently distinguished in their profession. One was Simeon Olcott of Charlestown, the other, Daniel Jones, of Hinsdale. Mr. Olcott had been in practise some five or six years, and Mr. Jones nearly the same time. They were both educated men, and probably about the same age, as Mr. Jones graduated at Harvard College in 1759, and Mr. Olcott at Yale College in 1761. Mr. Jones was the first Chief Justice of the court of common Pleas, appointed after the organization of the county, and became a person of extensive influence. Three other members of the profession also settled very soon in the county; John Sprague, and Elijah Williams, at Keene, and Benjamin West, at Charlestown. After a brief residence at Keene, Mr. Sprague removed to Lancaster, in Massachusetts, where he became an eminent lawyer and civilian. Mr. Williams who settled in Keene in 1771, in consequence of his taking sides with England in the Revolutionary war, was also soon obliged to leave. He died in Deerfield, Mass., his native town, in 1784, and was buried by the side of his ancestors. Of Mr. West a more particular account will now be given.

There are some men, whose whole lives become to us subjects of interest. We wish to know everything that has related to them; as well, the circumstances and incidents of their early lives, as the acts and fruits of their mature manhood. These are the men of genius, before whom their contemporaries have bowed with a cordial acknowledgment, unaccompanied by any jealousies of their superior ability. Such a man was Mr. West, the most distinguished advocate of Cheshire Bar in his time, at the head of which he was cheerfully placed by all its members.

Benjamin West was the son of Rev. Thomas West, of Rochester, Massachusetts, and was born on the 8th of April, 1746. He was from a large family, being the tenth child, and the sixth son. His parents had previously had one son by the name of Benjamin, who had died only the winter before, and the parents sought to perpetuate the memory of their lost child, by bestowing the same name upon him. Whether this bereavement had any influence upon the subject of this memoir, or not, he is described as having been, from his infancy, a peculiar child,

with few of the characteristics usually accompanying childhood and youth. His disposition was uncommonly sedate, and serious, and his habits of mind contemplative far beyond what is usual in children of the same age. Nor did his peculiarities end here, but seemed to be almost equally manifest in his whole character. They extended to his modes of thought, and habits of action, his tastes, his attachments, and aversions, indeed in scarcely anything, was the development of his mind in the common order. His attachments were very strong, and very lasting, and might be said to be unchanging, excepting in their growth and strength. His aversions, which also in his youth were strong, he subsequently overcame by the power of Christian principle.

In 1763, he was deprived by death of his amiable and excellent mother. She was one of the mothers of whose piety, no child ever doubts, and who in affectionate effort for the benefit of her children, never wearies. This bereavement affected him deeply, and left its saddening impress upon his mind for years. His grief did not disclose itself by tears and lamentations, but only by the sadness of his countenance, and profound silence. Yet so deep was it, and so lasting, that for many years, after the event, "if at any time he was by company or conversation, induced to indulge in the most innocent hilarity, it was immediately checked by the recurrence of this painful circumstance, and appeared to him a kind of profanation of that memory which he held so dear."

On his arriving at an age at which it was suitable that he should be placed at school, a great difficulty seemed to stand in the way. His father was poor, and not only poor, but was involved in debt in consequence of the expense which had attended upon the education of his eldest son, afterwards the celebrated Rev. Samuel West, D. D., of the Hollis street Church in Boston. But this debt was not of long continuance, but was soon discharged by his son, from his settlement in the ministry. This settlement was not his salary, but was what was common in those times, a gift in advance. Most persons, who entered the ministry in those days, had exhausted what property they had before completing their professions. They had, ordinarily, therefore, no means with which to commence housekeeping. But as Parishes not only appreciated the value of a minister, but also of a minister's wife, they were accustomed to help their young candidates out of their embarrassment, by a generous gift at the beginning. In this case the *settlement* which the people of Needham bestowed on Mr. West was £133, 6s, 8d. With one half of this he paid off the debt of his father; the

other half he devoted to the education of his brother, between whom and himself there existed the strongest possible attachment.

The practise of the greatest economy being deemed necessary, Benjamin commenced his studies, under the care of his father. But, as his brother soon learned that, at the college at Princeton, New Jersey, then called Nassau Hall, students were admitted with an imperfect preparation, with the privilege of subsequently making good their standing by attending upon the preparatory school, in connection with the college, it was thought best to place him there. As had been anticipated, he soon caught up with his class and took a good stand in it. But at the end of the year, he took up his relations with this college, and transferred them to Harvard, on account of its being nearer home. At this he graduated in 1768, with an excellent character for scholarship and morals, which was his only capital to start with in life.

His first movement, after graduating, was to open a public school in Worcester, in which he continued for two years. From Worcester he went to Needham, and commenced the study of divinity with his brother, Rev. Samuel West, and such was his progress in this profession, that in less than a year, he was licensed to preach, and commenced his ministrations at Wrentham, Mass., which parish was then vacant. His discourses were received with great acceptance, and the young minister, both for his preaching and deportment, met with much commendation. But such was the peculiarity of his disposition that what would have delighted most young men, was not at all agreeable to him. Instead of being pleased with the constant public exposure to which his profession subjected him, his mind revolted against it so strongly and powerfully that he felt it to be unendurable. After preaching, therefore, eight sabbaths, he felt that he could not bear his situation longer, and determined to abandon the ministry, for which others conceived him to be peculiarly fitted. This determination he carried out, and never could be induced to preach again.

He was now on the world with nothing to do, and with no means to enable him to pursue any course of study, through which he might enter upon another profession. His circumstances weighed upon his mind to such a degree that he grew malancholy over them, and in one of his fits of intense despondency he made up his mind that he would go to sea ; a business for which he was probably less fitted than for any other ; for nothing could have been more out of harmony with his whole education and all his habits, and indeed with the whole routine of his previous life. But as it proved, what seemed almost madness in him at the time, was turn-

ed through the direction of a beneficent providence to a good that could have been little anticipated, as it resulted in bringing him into a profession for which he was wonderfully adapted by his natural talents, and in which he was destined to make his highest achievements. This was brought about in the following interesting manner. While he was in Boston seeking to carry out his purpose, whom should he meet but his good classmate and room-mate in College, Mr. Andrew Henshaw, who, familiarly acquainted with him, would not let him rest till he had drawn out from him what he was intending to do. On learning his intention Henshaw insisted upon his going home with him to dine, where his father, who was an excellent man, warmly entered into the feelings of his son, and both together succeeded in dissuading young West to relinguish his purpose of going to sea, with the prospect of entering an office for the study of law, where he would have it in his power to support himself by giving instruction to two or three children in a private family, and to which Mr. Henshaw engaged to assist him in gaining admission. This led to his return to Needham to the house of his brother, and in a short time to his commencing a clerkship in the office of *Abel Willard, Esq., of Lancaster, Massachusetts, an excellent man, by whom he was treated with the greatest generosity, and with whom he remained till he had acquired his profession.

After he had spent the usual time in the office of Mr. Willard he looked around for a place in which to practice, and having heard that Charlestown would be a good location for his business he determined to visit it. He was kindly received by Mr. Simeon Olcott, who had been in the place a number of years, and who had not long before been appointed Judge of Probate, and was most generously admitted to a co-partnership with him. Mr. West, accordingly, in July, 1773, established himself in Charlestown as an attorney in the Court of Common Pleas. But he had still another trial to encounter. He had had scarcely time to start in business, and to cement what proved a life long friendship with Mr. Olcott, when the Revolutionary War broke out, by which an end was put to all his expectations—for, in consequence of the pecu-

* Abel Willard, b. Jan. 12th, 1732, graduated at Harvard College in 1752—became a lawyer and settled in Lancaster, Mass. He was a distinguished man and very much beloved. When the Revolutionary War commenced he adhered to the royal cause and left Lancaster—to which he never returned. He had been an excellent citizen, and his leaving was felt to be a great loss to the town He died in England, in 1781. He was in practice in Lancaster from 1755 to 1775. He would have been permitted to remain had he not left of his own accord.

liar excitements of the times, all business in the courts was wholly suspended. There was no more filling writs in the name of the king, and a cloud, at that time impervious to any light, rested upon the prospects of the gentlemen of the legal profession. Mr. West felt that he was in a difficult spot. Without property, and without business to bring him any income, his mind was once more in a state of fearful uncertainty. But, just at the time he was falling into a state of almost hopeless despondency he received, what appeared to him, under the circumstances, a favorable offer of business from South Carolina, and determined to go there. In accepting this offer he appears to have had a double motive, 1st, to escape the tumults of the war, which, at that time had not reached with any considerable violence that section of the country; he 2nd, that he might improve his mind by what he should see on his journey and gain a livelihood until, at the return of peace, he should be able to establish himself again in Charlestown, for which he had formed a strong predilection.

It seems strange for us to read, now, when we can pass over the distance in so brief a time, that he left his New-England home in October and did not arrive in South Carolina until the 14th of the following December. He made the journey on horseback, which was his favorite mode of conveyance. This gave him an excellent opportunity for observation which he did not fail most diligently to improve; and his criticisms on the soil, climate, manners, habits and productions of the several states through which he passed, exhibit not only great clearness of perception, but an uncommon soundness of judgment. That he was not charmed with the institutions of the south at that time is evident. He therefore became no apologist for them, but regarded as their legitimate result the demoralization which he saw every where around him.

Mr. West, on arriving at Charleston, South Carolina, took up his residence with Mr. Gibbs, a wealthy planter, with an agreeable family, by whom he had been engaged as a tutor to his children. But it was not long that he was permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace, for the tumults of the war which he had sought to escape followed him to his new home, and partaking of the general patriotism of the country, he became one of sixty or seventy young men of the city, to form a company of light horse who should watch the movements of the enemy, and, by giving timely information, prevent a surprise. But in this new adventure he was again destined to have experience of the adverse fortune which had so long followed him, for one night a deserter from the company having inform-

ed the enemy of their whereabouts, they were all taken prisoners. They were, however, treated with great humanity and even with no small degree of courtesy, and in about six weeks were exchanged. It was a great mortification, however, to Mr. West that he lost in this affair his horse, which was a very fine animal, and which he cherished with great affection. But what affected him much more sensibly than its loss was, that he was obliged to see it cruelly abused by the enemy, and finally worked to death.

But he had as yet only seen the beginning of the misfortunes that awaited him. The climate did not agree with him, and although he lived very abstemiously, he soon became sick. This fact reached his brother in New England, and caused him great anxiety; and soon following the report of his sickness, came the tidings of his death. Of course the hope of ever seeing him again, was blotted out. What then must have been his surprise, when one day as he was reading in his parlor, he looked up from his book, and saw the lost one enter, whom he had mourned as dead. All he could do was to utter the involuntary exclamation, "My brother!" It would be vain to attempt to describe their interview. It must suffice, that Mr. West left Charleston, South Carolina, for Philadelphia, by water, January 24th, 1779—that he was at the time very sick; that they had much bad weather on the way, were dismasted and obliged to put into Wilmington to refit, and that in short, after many untoward events, and much suffering from sickness and other causes, he arrived August 13th, 1779, at Philadelphia; and at Charlestown, N. H., on the 31st of the same month, where he was most cordially received and entertained, by his friend Olcott, and again settled down to reside.

Mr. West, after recommencing business in Charlestown, was admitted as an attorney at the Supreme Court, at its session in October, 1780. And as his business rapidly increased, he soon conceived himself to be in a situation to marry. He therefore, on the 8th of June, 1781, was united to Miss Mary, the eldest daughter of Rev. Mr. Mc Carty, of Worcester, Massachusetts, with whom he had been many years connected by very strong bonds of mutual attachment. After his marriage, he immediately commenced housekeeping, but in a style of as great economy, as was consistent with comfort. The tradition has come down to us, that he did this, that he might not appear to assume superiorty over his neighbors, but the true reason might have been that he was not at the time able to live differently without transcending his means; which, such were his principles, he probably

would not have done. But his business rapidly increased, and he soon began to think that he was getting beyond those trying experiences, of which he had had so many. But the time had not yet arrived, in which it was permitted him to bask uninterruptedly in the smiles of providence. For in the midst of a flourishing business, his office was broken open in the night, in October, 1783, and robbed of property to a very large amount, mostly in specialties which had been committed to him for collection, and for which he was responsible. This was a heavy blow, but he bore it with great equanimity, and without any endeavor for the detection of the culprit. And, as it proved, this forbearance produced a most favorable result, for in a very short time, the most valuable of the papers were returned in the same private manner in which they had been abstracted, and he was given to understand that their return was entirely due to his silence and moderation. His loss, however, was still considerable, but he very soon rose superior to it, and went on in his business with increasing advantage, constantly gaining in reputation and in accessions of influence, till at length he stood forth, the acknowledged head of Cheshire Bar, and as an advocate who had no superior in the State.

Such is a brief sketch of the early life of Mr. West, which I have given, partly, because the facts are in themselves interesting, and partly because they help us to gain a proper understanding of his character. But it now remains to give a description of him in his professional career, and in the various relations, which he occupied with such fidelity, as to render his memory worthy of perpetuation.

Mr. West professed to be a lawyer, and nothing else. Outside of his profession, he had no ambition, except to discharge his duties as a Christian and a citizen. He thus would neither be a candidate for any political office, nor accept of such office, when it came to him. As evidence of this, it is only necessary to refer to the numerous appointments, which he received, and which he declined, oftentimes against the most resolute remonstrances of his friends. "He was chosen a member of Congress, under the old or first confederation—a member of the convention which formed the present constitution, and of the State convention which ratified it—also of the first Congress, after it was put into operation. He was also appointed attorney General, and Judge of Probate." But these offices, whatever attractions they possessed for others, had none for him. The acceptance of them, was not in harmony with the purpose of his life, which was to be a model man in his profession, But it is not to be understood from this, that he

eschewed politics, or was without political sentiments. For no man, on affairs relating to the State or nation, had clearer or firmer convictions. He would attend political conventions and mingle in them as a delegate but he was never known on such occasions to make a speech. The extent to which he ever allowed himself to go was to influence the opinions of the delegates by personal conversation. His course might have arisen partially from his aversion to being made a public spectacle but must be attributed mainly to the purpose he had formed of making the law the chief object of his pursuit.

There was only one instance in the life of Mr. West, when he seemed to desire *prominence;* and that was not till after the practice of his profession had for some years been laid aside. Allusion is here made to the part which he acted in connection with the Hartford Convention. To this he was elected, not by the legislature, as the *delegates* were in Massachusetts and Connecticut, but informally, by conventions of the people. Gov. Gilman was desirous of calling a special meeting of the legislature, for the purpose of ratifying their election, but was overruled by his Council. New-Hampshire, as a state, was not therefore represented, except informally in that convention.

It is only those who are acquainted with the history of that time, who can understand anything about the virulence of party, at that period. The Federalists, as they were called, among whom was Mr. West, were looked upon by the Jacobins, which was the common name given to their opponents, as not only opposers of the best welfare of the nation, but as actual traitors to its highest interests. They were accused of seeking to separate the north from the south, and of being the adherents, instead of the enemies of Great Britain, with which the nation was at war. And the most violent threats were made, not only by the Jacobinic Journals, but by persons high in power, of hanging the Federalistic leaders, as enemies to the country. It was at such a time, and amid such excitements, that Mr. West really appeared for the first time on the arena of political strife; where, though his feelings were doubtless deeply moved, he preserved the same equanimity as on other occasions; an equanimity which neither threats nor the ebullition of passion had the power to disturb; for, being rallied by one of the opposite party, one day, on the probability of his being hung, he very quietly and modestly replied "that should it come to that, he should consider himself fortunate in the position he occupied, as he should thereby be the means of saving the neck of a better man." But it is unnecessary to say, that the members of the convention were not exe-

cuted, and that Mr. West was subsequently allowed to die a peaceful death, full of years, and crowned with honor.

It may be difficult for us at this distance of time to form a very exact estimate of Mr. West's legal attainments. But the respect and almost reverence paid him by the members of the bar in his time, and the nearly universal concession that he stood at the head of the legal profession in the State, would seem abundantly sufficient to establish his reputation as a first class lawyer. He in the first place possessed, not only a strong, but an acute intellect. And this had been disciplined not only by a collegiate, but by a Theological education. To this may be added, that the natural adaptation of his mind was to legal studies. There is nothing more certain, than that men, by nature, are sometimes endowed with special gifts which fit them for high attainments in a particular direction. And the divine intention, in respect to them, is thus expressed by the talents given. Mr. West had the discernment to discover the true direction of his powers and the sense to use all the means at his command to cultivate them most diligently in that direction. There is reason to believe, to use a not very elegant, but yet an expressive phrase, that he made *the most of himself.* It is therefore scarcely to be doubted that he occupied justly the position assigned him by contemporary opinion.

Mr. West had not only a good understanding of the principles of law but was regarded in all the courts as a most accomplished advocate. Indeed he was acknowledged by the profession as a model in that capacity. Yet he was one whose manner was so peculiarly his own that no attempt at imitation was at all likely to be rewarded with success. It was characterized by a delightful natural ease and elegance in which there was not the slightest admixture of affectation. And his voice had that inherent quality of which no description can be given, which both fixes and keeps the attention and which is an essential element in the power of the true orator. But let another describe some of his characteristics as they still lie distinct in his memory. Speaking in relation to him, his nephew, Enoch Hammond West, Esq., says. "In his character as an advocate, my uncle never sunk the gentleman nor violated the laws of taste. Indeed such seemed to be the constitution of his mind as to render him incapable of discourtesy. Such was the delicacy of his sensibility that he naturally shrunk from every violation of the principles of Christian politeness. And this distinctive characteristic of the man was preserved in all the details of his profession. Even in the examination and cross examination of witnesses,

the same spirit of the true gentleman was always maintained. And it was the same in all his advocacy before the courts. His manner was invariably refined and his utterances polite. He never took advantage of prejudices which he knew to be entertained, nor said anything merely for pleasing the multitude for the purpose of enhancing his popularity, but his appeals were to the common sense which he considered had place more or less in the mind of every man, and to those universal elements of mind, which constitute the ground work of true manhood. He never was known, therefore, to use a slang word nor to make an unkind gibe, nor to use any means for securing the verdict of the court in his favor, which could not be sustained under the test of Christian principles. And yet with all these restrictions which he placed upon himself, there was no man whom the multitude would throng more largely to hear nor whose eloquence left upon their minds a more profound and delighted impression."

In an important case, Mr. West was twice "pitted" against Pierpont Edwards and Gideon Granger two eminent lawyers from Connecticut. The case related in some way to Rev. Dan Foster, who, for some years previous to 1809 supplied the South Parish Church. Tradition has handed down the almost magic power of Mr. West's eloquence on that occasion and also the clear and overwhelming defeat which he gave his distinguished adversaries.

The personal appearance of Mr. West, was very fine. To employ once more the language of his nephew, who has been quoted above. "He was a handsome man, and his fine form and limbs were made particularly prominent by the old style of dress, which no change of fashion could induce him to lay aside. He never was seen without a powdered head, and in breeches and white topped boots, or if in shoes, with knee and shoe-buckles. And though at the bar he dressed elegantly, he never dressed richly nor gaudily. And if when in full dress he presented a very marked personal appearance, it was the person which set off the dress, and not the dress the person."

Mr. West in his professional life had business at all the courts in the State. And in going to them it was his uniform practice to ride on horseback. He seldom rode in his carriage, though he kept his carriage and horses like other gentlemen of the time. In the County of Grafton his services were in especial demand. And such were his habits of life that he would mount his horse in the morning at Charlestown and make his journey thither without experiencing any fatigue.

He believed that in order for a man to possess a sound mind it was

important that he should possess a sound body, or, at least, that a healthy physical system was the most favorable to a true and harmonious mental development. He therefore never neglected any appropriate exercise. He would thus chop, split and pile his own wood, take care of his garden or do anything else that he deemed essential to his bodily health, and he would never be deterred by any false pride from doing anything which his judgment dictated that it was best to do.

I have spoken of Mr. West's marriage with Miss Mc Carty. This object of his early affection he was called to give up August 23d, 1803. For eight years previous she had been affected by paralysis, which had reduced her to infantile weakness in body and mind. In her prime she was a notable woman; with her heart and hand ready to every good work ; a fitting companion in this respect for her distinguished husband.

After her death he passed two or three years of great loneliness. At length, September 3d, 1806, he was married to Mrs. Frances Gordon, widow of Hon. William Gordon and daughter of Hon. Joshua Atherton, of Amherst, New-Hampshire. Mr. Gordon had been state senator in 1794, representative to Congress in 1796, and attorney general in 1801. Mr. Atherton was also a man of very fine abilities. He was member of the convention for adopting the United States Constitution, and made the only speech on that occasion which has come down to us. It contains a clear and concise presentation of anti-slavery principles, to which nothing has been since added. His daughter possessed the characteristic talent of her father, and was truly an accomplished woman. She survived her husband over twenty years, dying November 11th, 1838, while Mr. West died July 27th, 1817. The age of the former was 72 and of the latter 71 years.

Mr. West had an extensive business and might in a few years have acquired a large estate had he pursued the measures and taken advantage of the circumstances of which many in the profession avail themselves. But he possessed two remarkable traits, one was that he had no desire to accumulate great wealth, the other was his perfect indifference to any office, whatever honor it might bring, which would interpose any hindrance to the practice of his profession. He was thus led to be satisfied with a competence and to be content with that honor which came from the practice of his profession only.

I have alluded to the fact that Mr. West entered the ministry but very soon left it. This implied no dissatisfaction with religion, for which he entertained a profound reverence—and the duties resulting from which few have discharged any more earnestly or faithfully. And

RESIDENCE OF GEO. OLCOTT.

what property he gathered he gave by will, deducting from it what was necessary for the support of his widow, while she lived, to the South Parish of Charlestown for the support of the gospel. It amounted to $3,750.00, and now constitutes the "West Fund," held at present by the Unitarian Society.

Samuel S. Knapp, Esq., of Boston, at the close of a sketch which he wrote of Mr. West, speaks of his beautiful and rural seat at Charlestown. This is the place now owned and occupied by Mrs. Emily A. Olcott, and George Olcott, Esq., her son.

In closing this sketch it is appropriate to say that Charlestown owed much to the subject of this memoir. For though intensely interested in the public duties of his profession he did not neglect those which belonged to him as a private citizen. To his influence and that of Judge Olcott and Capt. John Willard the present generation are indebted for the beautiful elms which adorn the lower portion of Main street, and to his taste and culture for many of the improvements of the village. He took great interest in education and did what he could for its advancement, and was constantly exerting influences upon society to elevate it, both socially and morally. In the height of his fame he put on no airs of superiority, but modestly received the deference paid him, as if coming from equals. He was therefore not only respected by his fellow citizens and the members of the bar, but was beloved, so that no one under the influence of a feeling of jealousy ever wished him to be less than he really was. He was always fair and open, and an honorable and true man. In the language of another, "In the cluster of his virtues there was no withered fruit" Such was Benjamin West, "The pride of Cheshire County bar."

Timothy West, youngest son and child of Rev. Thomas West, of Rochester, Plymouth county, Mass.,—settled in Charlestown in 1781, having at the time a family of seven children. In youth he learned the trade of a ship carpenter, and also made himself familiar with life on the ocean. But neither liking the business of his profession nor a maritime life he purchased through his brother, the Hon. Benjamin West, several hundred acres of land, lying about half way between Charlestown and Acworth, on which he settled down and devoted himself for the remainder of his life to the occupation of farming.

Mr. West in Charlestown became a reputable and useful citizen, and was honored by his townsmen with the office of 2nd selectman for the years 1798, 99 and 1800, and of 1st selectman in 1803. He also held the office of deacon in the church, but owing to the loss of the church

records, the time of his election to it cannot be ascertained. Children of Dea. Timothy and Lois (Hammond) West. I. Jane, b. Dec. 24th, 1768, in Rochester, Mass.; m. in 1789, Phineas Page and removed to Fairfax, Vt. II. Nancy, b. Dec. 15th, 1770, in Rochester, Mass.; m. in 1793, John Small Willard (son of James Nutting Willard) b. Jan. 31st, 1772 and lived and died in Hartland, Vt. III. Presbury, b. Aug. 31st, 1772, in Rochester, Mass.; m. Nov. 29th, 1792, Terza Carlton, of Acworth—removed to St. Johnsbury—thence to Lancaster, and died. IV. Alice, b. Aug. 16th, 1774, in Rochester, Mass.; m. 1st, Jan. 25th, 1795, Samuel Carlisle. She m. 2nd, John Mather Foster (son of Rev. Dan Foster); m. 3d, —— Stone. She died in the Insane Hospital. V. Timothy, b. Jan. 31st, 1777, in Rochester, Mass.; died March 8th, 1779. VI. Drusilla, b. Feb. 8th, 1779, in Rochester, Mass.; m. Charles Flin, Feb. 17th, 1799. Mr. Flin was a blacksmith —remained in Charlestown a few years, then removed to Lyndon, Vt. VII. Asenath, b. Oct. 28th, 1780; m. Feb. 3d, 1800, Enos Page and removed to Concord, Vt. VIII. Charity, b. Dec. 19th, 1782, in Charlestown, N. H.; m. 1st, Dea. Benjamin West, son of Rev. Samuel West, of Boston; m. 2nd, George Olcott, Esq., (son of Hon. Simeon and Tryphena (Terry) Olcott, of Charlestown). (See Olcott). IX. Mary, b. Jan. 6th, 1785; m. Samuel Bradley, a hardware merchant in Boston, where she lived and died. X. Timothy, b. Jan. 31st, 1787; d. Aug. 27th, 1808. XI. Melinda, b. March 1st, 1791; m. in Dec. 1815, Samuel Stickney, of Springfield, Vt.; went from Springfield to South Boston, Mass. XII. Benjamin 2nd, b. March 1st, 1791; m. in Oct., 1811, Phebe Tyler, of Waterford, Vt. He removed first to Springfield, Vt., then to St. Johnsbury, and died there. XIII. Enoch Hammond, b. May 27th, 1792; m. Jan. 3d,1822, Lydia Coffin Fitch, b. March 13th, 1801. Enoch Hammond West was the last child baptized by Rev. Bulkley Olcott. He is still living and to him the writer is indebted for many interesting facts in this work. Ch. 1. Frederick Fitch, b.——; settled in Monroe, Wisconsin; d. leaving a widow and one child. 2. Francis H., m. Emma Rittenhouse—settled in Milwaukee, Wis.; has had 10 children, Louisa, Carrie and Edith, have visited Charlestown. 3. George O., b. January 29th, 1838; m. March 18th, 1857, Sophia C. Parks, of Charlestown, it being her 18th birth-day. Settled in Whitewater, Wisconsin. Ch. (1) Ellen Lydia, b. Oct. 29th, 1858. (2) Charles H., b. Oct. 9th, 1863. 4. Ellen L., b. July 27th, 1831; m. Joseph G. Briggs, jr., Oct. 12th, 1852—resides in Charlestown.

Charles Henry West, (son of Dea. Benjamin and Charity West) b. Jan. 12th, 1827; m. Sept., 1852, Elizabeth Silsby, (dau. of Isaac and Anna (Langley) Silsby) b. Sept. 22nd, 1828. Ch. 1. Anna Langley, b. Dec. 6th, 1859; 2. Charles Henry, b. June 30th, 1862. (See Boot and Shoe Manufacture in Historical Miscellany).

Samuel Sprague West (usually called Sprague West) settled first in Charlestown; afterwards about the year 1791 in Acworth. He m. 1st, Phebe, sixth child of Dean and Keziah Carlton. Their children were, I. Catherine, who m. Joseph Hamlin in Charlestown, June 3d, 1809, and removed to the State of New York. II. Royal, who m. Roxana Hamlin, of Charlestown (see Hamlin). He became a teacher and taught in Trenton, Utica, and Salina N. Y., and was licensed to preach in 1834; preached at Enfield, Walworth, Churchville and Fairport, N. Y.; afterwards became a tract Missionary in New York city and died in 1852. III. Jane, and the remaining children, were b. in Acworth. IV. Sophia. V. Thomas. VI. Thomas. VII. Eliza. VIII. Keziah. IX. Francis. Mr. West m. 2nd, Mrs. Lydia (Durant) Putnam, widow of Elisha Putnam, in Dec. 1816. They removed to the west accompanied by Sophia, and both died in Columbia, Ohio.

John and Lydia (Reed) West. Ch. I. Mary, b. Aug. 26th, 1791. II. Priscilla, b. at Walpole, Apr. 3d, 1793.

Charles Westcott, m. Rachel Ballou. Ch. I. Phebe, m. Nov. 1815, Samuel Perry, jr. He removed to Wisconsin in 1850, and she died in 1856. II. Charles, d. young. III. Welcome, d. young. IV. Rosalinda, m. David Hubbard. V. Artemesia, m. 1st, Henry F. Locke (see Locke); m. 2nd, Eliphalet Bailey (see Bailey).

William Sylvanus Westgate (son of Ahiel and Abigail (Morse) Westgate) b. in Cornish, N. H., Apr. 28th, 1841; m. Feb. 7th, 1865, Aramintha Adelaide Earls (dau. of Samuel and Mehitable D. (Wilkins) Earls) b. in Lowell, Mass., Aug. 13th, 1840—no children—came to Charlestown in 1866.

Ephraim Wetherbe.

Capt. Ephraim Wetherbe, the progenitor of the Wetherbe family in Charlestown, married Joanna, daughter of Benjamin Bellows and Mrs. Dorcas (Cutler) Willard, widow of Henry Willard, 4th son of Major Simon Willard. She had been the 2nd wife of Henry Willard, by whom he had had six children, perhaps seven, two of whom were men of mark, namely Col. Samuel of Lancaster who commanded a regiment, at Louisburg, and Col. Josiah, a leader in the set-

tlement of Lunenburg, Mass., and Winchester, N. H. Joanna, who was the eldest child of Benjamin and Dorcas Bellows, was born in 1707. The other children were Mary (who married Moses Gould) born in 1708. Juda (who married * Fairbanks Moor) who was killed by the Indians) born in 1710, and Benjamin, the celebrated Col. Bellows, one of the first settlers of Walpole, born May 26th, 1712. Capt. Ephraim Wetherbe by his marriage with Joanna Bellows, had six children as follows. I. Rachel, who married Dea. Thomas Putnam (see Putnam). II. Jonathan Wetherbe who was one of the proprietors of Charlestown, under the New-Hampshire charter. III. Abigail, who m. 1st, James Nutting Willard, son of Lieutenant Moses and Susanna Willard; m. 2nd, Capt. Isaac Farwell; m. 3d, Mr. J. B. Olive. IV. Susanna who married Thomas Little and lived in Peterboro, N. H., and Lunenburg, Mass., and had six children. (See His. of Shirley). V. Joanna, who became the 2nd wife of Col. William Heywood, of Charlestown. VI. Capt. Samuel (see notice of in another place). VII. Abijah, who was one of the grantees under the New-Hampshire charter. Mrs. Joanna Wetherbe, d. Aug. 26th, 1762, in the 55th year of her age. Her husband Capt. Wetherbe had died previously but at what time has not been ascertained.

Capt. Ephraim Wetherbe was one of the original proprietors of No. 4, under the Massachusetts grant and settled in the place very early. His house at the time of the building of the fort, was purchased as one of the Province Houses, as the houses within the enclosure of the fort were then called. The price paid for it was £ 35. This was in 1743. He was commissioned a Lieutenant under the Province of Massachusetts, as early as 1737. From the manner in which his name occurs in the records, he was evidently a person who was greatly respected. Only two others of the proprietors under the Massachusetts grant settled in No. 4. These were Capt. Phineas Stevens and Stephen Farnsworth. Many of the descendants of his eldest daughter, Rachel, who married Dea. Thomas Putnam, still are found in Charlestown, and a few of the descendants of his son Captain Samuel Weth-

* The principal events of local interest this year (1758) were the attack by Indians March 6th, on the house of Capt. Fairbanks Moor, situated on West river, when the captain and his son were killed, and the son's wife and four little children were taken captives; and the attack on No. 4, Aug. 27th, when Asahel Stebbins was killed, his wife with Isaac Parker and a garrison soldier, taken captive. (See His. of Northfield, by Temple & Sheldon, page 305).

erbe. Several of his children among whom were Capt. Samuel, Abijah and Jonathan, ultimately settled in Concord, Vt.

Captain Samuel Wetherbe.

Captain Samuel Wetherbe, sixth child of Captain Ephraim Wetherbe, was born Apr. 3d, 1745, in Lunenburg, Mass. He m. Susanna, (dau. of Captain James and Susanna Johnson) who was taken captive by the Indians on the morning of the 30th of August, 1754, and was carried to Montreal, in Canada, where, having been purchased by three maiden sisters by the name of Jiasson, she was not only treated by them with the greatest affection but every attention was bestowed on her education. She was put at a boarding school attached to a nunnery in Montreal, where she remained for several years and was taught in all branches of needle work, also in geography, music and painting. The instructions of the school were given in French, as that was at the time the generally spoken language of the city.

She did not return to Charlestown till 1760, when she returned in company with Joseph Willard and family, who had been taken prisoners early in the summer of that year. Mrs. Johnson informs us in her "Narrative of her captivity," that Mr. Wetherbe had fifteen children, by this marriage, among whom were five at two births, which was, to say the least, an example of fecundity not common. Only two of their children remained in Charlestown. These were the two eldest, Susanna and *Jason. Most of the others grew up to manhood and womanhood, and ultimately, when their father moved to Concord, Vt. settled around or near him.

Capt. Samuel Wetherbe was an active patriot in the war of the revolution. When a regiment was raised in July, 1776, under Col. Isaac Wyman, of Keene, for the army in Canada, he received a commission of captain of Company No. 5. This regiment ultimately joined the northern army of New-York. He was also very active in promoting the union of the towns east of the Connecticut River with the State of Vermont. After removing to Concord, Vt., where he was a large proprietor and among the first settlers, he represented the town in the years 1797–99–1800–1801–02–03 and 06. He was also one of the Assistant Judges of the County Court for the years 1803–04–05 and 09.

First two children: 1. Susanna, (dau. of Capt. Samuel and Susanna

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* This name, in the town record, is spelt Jiasson, and it is evident that he was named from the maiden sisters in Canada, who adopted and educated his mother.

(Johnson) Wetherbe) b. Aug. 4th, 1770; m. Jan. 15th, 1797, Major Jonathan Baker, (son of Osmon Baker) (see Baker); 2. Jason, b. June 8th, 1772; m., Oct. 10th, 1793, Sophia Farwell, (dau. of Capt. Isaac and Mrs. Abigail (Wetherbe) (Willard) (Farwell). Ch. (1) Sophia, m. Mar. 13th, 1817, Oel Billings, who settled as a merchant, first in Royalton, Vt., but in 1835 removed to Woodstock. A large family of children was the result of this marriage; (2) Isaac F., b. Apr. 9th, 1797; m. Mitty Tuffts, of Charlestown, Mass., b. March 22nd, 1797, and settled in Charlestown, N. H., where he was thirty-three years engaged in mercantile pursuits. Ch. [1] Ann Tuffts, b. May 30th, 1820; m. Samuel H. Grinnell, (see Grinnell). [2] Abby B., b. Jan. 3d, 1822; m. Josiah White, (see White). [3] Geo. Franklin, b. Sept. 29th, 1827; resides in New York city. [4] Eliza M., b. Aug. 25th, 1829; m. David A. Gage, of Chicago. [5] Sophia Farwell, b. May 3d, 1836. His wife dying in Sept. 1859, Mr. Isaac F. Wetherbe gave up business in Charlestown and removed, in 1861, to Boston, where he m. Mrs. Louisa Clark and now resides (1876) aged 79. Jason Wetherbe died in C. in 1845, aged 73. His wife in 1855, aged 80.

Moses Wheeler, of Groton, Mass., m. Dec. 14th, 1747, Elizabeth Holden, also of Groton. Their children: I. Sarah, b. Sept. 4th, 1748, O. S.; II. Elizabeth, b. June 24th, 1750, O. S.; m., July 6th, 1768, Oliver Farnsworth, (see Farnsworth); III. Moses, b. Aug. 29th, 1752; m. Pamela, (dau. of Ebenezer and Mary Putnam.) Ch. 1. Laura, b. Oct. 31st, 1784; m. Robert Rand, (see Rand); 2. Horace, b. May 12th, 1792; m., Martha Church, Jan. 23d, 1812. Ch. (1) Simeon Church; (2) Moses William; (3) Horace Church; 3. William, b. Jan. 15th, 1796; 4. Lucia, b. Sept. 13th, 1800; 5. Marcia. b. Feb. 7th, 1803; m. ——— Kingsbury, of Honeyoye Falls, N. Y.

IV. Eunice. b. Oct. 3d, 1755; m. Jonathan Hubbard, jr, (see Jonathan Hubbard); V. Lydia, b. Nov. 5th, 1757; VI. Phebe, b. Dec. 23d, 1760; VII. Maria, b. Apr. 10th, 1768; (see page 418 1st Book, Town Records); VIII. John b. Oct. 31st, 1768, (p. 435, 1st B. T. R.) There must be a mistake either in the record of Maria or John; probably the former was by a year or two the elder of the two. John m. Hannah Thurston (published Sept. 21st, 1788). Ch. 1. Laura, b. Aug. 28th, 1789; 2. Ralph, b. Feb. 9th, 1792.

Ensign Moses Wheeler, as he was called, as he held that office in the company of Capt. Hobbs, was in some of the fiercest encounters of the old French and Indian Wars. He was a soldier on the frontier as early as 1746, and was one of the company of Capt. Stevens in his

celebrated defense of the Fort at No. 4, from April 4th, to April 8th, in 1747. He was also with Hobbs in his terrible encounter with Sackett, (see page 47). He was a very large man, yet of good proportions, and was said to have been, in his prime, the strongest man in the cordon of forts on the frontier. One time Wheeler and five others were detailed to take a cannon to the top of Hoosac Mountain. It appeared to some of them a hard task and they stood around it a long time earnestly discussing the way in which it should be done. At length, tiring of their suggestions, Wheeler threw up his arms, at the same time exclaiming "Stand aside boys, I am going to take this cannon up the mountain myself," and suiting the action to the word he immediately seized it and swinging it upon his shoulder bore it to the place which had been designated for it, pausing only once for rest upon the way.

It is related that the reason of his pausing as he did was to get a drink from a spring which he saw bubbling up beside his path. As soon as he saw this he flung his cannon from his shoulder and throwing himself flat on his stomach, the more readily to get at the water, he commenced drinking, as the soldiers expressed it, "like a horse." Thinking he would kill himself they warned him to desist, but as he gave no heed to their admonition three of them seized one leg and two the other and drew him forcibly away. He thought it rather hard usage but concluded on the whole it was best to submit to it. After resting awhile he again resumed his cannon and bore it to its place, when he found that he had burst his shoes open which were new when he started from the foot of the mountain, and his pantaloons were such a wreck that they were good for nothing afterwards. The officers and soldiers were, however, so pleased with his exploit that they clubbed together and very generously more than made up his loss. After this he became quite a hero with the Indians, who, whenever they came where he was, always wanted to see "The Strong Man."

Mr. Wheeler was one of the grantees, under the New-Hampshire charter, and was elected highway surveyor at the first town meeting, held Aug. 14th, 1753. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler both died in Charlestown.

Amos and Eunice (Gates) Wheeler came from Acton, Mass. Ch. I. Sarah; II. Amos, m. Rachel ———. Ch. 1. David, b. Apr. 19th, 1806; 2. William, b. Nov. 7th, 1807; 3. Ira, b. June 15th, 1809; 4. Hannah, b. Nov. 16th, 1816; III. Ira Allen; IV.

*Jesse, b. July 26th, 1791; m. Philena ——, and lived in C.; d. 1874; V. Catherine, still living, unmarried; VI. Abigail, b. Jan. 3d, 1794; VII. Mary; VIII. Hammond, b. March 28th, 1796; IX. Daniel, b. May 16th, 1798; X. and XI. Willard and Charles, twins, b. Aug. 22nd, 1800.

Moses Whipple, the first of the name who settled in Charlestown was descended in the fifth generation from Matthew Whipple who settled at Ipswich hamlet, Mass., in 1635. He was b. in Grafton, Mass., in 1733—married Catherine Forbush—settled in Croydon, N. H., in 1766—removed to Charlestown in 1809, and died in 1814, at the venerable age of 83.

Moses Whipple was one of the first three earliest settlers in Croydon and one of the most influential men of the place while he remained in it. He was a patriot in the Revolution—led a company to Ticonderoga in June 1777, just before its surrender to the British, and again was captain of a company in Col. Chase's regiment, which aided in compelling the surrender of Burgoyne. It is said that this company was "composed mainly of men of gigantic stature and Herculean strength, and that they marched without tents, and made their backs answer the purpose of baggage wagons on their way to Charlestown and over the Green Mountains." On the re-organization of the militia at the close of the war, he was appointed Colonel of the 15th Regiment.

The following amusing incident is given on the authority of the late Thomas Whipple Esq., of Charlestown. A citizen of Croydon, "having refused to pay his taxes, and secreted his property, the collector went with his posse to arrest him. Armed with a loaded gun, he defiantly threatened with death any one who should attempt to make the arrest. Deacon Whipple (he held the office of Deacon in the church, as well as Colonel in the militia,) calmly remarking that he was probably as well prepared to die as any one of the party, sprang upon and disarmed him. He was placed upon horseback to be taken to prison, but he rolled himself off as fast as he was put on the rude saddle. The patience of the party becoming exhausted, they improvised a stout stone-boat to which he was firmly bound. A spirited horse was attached to the boat. The Collector mounted another and started for Charlestown jail. Ordinary boat rides often produce sea-sickness;

* Jesse Wheeler remembered the time when the great elms which are the admiration of all who pass the lower part of Main Street, were set out. The transplanting was done by his father, (see His. of the great Elms) who was employed by Hon. Simeon Olcott, Hon. Benjamin West and Capt. John Willard.

and the track here led over rocks, stumps, and the roots and trunks of fallen trees which were not very carefully avoided; but he braced himself against all sensations of the kind. Voyagers across the Atlantic to the North American coast, are delighted, especially in winter, on approaching the Gulf Stream. The warmness of the water, and the balmy softness of the atmosphere are peculiarly agreeable. But when our hero approached a gulf in the south part of the town through which ran an unbridged stream, he shrank back, beat up a parley, paid the tax and costs, and returned a sadder and a wiser, if not a better man. The effect was most salutary, and it was long before another having the pecuniary ability refused or neglected to pay taxes with which he was legally assessed." (From speech of Thomas Whipple Esq., from Wheeler's History of Croydon.)

Colonel Moses Whipple and wife had fourteen children, of whom Thomas alone settled in Charlestown. He m. Thankful Powers. Their children were: I. Polly, m. Rufus Durkee and settled in Croydon. Ch. Ruel, Paine and Lovina, who m. John B. Stowell, Esq. II. Hannah m. Zelotes Putnam and settled in Claremont; d. 1819, leaving two daughters. 1. Clarissa, who d. in youth. 2. Hannah, m. Jabez Perkins and settled in Unity where they now live, have two children, (1) Clara, (2) Chester. III. Daniel, m. Hannah Kinsley, Nov. 1808, and died Jan. 7th, 1856, aged 71. His widow, who was born in Sharon, Mass., is now living (March 1876) with her son, Edwin Whipple of North Charlestown and was 91 years of age April 1st. Their Ch. 1. Thomas, b. Sept. 4th, 1810; m. Feb. 16th, 1836, Roxana Wilbur Gilmore (dau. of Lewis and Emily (Campbell) Gilmore) b. June 20th, 1814.

Mr. Whipple was born in Charlestown and never resided out of the place. He was early engaged as a teacher in common schools and taught several winters, both before and after his marriage. He was also a skilful surveyor in which profession his services were in frequent demand. He was moreover often employed as a conveyancer of real estate. In addition to these services, he was Post Master of North Charlestown, a Justice of the Peace for thirty five years and upwards; and for thirteen years superintendent of schools. His life which was a very useful one, was brought to a close, March 1st, 1870, by congestion of the brain.

The children of Thomas Whipple and wife were as follows:
(1) Juliette, b. Nov. 26th, 1836; m. July 12th, 1860, Lewis C. Farnum. She has two children, Helen Whipple and Jennie Matilda, resides in Unity. (2) Catherine, b. Feb. 24th, 1840; m. Sept. 14th, 1865. Ed-

ward P. Frost (son of Horace and Matilda (Locke) Frost). She has three children. (See Frost). Alice M., Bertha and Mabel. Mr. Frost is Principal of the High School, Peoria, Ill. (3) Susan, b. Aug. 20th, 1842; m. Oct. 9th, 1867, Merit F. Colby, of Meriden, N. H. Ch. [1] Mary E., [2] Ellen F., (4) Helen, b. Aug. 18th, 1848; m. June 13th, 1872, Henry K. Jenney, (son of E. O. and Mary (Pike) Jenney) b. Apr. 19th, 1846; one child, Mary Alice, b. May 30th, 1873. 2. Mary K., b. June 25th, 1812; m. 1st, Willard Harlow, had one child, Edward Whipple; m. 2nd, Isaac Davis and removed to Springfield, Vt. 3. Julia Ann, b. Apr. 19th, 1814; d. Aug. 27th, 1837. 4. Catherine, b. Jan. 28th, 1816; d. Oct. 14th, 1837. 5. Edwin, b. Dec. 2nd, 1817; m. Apr. 16th, 1868, Martha Hubbard (dau. of Josiah and Peggy (Allen) Hubbard) b. July 11th, 1819, no children. North Charlestown has always been his home. 6. Lucia Maria, b. Dec. 6th, 1824; m. James R. Walker, of Springfield, Vt. Ch. Arthur D., Julia, Anna, Ada. 7 Dexter, b. May 17th, 1829. III. Chloe, m. Hall Hasseltine, lived awhile in Charlestown, afterwards in various other places; she d. in Canada about 1866. IV. Artemas, m. Nabby Ballou, lived in Charlestown only a few years. V. Obed, m. Charlotte Clement, removed to Pomfret, Vt., where he resides. Ch. Obed, Clement and Matilda. VI, Annes, b. 1800; m. Jonathan B. Hubbard, (son of David and Abigail (Labaree) Hubbard). She d. in 1858. Ch. Henry L., George, David, George.

Matthew Whipple, (son of Edward and Milla (Walker) Whipple) b. Oct. 23d, 1803; m. Aug. 27th, 1840 Diantha Lane, (dau. of Justus and Huldah (Vesey) Lane) b. Aug. 8th, 1814. Ch. I. Merial Amelia, b. Jan. 20th, 1843; II. Homer John, b. Nov. 30th, 1845; III. Charles Eugene, b. June 12th, 1848: IV. Huldah Abbie, b. Aug. 29th, 1850; V. George Edward, b. June 19th, 1851; VI. Mervin Justus b. June 13th, 1857; VII. Mary Frances, b. Jan. 1st, 1860.

Benjamin Whipple, (son of Edward and Milla (Walker) Whipple,) b. Dec. 11th, 1804; m. 1st, Oct. 8th, 1832, Lucretia G. Green (dau. of Thomas and Rhoda Green, Springfield Vt.,) b. Aug. 27th, 1806; m. 2nd, Mar. 10th, 1866, Mrs. Sarah G. Whitney, sister of first wife, b. 1801. Benjamin Whipple was one of the representatives of the town in 1862 and 63—Selectman, in 1863 and 64—County Treasurer from 1866 to 1869—Tax Collector, from 1860 to 1874 except one year. Mr. Whipple has also been one of the Directors of the Connecticut River National Bank, where he is often found ever ready to give a joke, or return the retort courteous, when one is made at his expense.

Albert Whitaker, (son of Peter and Sarah (Alcock) Whitaker) b. in Bradford, N. H., Nov. 6th, 1824; m. Nov. 22nd, 1848, Catherine Elizabeth Milliken (dau. of William and Anna (Carlton) Milliken) b. June 29, 1824—one child, b. June 29th, 1854; d. June 30th, 1854.

Elisha White, came to Charlestown in 1778—m. Debora Gilman, of Walpole. Ch. Ira, b. Dec. 1st, 1789—He removed to Walpole, in 1790 or 91.

Josiah White, who was of the sixth generation, having the same name, came with his uncle, Elisha White, to Charlestown in 1778, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1794, he established himself in business as a tanner, and gained a wide reputation for the quality of his leather. In this, he continued till 1821. After the peace of 1815 had given a new impulse to the manufacturing interests of the country, Mr. White with others, turned his attention to the growth of fine wool; and purchased at what was then deemed almost fabulous prices, the first Merino sheep ever brought into town. They were purchased of Colonel Jarvis of Weathersfield Bow; and the price paid was $200 dollars apiece. The wool of these sheep was of such fine texture, and so superior to any thing that had previously been seen, as to excite general attention throughout the country, and Mr. White, for fabrics manufactured from it, received in 1819, and a few subsequent years, over four hundred dollars in highest premiums from the Cheshire County Agricultural Society; which was success sufficient, one would think, to have very fully satisfied his ambition. Many of his articles were so superior to any others that were entered, that it could scarcely be said that he had any competitors.

Josiah White, b. at Leominster, Mass., Nov. 21st, 1769; m. Mar. 25th, 1800, Sally Rogers, b. Sept. 4th, 1781. Ch. I. Henry Olcott, b. April 25th, 1801; m. March 5th, 1832, Abigail French, of Grafton, Vt., b. July 25th, 1806. Children all b. in Charlestown. 1. Abbie, b. Apr. 19th, 1833; d. in Charlestown, Sept. 28th, 1860; 2. Rebecca S., b. Sept. 4th, 1834; m. Henry Wentworth, of Chicago, to which place she removed Nov. 22nd, 1858. Ch. (1) Edwin C., b. Nov. 6th, 1859; (2) Mary, b. March 16th, 1861; d. in Chicago, Apr. 9th, 1867; (3) Annie L., b. Oct. 10th, 1869; 3. Mary H., b. April 12th, 1836; died at Charlestown, Nov. 23d, 1857; 4. Emily M., b. March 28th, 1838; d. at Charlestown, April 22nd, 1839; 5. Henry, b. July 14th, 1839; m. Oct. 23d, 1867; Ellen L. Minor, of Springfield, Vt.,—resides in Chicago, Ill. Ch. (1) Mary E., b. Oct. 4th,

1870; (2) Frank H., b. July 27th, 1873; 6. William F., b. Feb. 21st, 1844; 7. Emma, b. Oct. 11th, 1848; d. at Charlestown, Sept. 11th, 1849. Henry Olcott White and wife, removed from Charlestown to Chicago, March 2nd, 1869, where the family now reside. II. Harriet, b. May 12th, 1806; resides (Dec. 1875) in Charlestown, unmarried; III. Mary Ellen, b. May 2nd, 1808; m. Nov. 23d, 1826; David Giffin—died in 1873, had five children. IV. Josiah, b. Dec. 15th, 1810; m. 1st, Feb. 1840, Ann Jeanette Lancaster, who d. Dec. 31st, 1843. Ch. 1. Elizabeth b. June, 1841; d. Dec. 4th, 1842; 2. Grace L., b. Nov. 23d, 1843—teacher in High School, St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. White, m. 2nd, July 29th, 1847, Abby B. Wetherbe, (dau. of Isaac F., and Mitty Tuffts Wetherbe) b. Jan. 3d, 1822. Ch. 3. Frederick Billings b. April 8th, 1865. Mr. White was in mercantile business some years in Boston and Charlestown, N. H.

Rand White, (son of —— —— and Mercy (Prouty) White,) b. April 9th, 1801; m. Jan. 19th, 1829, Fanny Allen, (dau. of Nathan and Deborah (Farwell) Allen,) b. July 20th, 1802. Ch. I. Frances, b. Aug. 1833, resides in Walpole at present (1875). II. Ellen L., b. March 14th, 1835; m. George Hamlin. (See Hamlin.) III. George Allen, b. June 25th, 1837, resides on the homestead, North Charlestown. IV. Elizabeth Caroline, b. May 19th, 1839; m. Charles Way. (See Way.) V. Henry Farwell, b. June 17th, 1845; m. Hattie Hanford—one child, Florence, reside in Chicago, Ill. This White family came from Spencer, Mass., to Charlestown, before the commencement of the present century.

Samuel Locke Wilder, Jr., (son of Samuel Locke and Anna (Sherwin) Wilder of Rindge, N. H.) b. Jan. 9th, 1822: m. Oct. 15th, 1845, Anna Langley Silsby, (dau. of Isaac and Sarah Langley Silsby of Charlestown, N. H. One son, Frederick, b. Apr. 2nd, 1849.

Mr. Wilder was town clerk in 1850–51–52–53–55–56–57; moderator 1858–59; 2nd representative in 1855 and 1st in 1856–57. He removed to Holyoke, Mass. Mrs. Wilder, Jan. 18th, 1856, was seated in the stage for a short ride when, in the momentary absence of the driver, the horses started and ran away and Mrs. Wilder was killed very suddenly.

Willard.

The Willard families of Charlestown and nearly all of that name in New-England, many of whom have been greatly distinguished in public life, are descended from Major Simon Willard, who emigrated to this country from the County of Kent, in England. He is first mentioned

as residing at Newtown, (now Cambridge, Mass.) in 1634, where he became acquainted with the situation of Musketaquid, (now Concord, Mass.) by trading with the Indians. He was one of the original purchasers of Concord, and removed to that place as early as 1635, and became, by his influence, and the offices to which he was elected, the chief citizen of that town. In 1654 he received the commission of Major and was commander-in-chief of the forces of Massachusetts in Ninigret and Phillip's wars. He was one of the deputies and representatives from 1636 to 1654 and held the offices of Councillor and Governor's Assistant from 1654 to 1676. In 1660 he removed from Concord to Lancaster and was at Groton in 1672. He died in Charlestown, Mass., Apr. 24th, 1676. The history of his time affords evidence that he was a brave commander, a wise statesman and so trustworthy as a man that he retained the undiminished confidence of his fellow citizens to the close of life.

Major Willard had three wives, 1st, Mary Sharp, 2nd, Elizabeth, sister of President Dunster, of Harvard College, 3d, Mary Dunster, some say the sister of his 2nd, wife, some say her cousin or niece. By the first or third of these marriages he had seventeen children, nine sons and eight daughters, most of whom lived to marry and have families.

Henry, the fourth son, from whom the Willards of Charlestown are descended, was born at Concord, Mass., June 4th, 1655. He married Mary Laken, of Groton, Mass., July 18th, 1674, and settled in Lancaster, Mass. Simon, the second child by this marriage, married Abigail Whitcomb and became the father of Lieutenant Moses Willard and grandfather of Mrs. Susanna Johnson. Henry Willard, after the death of his wife, Mary, in 1688, married, about 1689, Dorcas Cutler, who survived her husband and afterwards became the wife of Benjamin Bellows, of Lancaster, and ancestor of the Bellows family at Walpole. By these two wives he had the following children :—Henry Simon, b. Oct. 8th, 1678, Mary, John, Hezekiah, Joseph, Samuel, James, Josiah, (Colonel and Commander at Fort Dummer and one of the grantees and first settlers of Winchester) Jonathan, Sarah, Abigail, Susanna and Tabitha.

Simon, (son of Henry and Mary (Lakin) Willard) married Mary Whitcomb. His place of residence was Lancaster, where he died in 1706. On Dec. 12th, 1706, his widow married Samuel Farnsworth, and became, by this marriage, the mother of Samuel, David and Stephen Farnsworth, the first settlers of No. 4.

The children of Simon Willard, by Mary Whitcomb, were Aaron, b.

in Lancaster, in 1701, who m. Dec. 16th, 1724, Mary Wright, (dau. of Capt. Samuel and Mary (Stevens) Wright), first of Sudbury then of Rutland, Mass., and grand-daughter of Cyprian and Mary (Willard) Stevens; Moses, b. at Lancaster, about 1702 or 03; Eunice b. at Lancaster, who m. Joseph Doby, jr. of Stow; Alice, who was b. at Lancaster and m. Capt. Jonathan Whitney of that place, Jan. 29th, 1718–19; Miriam, a posthumous child, b. at Sudbury and who m. Joseph Maynard of that place Jan. 29th, 1723.

Moses, the second son of Simon and Mary (Whitcomb) Willard became, with his half brothers, the Farnsworths, one of the early settlers of No. 4. He m., at Groton, Mass. Sept. 28th, 1727, Susanna Hastings, who was originally from Watertown, Mass, whose sisters Hannah and Eunice married David and Stephen Farnsworth. At the time of his marriage both he and his wife belonged to that portion of Lunenburg which was early known by the designation of "Turkey Hills." He had previously lived in Groton, having purchased a farm there in 1723, near the Nonaicoicus purchase. After removing to Lunenburg he joined Capt., afterwards Col. Josiah Willard, in obtaining from the Province of Massachusetts the grant of the township of Winchester, of which he became one of the grantees. From the time at which the grant was obtained he appears to have been occupied to a considerable extent in the new township and in guarding the frontiers at Fort Dummer and Ashuelot. He still regarded himself, however, as a citizen of Lunenburg till May, 1742, at which time he removed to No. 4, to make it his permanent residence.

Lieutenant Willard became a very active and prominent man in the new settlement. From 1743 and onward to the time of his death, his name occurs frequently in the Proprietors' Records on committees appointed to attend to the most important business matters of the township. It is found on committees to take the supervision of the survey of lots; for laying out roads; for obtaining ministerial supplies and in various other connections. After the incorporation of the township by New-Hampshire he was one of the selectmen for the year 1755. The next year, on the 18th of June, 1756, he was killed under circumstances which will be found narrated in the historical narrative of this work (see page 74). Other facts also relating to his life and character will be found in this work elsewhere, (see page 74).

The following are the children of Lieutenant Moses and Susanna (Hastings) Willard: I. Jemima, b. June 29th, 1728; m. Sylvanus, eldest son of Dr. John Hastings, (see Hastings); II. Susanna, b. Feb.

20th, 1729–30; m. Capt. James Johnson, (see Johnson family); III. Huldah, b. May 27th, 1732; m. Joseph Willard (see in another place); IV. James Nutting, b. May 28th, 1734; m. Abigail, (dau. of Capt. Ephraim and Joanna (Bellows) Wetherbe, and had children as follows: 1. James, b. Apr. 30th, 1762; d. Dec. 4th, 1762; 2. James, b. Nov. 9th, 1763; 3. Edward, b. Dec. 9th, 1765; 4. Betsy, b. Oct. 28th, 1767; 5. Abigail, b. Jan. 25th, 1770; 6. John Small, b. Jan. 31st, 1772. Other children of James Nutting Willard b. at Hartland Vt., are Joanna, Susanna and Thales.

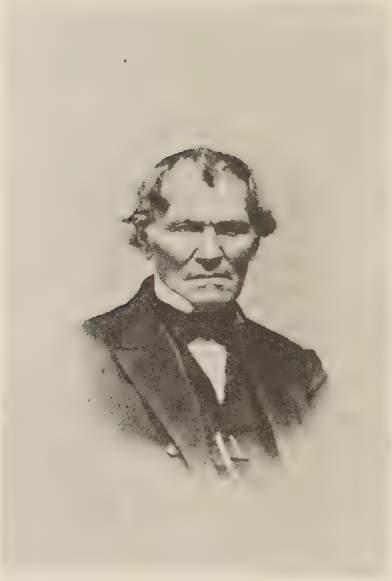
After the death of James Nutting Willard his widow was twice married, 1st to Capt. Isaac Farwell, 2d to Mr. J. B. Olive.

Mr. Willard embraced the Quaker doctrines and with them the Quaker peculiarities of speech, which last singularity caused him to be remembered by all who had once met him. Many anecdotes of him have been handed down in the Willard, families of which the following must suffice.

It happened at one time that the number of dogs in his household was considerably larger than either his comfort or necessities appeared to require. He therefore told the children, one day, that some of the dogs would have to be killed and he would give them the privilege of selecting their favorites when the others would be despatched. The children, on hearing this unwelcome announcement, immediately took their stand beside their favorites saying "thee must not kill this one, and thee must not kill this one," till there was only one left, when Mr. Willard, calling the remaining dog to him, said—"Hast thou no friend among the children? thou shouldst have a friend; I will therefore be thy friend." So all the dogs continued to live.

V. Moses, (son of Lieut. Moses and Susanna (Hastings) Willard) b. in Groton, Mass., Aug. 15th. 1738, m. Lydia Farwell, (dau. of Josiah and Lydia Farwell) b. also in Groton, Oct 23d, 1751; June 18th, 1756 he had a narrow escape from the Indians who killed his father, Lieut, Moses Willard, of which see the account in the historical narrative of this work, page 74. He died Aug. 17th, 1822. His wife d. Apr. 28th, 1837, aged 85. Their Ch. 1. Marcian (son of Moses and Lydia (Farwell) Willard) b. Dec. 20th, 1769; m. Sept. 1st, 1796, Mary Baker, (dau. of Osmon and Mary (Farnsworth) Baker) b. July 4th, 1776. He d. Aug. 16th, 1855; she d. Oct. 11th, 1861. He was a farmer. Ch. (1) Mary Baker, b. Sept. 2nd, 1797; m. Simeon Heywood, Jan. 1st, 1827; (see Heywood) (2) Charles, b. July 16th, 1807: m. March, 1839, Nancy W. Shurtleff, b. Oct. 7th, 1805. Ch. [1] Mary, b. Sept. 1st,

1840; m. Apr. 25th, 1871, Silas H. Bailey, of Claremont, N. H. He d; one son, Charles W., b. Nov. 5th, 1874; d. Dec. 12th, 1874; m. 2d, Apr. 1875, Thomas Bailey, also of Claremont. [2] Eliza, b. Aug. 21st, 1842; resides at the homestead in C., (1875). [3] Abbie, b. Nov. 25th, 1846; d. Feb. 20th, 1854. [4] Charles, b. Nov. 1st, 1844; m. Dec. 19th, 1868, Sarah P. Bowen, (dau. of Gilman and Parthena (Putnam) Bowen) b. Feb. 11th, 1843; one child, Nellie Eliza, b. Jan. 23d, 1870. (3) Thomas, b. Nov. 1815; d. Jan. 8th, 1834. (4) Osbert. 2. Orpha, b. Sept. 25th, 1771; m. July 7th, 1788, Oliver Cooms, (see Cooms.) m. 2d, Lazarus Shurtleff, (see Shurtleff). She died Jan. 25th, 1834. 3. Moses, (son of Moses and Lydia (Farwell) Willard) b. Dec. 10th, 1773; d. Oct. 8th, 1808; m. in 1796 or 97, Peggy Glidden, (dau. of Jonathan and Molly (Pottle) Glidden,) b. Oct. 4th, 1781; d. Feb. 1852. Ch. (1) Peggy, b. June 17th, 1798; m. July 4th, 1817, Alpheus Huntoon. Ch. [1] Diantha, m. Cyrus Munsel, [2] Joseph G., m. Ann Marden. [3] Henry W., (2) Lorenzo, now living in Mackford, Ill., b. May 29th, 1800; m. Feb. 18th, 1827, Oracy Walker, (see Dyer Walker). Ch. [1] John Putnam, b. Jan. 19th, 1829; m. Jan. 1st, 1857, Helen Farrar, one child Nellie Frank, b. Nov. 11th, 1860. [2] Annette D., b. March 20th 1833; m. March 20th, 1851, Josiah T. Collins, no children living. [3] Oracy W., b. Apr. 14th, 1835; m. Jan 1st, 1857, Arnold M. Walker, one child Mary A., b. Aug. 28th, 1865. (3) Polly or Mary, b. Jan. 14th, 1802; m. Eleazer Gould about 1820; d. about 1850. Ch. [1] Mary Ann, [2] Moses W., [3] Samuel, [4] Joseph Woodworth, [5] Julia, [6] Caroline, [7] name not recollected. (4) Parker, b. Oct. 4th, 1804; m. Fanny ——— of New Bedford. He d. about 1850. (5) Levi, b. Feb. 26th, 1808; m. about 1833, Annette Dumas, one child, Josette. 4. Lydia, (dau. of Moses and Lydia (Farwell) Willard) b. May 18th, 1778; m. March 15th, 1795, Phineas Hutchins, (son of Capt. Phineas and Sarah (Reed) Hutchins) b. in Lunenburg, Mass., July 6th, 1774. Ch. (1) Louisa, b. May 6th, 1796; d. Oct. 23d, 1797. (2) Florinda, b. Apr. 29th, 1797. (3) Matilda, b. May 27th, 1798. 5. Nancy, (dau. of Moses and Lydia (Farwell) Willard) b. Nov. 24th, 1784; m. Jan. 8th, 1808, Josiah Whitmore, b. in Middletown, Conn., July 21st, 1783. Ch. (1) Nancy Shepherd, b. Oct. 18th, 1808. (2) Nathaniel Downing, b. Dec. 4th, 1810; (3) Lucy Wright, b. July 13th, 1812; (4) Moses Willard, b. Jan. 19th, 1814; (5) William Hastings, b. June 30th, 1816; (6) Josiah Farnsworth, b. May 8th, 1818; (7) Samuel Farwell, b. May 3d, 1820; (8) Robert Courtney, b. May 30th, 1822; (9) George Henry, b. July 5th, 1825.



LEVI WILLARD

None of the children settled in Charlestown. 6. Abel, (son of Moses and Lydia (Farwell) Willard) b. Aug. 5th, 1788; m. Sept. 1812, Fanny Grout, (dau. of Jonathan and Parthena (Page) Grout) (see Grout) Ch. (1) Fanny, b. Apr. 7th, 1813; m. Ebenezer Dunsmoor. (2) Sophia W., b. Dec. 19th, 1815; m. Newton F. Allen. (3) Jonathan Grout, b. May, 1825; m. Lemira Evelyn Sanders, two children, Florence and Carrie. 7. Levi, (son of Moses and Lydia (Farwell) Willard) b. Aug. 6th, 1791; m. April 7th, 1814, Phebe Carriel, b. Jan. 17th, 1792. Mrs. Willard died Mar. 6th, 1866. Mr. Willard May 6th, 1871. They had two children (1) Harriet M., b. Dec. 24th, 1817; m. Jan. 27th, 1840, Col. Jonathan Baker, (see Baker). (2) Henry, b. Jan. 25th, 1827; d. June 12th, 1846. He was a young man of great promise.

Mr. Levi Willard was a large land-holder, and a very reputable citizen.

VI. Miriam, (dau. of Lieut. Moses and Susanna (Hastings) Willard) b. Sept. 25th, 1740; m. Rev. Phineas Whitney, of Shirley, Mass., but at what time has not been ascertained. The marriage probably took place soon after the ordination of Mr. Whitney over the church, which was June 23d, 1762. Among the papers of Dr. Oliver Hastings is a deed given by her, in connection with her husband, of two tracts of land in Charlestown, in 1763. Her marriage must have been therefore previous to that time. She had no children, but died March 20th, 1769. Mr. Whitney in 1770, m Lydia Bowes, by whom he had ten children, two of whom were educated at Harvard College.

Mr. Whitney graduated at Harvard College in 1759. A fine house of worship was built for him at Shirley, for which Mrs. Hancock, wife of Hon. John Hancock, of Boston, gave the Bible for the pulpit.

Mr. Whitney's ministry in Shirley exceeded half a century and was peaceful, harmonious and prosperous. His standing in the ministry was so respectable that his services in council and at ordinations were often required. He was appointed at the founding of Groton Academy, one of the trustees, which position he continued to hold till he died. The last few years of his life, were years of suffering in consequence of a paralytic affection. He died Dec. 13th, 1819.

Mrs. Miriam (Willard) Whitney was taken captive by the Indians at Charlestown, Aug. 30th, 1754, with the family of her sister, Mrs. Susanna Johnson. She was then fourteen years old, and was retained a prisoner for over three years when she was sent home by way of England. For further particulars see account of the family of Capt. James Johnson.

VII. Aaron, (son of Lieut. Moses and Susanna (Hastings) Willard) m. Mary Smead—lived in Charlestown to 1775, when they removed to Hartland, Vt. Ch. I. Clarissa, b. Feb. 13th, 1767; d. Mar. 12th, 1816; m. William Symmes Ashley—Ch. (1) Martha; (2) Daniel; (3) Clarissa; (4) William; (5) Symmes. 2. Miriam, b. Aug. 29th, 1769. 3. Charlotte, b. Dec. 26th, 1770; d. July 5th, 1845; m. 1st, —— Crandall, Ch. (1) Eunice; (2) Aaron, m. 2nd, —— Rogers, Ch. (3) Louis; (4) Reuben; (5) Patty; (6) Clarissa, m. 3d, Noah Shepherd. Ch. (7) Noah; (8) Eli; (9) Wealthy Silvanus. 4. Martha, b. Dec. 12th, 1773; m. —— Wetherbe, settled in Warren Co., N. Y., d. Fall of 1819. 5. Mary, twin of Martha, b. Dec. 12th, 1773; m. Roswell Hunt, Jan. 1792. (See Col. Samuel Hunt, and descendants.) 6. Roswell H., b. Oct. 27th, 1775; d. June 17th, 1819; m. Elizabeth Taylor, (dau. of Dr. David and Rachel Taylor,) b. April 1st, 1781. Ch. (1) Elizabeth, b. Apr. 28th, 1807, m. Dr. Hunter, and d. in N. Y. city. (2) William Chaplain, b. Apr. 10th. 1809; d. April 11th, 1809. (3) William Chaplain, b. May 25th, 1810; graduated at Dartmouth college in 1831. Studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Webber of Charlestown, m. May 4th, 1839, Eliza A. Putnam, (dau. of Henry and Mary Putnam,) (see Elisha Putnam), and removed to Muncie, Indiana, where he became a very distinguished physician, and died Nov. 6th, 1869. He left the following children, all living April 20th, 1875. Elizabeth E., William R., Mary A. (4) Charles Francis, (son of Roswell and Elizabeth Willard,) born Sept. 27th, 1812, in Charlestown, N. H., m. 1837, Mary Adams Putnam, (dau. of Henry and Mary Putnam.) He died in Painsville, Ohio, Nov. 23d, 1871, and was buried in Muncie, Indiana, where he had settled in 1831, Nov. 26th, 1871. He had the following children, Mary A., died in infancy. Francis Amelia, d. 1847; Emily Charline, d. 1847. George Olcott, killed in the service of his country. Charles Adams, Florence Isabel, m. Frederick Preston, at Painsville, Ohio, Oct. 22nd, 1873, and d. in Evansville, Indiana, Feb. 3d, 1875—Charline, Rosset, d. aged 9. (5) Jeanette, b. Nov. 23d, 1814. 7. Aaron, jr., (son of Aaron and Mary (Smead) Willard) b. March 31st, 1778, m. Mary Lull, of Hartland, Vt.—They had the following children, Marshall, d. in infancy; Mary; Albert; Ormond; Harriet, who m. Carlos S. Hamilton, White River Village, Hartford, Vt., and Sophia who m. —— Haven, and settled in Chicago. 8. William was drowned, aged three years; b. June 12th, 1780; 9. Sally, b. May 12th, 1782; m. Benja-

min Putnam. (See Benjamin Putnam.) 10. Welthea, b. March 6th, 1785; m. Eliphalet Edgerton, Hartford, Vt.

VIII. Capt. John Willard (son of Lieut. Moses and Susanna (Hastings) Willard), b. in Charlestown, Nov. 20th, 1753; d. July 3d, 1832; m. Eunice Clapp, (dau. of Preserved Clapp, of Amherst, Mass., and Eunice Atherton, of Bolton, Mass.,) b. Jan. 13th, 1762; d. June 26th, 1830. Ch. 1. Theodosia, b. Feb. 12th, 1781; d. June 19th, 1861; m. 1806, Abraham Story, a lawyer of Washington, N. H.,—had no children. 2. Elizabeth, b. April 30th, 1782; m. (published Dec. 1st, 1811,) William Briggs, Esq., (see Briggs.) 3. Capt. John jr., b. May 1st, 1784; m. Eleuthera Walker, (dau. of Col. Abel Walker,) (see Walker,) b. July 21st, 1786. He d. April 9th, 1852; she d. April 12th, 1862. Their Ch. (1) Elizabeth Parker, b. Oct. 6th, 1806; m. Oct. 30th, 1830, General Parsons West, of Hadley, Mass., Ch. [1] Lucy Wilson, b. Aug. 28th, 1831; m. Feb. 22nd, 1859, Francis Smith, of Hadley, and has the following children. 1* Hattie Haynes, b. Aug. 30th, 1860; 2* Edward Lewis, b. Dec. 14th, 1861; 3* Sarah Miranda, b. March 10th, 1863; d. April 7th, 1865; 4* Estella Reed, b. Oct. 22nd, 1864; 5* Ernest Francis, b. June 8th, 1868. [2] Thomas Parsons, son of Elizabeth Parker West, b. June 7th, 1833; m. Feb. 22nd, 1859, Jennie Haynes, of Boston, who d. Sept. 18th, 1861; m. 2nd, Jan. 27th, 1863, Harriet F. Pierce, of Augusta, Me. [3] Lewis Willard, b. Nov. 27th, 1834; m. Nov. 27th, 1867, Martha J. Chapin, of Chicopee, Mass., and has children; 1* Thomas Irenæus, b. Feb. 11th, 1869; 2* Joseph Chapin, b. Sept. 4th, 1870; 3* Edward Parsons, b. Sept. 30th, 1872; [4] Henry Collins, b. March 27th, 1836; m. Eliza A. Smith, of Hadley, Mass., May 16th, 1865. Ch. 1* Willard Parsons, b. Feb. 27th, 1866; d. Jan. 20th, 1872; 2* Thera Fairchild, b. Oct. 11th, 1868; 3* Jennie Haynes, b. July 20th, 1872.

[5] John Willard, b. March 31st, 1838; m. Elizabeth Ropes Hodges, of Boston, Mass. Ch. 1* Alice Clark, b. Feb. 1st, 1872; 2* Harold Livingston, b. May 26th, 1874; [6] Luthera Walker, b. Feb. 28th, 1840; m. Dec. 7th, 1865, W. H. Fairchild, of New Haven, Conn. [7] Edward Ballard, b. Sept. 2nd, 1843; m. Oct. 8th, 1870, Mary E. Sergeant, of Somerville, Mass., One daughter Marian, b. July 26th, 1874. (2) John, son of Capt. John Willard, jr., b. 1808; d. 1814, of fever. (3) Abel Walker, b. 1810; d. Oct. 1836, in Springfield, Mass. (4) Mary Ellen, b. Oct. 1st, 1812; m. 1838, Henry Moody—Ch. Martha; Susan; Henry; Lewis. (5) Harriet Tidd, b. Sept. 1814; m. Sept. 3d, 1846, William Ainsworth, of Belchertown, Mass., d. in Hadley, in

autumn of 1863; (6) John, b. 1816; d. in New Orleans, 1842; (7) Theodosia Story, b. April 14th, 1818; m. Peter Allan Evans, of Charlestown. (See Evans.) (8) Luthera, b. April 14th, 1820; m. 1841, Sumner Warren, of Chesterfield, N. H., and settled in Keene., Ch. Lyman; George; Luther; Norman; (9) Lewis, d. in infancy, (10) Anna Grout, b. May 14th, 1822; m. April 28th, 1844, Ansel E. Glover. (11) Rebecca Dean, b. Aug. 10th, 1824; m. 1844, Rodney Powers, of Hadley,—she died Oct. 6th, 1845—he died July 5th, 1845. (12) Martha Letitia, b. Feb. 14th, 1829; m. Sept. 10th. 1848, Godfrey B. Albee, of Charlestown, Mass., (b. in Chesterfield, N. H.) Ch. 1* Ida B., b. Jan. 7th, 1850; m. April 22nd, 1868, George A. Brigham, of Exeter, N. H. 2* Emma W., b. Oct. 3d, 1851; 3* Eunice H., b. Aug. 17th, 1853; m. July 12th, 1875, Charles C. Rogers. 4* Nellie F., b. Feb. 2nd, 1857, in Charlestown, Mass. None of the children of Capt. John Willard, jr., settled in town, with the exception of Theodosia Story, the well known and much respected wife, of Peter A. Evans. 4. Harry, son of Capt. John Willard, Sen., d. when a child. 5. Thomas, b. Feb. 6th, 1786; d. April 29th, 1813; 6. Mary b. 1790; m. about 1834, Elnathan Duren—she died in Claremont, N. H., Nov. 26th, 1872. Mr. Duren in his early life, was considered one of the finest singers and teachers, of vocal music, of his time. Mrs. Duren early became a member of the Evangelical Congregational Church, in Charlestown which she sustained by a most excellent example for many years—She removed to Claremont, three or four years before she died. In her last will and testament, she remembered the church of which she had so long been a member, and left to it a legacy of five hundred dollars, the interest of which is to go towards sustaining the preaching of the gospel. 7. Harriet, b. 1792; m. Erastus Glidden, of Claremont, N. H. 8. Harry, b. 1794; 9. Lewis C., b. Sept. 1795; d. in Lima, South America, May 12th, 1823.

Capt. John Willard, Sen., from whom the above families trace their descent, was a farmer, merchant, inn keeper and drover; a captain in militia whence his title—one of the selectmen for the years 1800, 1801–2 and a justice of the peace. His house was on the east side of Main street, nearly opposite the old Fort ground. It was moved away in 1872 to give place to another, and now stands on the west side of a new street which has been opened west of the railroad, near the lower end of the street. His store has been finished off in a dwelling house and still occupies its old position on the north west corner of Elm and Main streets. He was a man of lively disposition and made his store

and inn both pleasant by the jovial and friendly manner with which he was accustomed to greet his customers.

Mrs. Susanna Johnson, in the Narrative of her captivity, says her father, Lieutenant Moses Willard, had twelve children. The names of three others, not mentioned above, were Abigail, Elizabeth and Mary. The name of the twelfth child I have been unable to find, nor any facts relating to the three last mentioned, except their names.

Joseph Willard.

Son of Rev. Joseph and Susanna (Lynde) Willard, was a posthumous child and not born till about three months after the tragic death of his father, which occurred in Rutland, Massachusetts, at the time that Phineas Stevens, then a youth of sixteen with his younger brothers, was taken prisoner by the Indians and carried to Canada. Reverend Mr. Willard was born at Saybrook, Ct., and graduated at Yale College, then located at Saybrook, in 1714 and received the degree of M. A., then the highest given at Harvard College, in 1723. He was first settled in Sunderland, whence he removed to Rutland where he was soon to be installed, when his death from the manner in which it occurred, sent a thrill of horror through New England.

The following account is from Whiting's History of Worcester County. "As Dea. Joseph Stevens and four of his sons were making hay on the meadows at Rutland, on the 14th of August, 1723, they were surprised by five Indians. The father escaped in the bushes. Two of the sons were slain and two, Phineas and Isaac, were made prisoners. Two of the five Indians waylaid a Mr. Davis and son, who that afternoon were making hay in the meadow, not far off; but weary of waiting, they were returning to the others and met Mr. Willard on their way, who was armed, (he having been out on a hunting excursion). One of the Indians guns missed fire, the others did no execution. Mr. Willard returned the fire and wounded one of them it is said mortally. The other closed in with Mr. Willard who would have been more than a match for him, had not the other three come to his assistance, and it was some considerable time before they killed him."

On the death of this excellent man, Lieutenant Gov. Dummer in a becoming spirit wrote to the Governor of Canada as follows: "I have a right to complain that Mr. Willard (who had never been guilty of the facts charged upon Mr. Ralle) who applied himself solely to the preaching of the gospel, was by the Indians you sent to attack Rutland assaulted, slain and *scalped* and his scalp carried in triumph to Quebec."

"It was not the Indians however" adds the historian, "that were chiefly to blame in this matter, but the rulers of the French nation who invited the savage by a premium offered for every trophy of victory."

The widow of Rev. Joseph Willard married sometime after the death of her husband, Rev. Andrew Gardner, into whose family her children William and Joseph were received and in connection with whom they were brought up.

Joseph Willard m. Huldah, (dau. of Lieut. Moses and Susanna (Hastings) Willard) and settled in Charlestown. Their children were I. Francis Willoughby, b. July 14th, 1751; m. Deborah Blood in 1772. Ch. 1. Elias, 2. James, 3. Roswell, 4. Philena. Francis W., d. in Charlestown or in the edge of Langdon. II. Susanna, b. Feb. 5th, 1753; died 16th same month. III. William, b. March 13th, 1754; died Apr. 1st, 1825, aged 71; m. Elizabeth Shepley, of Groton, Mass., b. June 5th, 1759; d. Sept. 25th, 1851. Ch. 1. Minda, b. Aug. 24th, 1782; d. aged 31. 2. Edi, a daughter, b. June 17th, 1784. 3. Isabella, b. March 31st, 1787; m. Joel Lawrence, of Groton, Mass. 4. Betsy, b. Jan. 21st, 1791; m. Levi Albee. 5. Mary, b. Sept. 3d, 1796. 6. Hannah, b. June 25th, 1801; m. Jan. 25th, 1820, Luther Locke, b. Dec. 6th, 1796. Ch. (1) Luther Franklin, b. Nov. 3d, 1820, graduated at Middlebury College, 1845 and at Medical College, Cambridge, 1849; physician and dentist in Nashua, N. H. (2) Dean Jewett, b. Apr. 16th, 1823; educated at Normal School, Bridgwater, and Medical Coll. Cambridge, physician in California. (3) Elmer Hall, b. Dec. 24th, 1825—educated at the Rensselaer Institution in N. Y., and went to California in 1851, (4) George Shepley, b. Oct. 30th, 1830; went to California in 1852. IV. Susanna, b. Apr. 15th, 1856. V. James, b. March 8th, 1758; d. Sept. 29th, 1760. VI. Samuel, b. Apr. 16th, 1760; killed by the Indians, June 8th, 1760, see page 88. VII. Joseph, b. Nov. 22nd, 1763; m. a Mrs. Pierce and had 6 children; lived and died in Langdon. VIII. Samuel, b. Nov. 28th, (so in Town Records) 1763; Joseph and Samuel were probably twins, a mistake having been made in setting down the day of the birth of one of them. Samuel m. 1st, Abigail ——— who had two children and died. 1. Samuel, b. Jan. 15th, 1784. 2. Jotham, b. Oct. 23d, 1785. He m. 2nd, Joanna Putnam, b. Dec. 30th, 1763, (see Thomas Putnam). Ch. 1. Antonio, b. Oct. 8th, 1787; m. Betsy ———. Ch. (1) Alpha Gardner, b. June 7th, 1808. (2) Mary Ann, b. Apr. 6th, 1810. 2. Abigail, b. Feb. 6th, 1789; m. Apr. 4th, 1809, Benjamin Huestis, of Westmoreland. 3. Alvarez, b. Feb. 1791; m. Lydia Albee, Feb. 1816,

Ch. Frederick, b. Aug. 13th, 1819. 4. Laura, b. Sept. 9th, 1793. 5. Polly, b. Sept. 26th, 1795. 6. Ephraim, b. July 22nd, 1797; m. Nov. 30th, 1825, Sophronia Boutell. 7. Cynthia, b. March 22nd, 1800; m. Dec. 31st, 1823, Samuel Smith, of Putney, Vt. IX. Waitstill, son of Joseph and Huldah Willard, m. Susan Minard. Mr. Willard was a very religious man, and though not an ordained minister often used to preach in private houses and school-houses, in places and districts, where they would not otherwise have had the ministrations of the gospel. He was born in Charlestown but lived many years in Langdon. Ch. 1. Susan, died early. 2. Joseph, 3. George Willard, (son of Waitstill and Susan (Minard) Willard), b. Sept. 1st, 1805; m. Oct. 25th, 1827, Orinda Young Wolfe, of Rockingham, Vt., (dau. of John and Lucy (Baker) Wolfe), b. Nov. 2nd, 1807. Ch. (1) Eleanor O., b. April 30th, 1829; m. July 3d, 1860, Henry W. Sabin and settled in Westminster, Vt. Ch. [1] Emily Orinda; [2] Susan A., died Nov. 25th, 1872; 3. Willard C. (2) Sarah Ann, b. June 28th, 1832; m. July 9th, 1850, Lemuel Rogers, (see Rogers) (3) Hugh Henry, b. March 18th, 1834; died Nov. 29th, 1855. (4) Lucia, b. Nov. 14th, 1836; d. Apr. 3d, 1848. (5) Abel Wolfe, b. Sept. 14th, 1839; d. Feb. 14th, 1844. (6) George Frank, b. April 14th, 1843; m. Aug. 20th, 1867, Sarah C. Parks, daughter of Darius and Elizabeth (Shurtleff) Parks. Ch. [1] Eva Louisa, b. Aug. 31st, 1871; d. June 8th, 1873. [2] Harry W., b. Sept. 3d, 1874; (7) Susan Arabella, b. May 3d, 1845; d. Feb. 16th, 1850. (8) Abel, b. March 28th, 1848; d. Oct. 24th, 1862. (9) Haskell, b. Jan. 28th, 1853. The family with the exception of Mrs. Sabine and Mrs. Rogers, are all at present (Dec. 1875) in Colorado in the vicinity of Denver. 4. Betsy died in Canada; 5. Charlotte; 6. Belinda; 7. Frank; 8. Eleanor; 9. Susan.

Joseph Willard the progenitor of the above families, with his wife and children, was taken by the Indians June 7th, 1760 and carried to Canada (See Historical Narrative). The place is still shown on the hill to the east of where his cottage stood, where the party who took them prisoners halted, while a portion of them returned to the house for provisions to sustain them on their way. They were conducted by the old route up Black River to the Green Mountains and thence to Otter Creek and Lake Champlain. They returned to Charlestown after the surrender of Montreal. Mr. Willard died in Charlestown after a brief illness in 1799 and was buried on the 12th of September of that year.

Joseph Willard was under Col. Josiah Willard at Fort Dummer,

from Feb. 12th, to July 1st, 1748. He was also a member of Capt. Phineas Stevens' company in No. 4, in 1750.

Charles H. Williams, (son of Franklin and Mahala (Smith) Williams) of New Bedford, Mass.; b. June 1st, 1836; m. Aug. 26th, 1860, Laura Ann Moore, (dau of Daniel and Eliza (Sargent) Moore) b. in Barnstead, N. H., May 29th, 1841. Ch. I. Clara Ellen, b. Jan. 19th, 1862. II. Mary Josephine, b. Dec. 2nd, 1869—came to Charlestown, Apr. 4th, 1871.

Isaiah Williams, m. Feb. 1812, Martha Tenny, of Pelham. Ch. I. Gibson Tenny, b. Jan. 15th, 1813. II. David, b. Jan. 29th, 1814; left town in 1815.

Joseph Willson, b. in Woburn, Mass., 1752; m. Annes Holden (dau. of William and Annes (Nutting) Holden, of Groton, Mass.,) b. July 6th, 1758, in Charlestown, N. H. Ch. I. Samuel, b. July 3d, 1775, died young. II. Deborah, b. May 24th, 1777; m. Joseph Willson. Ch. 1. William; 2. Sophia; 3. Joseph; 4. Matilda; 5. Hannah. III. Cyrus, b. Apr. 16th, 1783, d. young. IV. Joseph, b. Feb. 6th, 1785, d. young. V. Catherine, b. July 10th, 1787, d. young. VI. Sophia, b. May 11th, 1789. VII. Samuel, b. March 19th, 1791; m. Sarah Parker (dau. of Elijah and Elizabeth (Farwell) Parker) b. March 9th, 1797. Ch. 1. Jane, m. Benja. F. Dana, Esq., of Springfield, Vt. 2. Caroline. 3. William. 4. Ellen. VIII. John, b. Feb. 19th, 1794, d. young. IX. Joseph, b. March 5th, 1798, d. young.

Samuel Wilson (son of John and Jane (Lynn) Wilson) m. 1814, Sally Nesmith (dau. of Dea. James and Mary (Mc Clure) Nesmith) and settled in the edge of Charlestown. Ch. I. Theophilus, b. Sept. 9th, 1815; m. Lydia F. Haddock, and became a pioneer settler of Joy county, Indiana—has been state senator—resided in 1870 in Avandale Ohio. II. James Nesmith, b. March 10th, 1817, died young. III. David Morrison, b. March 6th, 1819—studied divinity, was a missionary fourteen years in Syria—preached after his return at Athens, Tenn. He m. Emeline Tomlinson. Ch. I. Mary T. 2. Samuel T. I give the remainder of the record of the family of Samuel Wilson though none of the remaining children were born in Charlestown. IV. Sarah A., d. 1868. V. Jesse P., m. Minerva Ruffnor. He was Capt. in the 4th Reg. of Ohio Vol. Cavalry, 1862—killed on duty in Tennessee. V. Mary J., m. Rev. George W. Pyle—she taught eighteen years in Ohio Female College. Ch. 1. Theodore W., teacher in Legrange, Oregon. 2. George W., graduated at West Point—Lieutenant in U. S. A.; d. at Fort Union, New Mexico, 1868. VII. Harriet for

many years a teacher. VIII. Joseph G., graduated at Marrietta College—has been one of the judges of the Supreme court in Oregon; m. Lizzie Miller. Ch. 1. Gardner M., died young. 2. Albert D., died young. 3. Genevieve; 4. Grace. (See History of Acworth.)

Sanford H. Winter (son of Amasa and Rebecca (Reckard) Winter,) b. Feb. 1st, 1805; m. 1st, Sept. 5th, 1838, Rosalinda Reckard (dau. of John and Sarah Chamberlain) Reckard) b. May 19th, 1799; d. Apr. 15th, 1872. Ch. I. Rebecca M., b. Oct. 21st, 1833; d. June 23d, 1859; m. John S. Putnam, b. Jan. 27th, 1829; d. Aug. 15th, 1858—one child, George W., b. Feb. 2nd, 1856. Sanford H. Winter, m. 2nd, Jan. 1st, 1873, Lizzie Keen, b. in Cheshire England, June 18th, 1839—came to this country with her father, John Keen in 1848. Mr. Winter in Charlestown since 1831.

Joseph Wood was one of the proprietors of Charlestown under the New-Hampshire charter. He was a member of Capt. Phineas Stevens' company in 1750. He m. Ruth ——— (was she the dau. of Isaac Parker, jr.?) and had one child, Molly, b. Jan. 21st, 1854. Perhaps he had other children but no others are recorded. He d. previous to July, 1762, as his interests in the township at that time were put down to his heirs.

Artemas Wood (son of Ashley Wood) b. in Charlestown, N. H.; m. Oct. 1859, Ann Kane, b. in Glasgow City, Scotland and came to America, Nov. 1857. Ch. I. John, b. July 18th, 1860; II. Susan, b. Oct. 13th, 1861; III and IV. Peter and Allan, twins, b. May 5th, 1865; V. Lizzie, b. May 5th, 1869: VI. Charles, b. Feb. 24th, 1871. Ashley Wood d. April 30th, 1862 aged 69. Susan, wife of Ashley Wood, d. April 16th, 1845 aged 50.

Bezer F. Wood, (son of William and Betsy (Hill) Wood) b.. in Woodstock, Vt., Aug. 15th, 1820; m., 1st, Apr. 15th, 1847, Susan D. Fletcher, (dau. of Benjamin and Polly (Hassington) Fletcher) b., in Woodstock, May 21st, 1825. Ch. I. Lorette P., b., in Reading, Sept. 26th, 1851; d. Oct. 2nd, 1861; II. Frank, b. May 27th, 1853; m., Aug. 16th, 1875, Helen Jane Frost, (dau. of Alvin and Cinthia S. (Clark) Frost) b. Dec, 26th, 1853. Mrs. Susan D. Wood d. Nov. 24th, 1862, and Mr. Wood m., 2nd, June, 1865, Lois Fairbanks, (dau of Lewis and Millia Fairbanks) b. Dec. 12th, 1829. Mr. Wood resided seven years in Reading, eighteen in Springfield; came to Charlestown Apr. 1872.

John C. Work, Jr., (son of John C. and Jane C. (Sharon) Work) b. Feb. 9th, 1841, at Columbus, Ohio; m. Oct. 12th, 1871, Susie D.

Dickinson, (dau. of George M. and Susan D. (Clapp) Dickinson, of Charlestown) b. Jan. 20th, 1854. One child, Georgina, b. Dec. 26th, 1873. The parents of Mr. Work. soon after his birth, removed from Columbus to New-York, in which city he was brought up from a child. He graduated at Princeton College in 1861—went to Germany on graduating, where he spent the remainder of the year 1861 and '62. On his return home he entered into mercantile business in New-York City—has resided in Charlestown since 1867.

Joseph Yeomans m. Dec. 20th, 1798, Betsy Baldwin. Ch. I. Valeria, b. Nov. 27th, 1799; II. Lucretia, b. Nov. 21st. 1801.

PLUMBAGO FALLS AT H. METCALF'S MILLS.

HISTORICAL MISCELLANY.

In consequence of the size which this work has already reached, the author regrets that many brief articles must be omitted from this portion of it, which he intended to insert. But, as they relate to matters more particularly adapted to amuse than instruct, the value of the work will not thereby be diminished. He says this in apology for not inserting some things which the reader may expect to find here.

Original Grantees of No. 4.

The following list is copied from one in possession of Hon. George Sheldon, of Deerfield, Mass., and contains the names of the persons who gave bonds to the value of forty pounds, for fulfilling the conditions which were enjoined by the Act of the General Court of Massachusetts, on all who were admitted as grantees. The heading is as follows:

"A list of Grantees admitted into the Township No. Four, on the East side of Connecticut River above the Great Falls: viz., Those that gave Bonds."

Capt. Jonathan Wells; Samuel Barnard; David Field, on his father's Right; Joseph Clesson; Joseph Severance; Mary Wells, on David Hoit's Right; John Catting, on Joseph Cotton's Right; Benj. Mun, on John Mun's Right; John Nims; Thomas Wells; Tho's Wells, for John Wells, heirs; John Hensdall, on John Arms' Right; Daniel Belden, on Wm. Belden's Right; Jno. Wait; Jno. Fitch, on Benjamin Field's Right; Samuel Moody, on Tho's Hovey's Right; Nath'l Colman; Nath'l Colman, on John Well's of Hatfield's Right; Benjamin Field, on John Ellis's Right; Jonathan Bridgman, for James Bridgman's Heirs; Samuel Dickinson; Samuel Dickinson, on Samuel Church's Right; John Smith; Martha Warner, for her father, Daniel Warner; Stephen Crowfoot; Joseph Eastman, for John Montague's Heirs; Samuel Church, for Nath'l Warner's Heirs; Joseph Wait, on Benj. Wait's Right; Nathaniel Dickinson The Third; Aaron Graves, for John Graves; Ebenezer Nims; Benjamin Dickinson, for Samuel Foot's Heirs; Daniel Russell, for Thomas Russell's Heirs; Jesse Warner, on Samuel Warner's Right; Samuel Gilbert, on John Bridgman's Right; Joseph Smith; John Dickinson, on Joseph Church's Right; Eliphalet Allis, for Samuel Allis' Heirs; Ebenezer Barnard, for Thomas Barnard's Heirs; Richard Billings; Israel Williams and Jos. Marsh, for John Marsh's Heirs; Nathaniel Colman, Jun., on Robert Boltwood's Right; Samuel Boltwood; Ebenezer Sheldon; Nath'l Wait; Solomon Boltwood; Joshua Belding, for Stephen Belding; Nathan Dickinson, for Ebenezer Dickinson; Ebenezer Warner; Nathaniel Ingraham, for Jonathan Ingra-

ham; Joseph Billings, on Zach. Field's Right, of Hatfield; Joseph Wright; Noah Wright, for his father, Joseph Wright; John Bridgman; Benjamin Stebbings; Zachariah Field, Northfield; Nathaniel Kellogg; Thomas Stearnes; Noah Jones; and Jeremiah Ballard to give bond to Col. Willard

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN CHANDLER, JUN'R.
JOSIAH WILLARD.

Copy from file exàm'd,
By SIMON FROST.

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS OF NO. 4.

"A List of the No. of the Proprietors belonging to No. 4, on the East side of the Connecticut River, that have drawn their Lotts. The first Collumn denotes the No. of the House Lotts. The 2d is the No. of the first Division of the Meadow Lotts. The 3d is the 2d Division of the Interval Lotts."

Names.	No. House Lotts.	1st Division.	2d Division.	
Joseph Clesson	1	30	60	Deerfield.
Capt. Stevens	2	35	50	Rutland
Stephen Crowfoot	3	54	35	Hadley
Sam'l Church	4	37	42	Hadley
Jas. Severance	5	10	22	Northfield
Benj'n Stebbins	6	29	3	Northampton
Sam'll Smith	7	40	26	Northfield
Eben'z. Nims	8	3	1	Deerfield
Dan'l Russell	9	61	53	Sunderland
Sam'll Gillit	10	20	31	Hatfield
Dan'll Belden	11	48	24	Deerfield
Benj'n Dickinson	12	53	36	Deerfield
	13	11	17	
School Lott	14	32	19	
Nathan'l Dickinson	15	33	63	Northfield
Jos'a Wright	16	2	29	Northfield
John Smith	17	59	46	Hatfield
Minister's Lott	18	5	5	
Benj'n Field	19	46	40	Hatfield
Thos. Wells	20	44	44	Deerfield
Waitstill Hastings	21	4	14	Hatfield
Joshua Belden	22	39	54	Hatfield
Nath'l Kellogg	23	45	8	Hadley
Stephen Kellogg	24	36	6	Hadley
Dan'll Warner	25	43	16	Hatfield
Nathan Dickinson	26	22	7	Hatfield
Richard Billing	27	1	41	Hatfield
Jon'th. Bridgman	28	63	56	
Aaron Graves	29	41	18	Hatfield
John Wait	30	27	13	Hatfield
Jon'th. Wells, Esq'	31	23	20	Deerfield
John Nims	32	60	12	Deerfield
Jas. Billing	33	9	21	Hatfield
Eben'z. Warner	34	19	45	Hatfield

Names.	No. House Lotts.	1st Division.	2d Division.	
Noah Wright	35	9	37	Northfield
Lieut. Witherby	36	15		
Eben'z. Barnard	37	12	2	Deerfield
Orlando Bridgman	38	47	38	Northfield
Sam'll Dickinson	39	31	61	Deerfield
Elisha Perkins	40	28	34	Hadley
John Fitch	41	34	4	Northampton
Stephen Farnsworth	42	17	47	Groton
John Field	43	7	48	Hatfield
Eliphalet Allis,	44	24	49	
Nath'l Coleman	45	56	51	Hatfield
Jos. Smith	46	62	57	Hatfield
Jos. Wait	47	26	32	Hatfield
Not drawn	48	8	10	
Nath'l Coleman	49	49	25	Hatfield
Zachariah Field	50	35	33	Northfield
Minister's Lott	51	14	59	
	52		30	
	53	55	52	
Sam'll Field	54	52	39	Deerfield
Not drawn	55			
Jesse Warner	56	42	55	Hatfield
Sam'll Mitchel	57	58	27	Deerfield
David Hoit	58	38	11	Deerfield
Nath'l Coleman	59	21	28	Hatfield
Jos. Eastman	60	6	43	Hadley
John Catlin	61	13	23	Deerfield
John Dickinson	62	51	58	Hatfield
Thos. Wells	63	18	15	Deerfield

It appears from the above table that there were four proprietors' rights which were not drawn. Two of these proprietors were Dea. William Dickinson, of Hadley, and Capt. Israel Williams, of Hatfield. The other two, *probably*, were Obadiah Dickinson, of Hatfield, and Mr. John Hinsdell.

The proprietors appear to have been among the substantial men of Hampshire County, and several of them had at the time, or obtained subsequently, no little distinction: among whom we may mention Capt. Israel Williams, Orlando Bridgman, of Bridgman's Fort, Capt. Nathaniel Coleman, Capt. Zachariah Field, Jonathan and Thomas Wells, John Catlin, Nathaniel Kellogg and Noah Wright; all of whom acted well their part, in their time.

Only three of these original proprietors, so far as it has been ascertained, became settlers of No. 4, or of Charlestown. These were Capt. Phineas Stevens, Lieutenant Ephraim Wetherbe (written often Witherby and *sometimes* Wetherbee), and Stephen Farnsworth. Lieut. Obadiah Dickinson, Lieut. Joseph Clesson and Lieut. Joseph Billings retained their proprietors' rights for a few years. It is possible that Mr. Billings might have settled in town for a short time, as his name occurs among the proprietors under the New-Hampshire Charter.

The following persons became, for a short time, proprietors in the township, but were not settlers: Rev. Ebenezer Hinsdell, Elisha Burt, Charles Holden and John Avery.

Major Josiah Willard's name, it appears, was among the proprietors, but was placed there for the benefit of Capt. Phineas Stevens.

The residences of only a few of the proprietors are given in the Proprietors' Records. The residences of the others have been set down according to the best information which, at this distant day, could be obtained. It is quite possible that there are some mistakes, as the same names are found repeated in different towns; but, if there are, it will not be because every endeavor has not been used to attain correctness.

See plan of the village plot, with the house-lots numbered from 1 to 63.

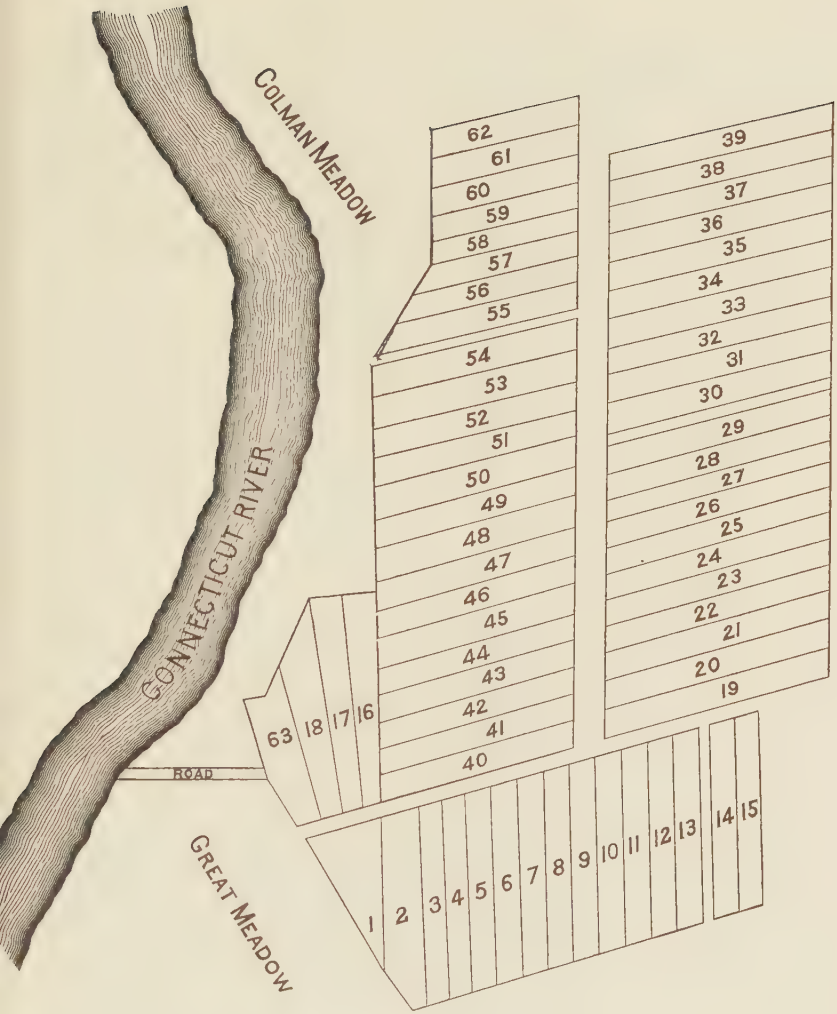
Land Owners in Charlestown in 1754.

The Return of ye Committee appointed to Examine Into ye Claims to ye Lands in this Township, &c.

Charlestown, N. Hampshire, Feb. 18, 1754.

To ye Prop'rs of S'd Township. Whereas Mr. Andrew Gardner, Phinehas Stevens, Isaac Parker, Moses Willard & Peter Labaree Being appointed a Com'ttee to Examine Into ye Several claims of ye prop'rs of This Township, Find, after the most critical Examination, That each Prop'r Whose names are hereafter mentioned are according to our Charter (at ye Time when S'd Charter was given out) Lawfully entitled to ye Several Lotts and Divisions of Land hereafter Described. And to Render it Plain and easie to be understood, We h'e Described it in ye Following Order, (viz.) The Number ye Lotts Both Interval & Upland, Being all Figured down & Divided into Sundrey Collumns. The First of which after the men's names Is ye No. of ye House Lotts. Ye 2d, 3d, 4th & 5th are the No. of ye Lotts in ye four Divisions of Interval. The 6th is ye No of the 30 acre Lotts of Upland. The 7th is ye No. of ye 50 acre Lotts of Upland. The 8th the No. of ye Bogg Meddow Lotts. Ye 9th and Last, Each prop'r's part in ye undivided Land. Each man's part is against his name, Between the Lines Drawn across ye Paper.

MEN'S NAMES.	House Lotts.	Interval Lotts. 1st Division.	2nd Division.	3d Division.	4th Division.	Upland. 30 Acres.	50 Acres.	Bogg Meadow	Each Propr. in ye undivided Land.
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Joseph Wells	1	30	60	61	14	55	63	24	One sixty-fourth of undivided Land.
Phineas Stevens	2	37	61	40	10	1	49	10	One sixty fourths to ye
	15	45	62	45	17	34	60	17	whole of Maj. Williards
	22		63		63	24	56	11	Right by his name being
	23		18 and 8	48					ye charter is included in
									what is here set to Phinehas Stevens.



VILLAGE PLOT

1737.

Jonathan Page		54	35	41	3	19	18	28	One sixty-fourth undivided Land.
Stephen Farnsworth	3 4 42	19 20 43	42 47	38	33 39	37 4 46	30 58		Two sixty-fourths do.
James Farnsworth	5 and 16	10	22	46	41	10	4	54	One sixty-fourth do.
Lt. Jno. Sawyer	6 and 7	40	26	39 4	49	21	61	20	One sixty-fourth.
Nathl. Parker	8	62 33	50	62	36	6	19	27	Two sixty-fourths.
Widdow Sartwel and heirs	9 10 61	61 13 16	53 23	8	5	8 45	50 27	50 15	Two sixty-fourths do.
Isaac Amsden	11	48	24	11	26	57	16	14	One sixty-fourth part.
Mr. Seth Putnam	12	53	36 54	6		41	54	32	One sixty-fourth.
Mr. Andrew Gardner	13	11	44	37	48	20	57	47	One sixty-fourth.
Silvanus Hastings	19	34	40	4	54	15	51	37	One sixty-fourth.
Jno. Hastings junr.	20 21	4 and 18 31 35	2				28		One sixty-fourth.
Wm. Heywood	24	17 36	6 45 52		13	40	1		One sixty-fourth.
James Porter				25 29 30	28 29 30		20	12	One sixty-fourth.
Lt. Obah. Dickinson	26	22	7	28	25	42	36	7	One sixty-fourth.
James Kellogg	27	1	41	1	46	50	13	48	One sixty-fourth.
Lt. Isaac Parker	28 29 53	2 3 55	57 56	49	4 6	58 30	22 23	23 34	Two sixty-fourths.
Capt. Jonth. Hubbard		6		43 41 57	45 40 42 51	22 11 14 51	53 55	20 30 31 16 29 21	Two sixty-fourths.
Eben. Putnam			13	3 2	15 16	29 61	8	53	One sixty-fourth.
Joseph Willard	31 32	38 63	11			60	24		One sixty-fourth.
Lt. Moses Willard	25 37 38 58 34	23 24 25 39	14 15 16 17 20 21	34 35 55	32 56	3 44 49	2 32 42 48	5 2 3 4 19	Four sixty-fourths.
Joseph Billing	35		37	36 56	52	17	45	13	One sixty-fourth.
Jonth. Witherby		15	9	13	20	16	31		
Abijah Witherby	36	57	46	63	50 60	7	25		Three sixty-fourths.
Saml. Witherby		59		7	35	59	62		
Joseph Wood				17 60	43 34 58	39	46	57	One sixty-fourth.
James Johnson	39 62	12 51 52	31 39 58	14 51 53	9 21 2	38 48	34 38 40	25 58 59 52	One sixty-fourth.

David Farnsworth	40 41	27 28 29	34 49 43	27	1 37	9 52	5 43 ½ of 3	8 60	Two sixty-fourths & half sixty-fourth.
Thos. Adams	43	7	48	59 58	61	36	35	18	One sixty-fourth.
Jno. Hastings	44	46	14	16	47	54	52		One sixty-fourth.
Col. Ebenz. Hinsdel	45 49 59	49 50 21	51 25 28	54 52 31	8 22 38	2 28 62	6 7 44	26 22 62	Three sixty-fourths.
Seth Walker	46 47	26	32 1	5	19	25	59	46	One sixty-fourth.
Simon Sartwel	48	8 9	10	21 33	12 62 57	12 13	11 12	35 1	Two sixty-fourths.
Capt. Jno. Spafford	50 52 54	56		42	18	31 33	33	39	One sixty-fourth.
Thos. Putnam	55	60	12		7 11	27	9		One sixty-fourth.
Lemuel Hastings	56	47	3	15 12	53	5 56	41		One sixty-fourth.
Isaac Holden	57	58	27	50	27	32	10	43	One sixty-fourth.
Moses Wheeler	17 60	41	33 38		23	63	14 ½ of 3	61 63	One sixty-fourth and one half sixty-fourth.
Peter Labaree	36	44	29			26	39	44	One sixty-fourth.
Benj. Allen	63	42	55 30	47	55	47	37		One sixty-fourth.
Jno. Sawyer jun.				19 18 20 23 26 22 24	31		15	38	One sixty-fourth.
Caleb Dean							21	33	One sixty-fourth.
Laid out for ye first settled minister.	51	14	59	32	59	43	29		One sixty-fourth part to be laid out.

Whereas there arises a dispute between Ensign Obadiah Sartwell's heirs and Capt. Ephraim Witherby's Dec'd three sons, viz., Jon'th, Abijah and Sam'l, Respecting the House Lott No. 33, We have omitted placing ye said House Lott to Either of them, Until such time as it shall be Resolved who s'd Lott belongs to.

And That Whereas ye Lands of ye above s'd Ensign Obadiah Sartwell Dec'd, are above set to ye Widdow and heirs Joyntly, and ye heirs of s'd estate have since unanimously agreed to a Division of ye said estate, and have exhibited ye same in writing under their hands (attested by Moses Willard, Isaac Parker, and John Hastings, Jun'r, who ye Dividers of ye Estate,) to ye prop'rs of ye Township. It is therefore Voted that ye prop'r's clerk be allowed and is hereby Directed to Record ye said Division and Each of ye shares of ye heirs above s'd severally in ye Prop'r's Book which is as follows, viz.

To Nath'l Sartwel,	9	16	8	One sixth of a 30 acre pitch No. 45 of undivided Land belonging to ye House Lott No. 33, also one sixth of a 30 acre Lott already laid out belonging to House Lott No. 9, also one fifth part of all ye undevided Land.

MEN'S NAMES.	House Lotts	1st Division.	2d Division.	
To Micah Fullar or to Lois his wife.	10		23	One third part of a 30 acre Lott not laid out belonging to House Lott No. 33, one fifth part of ye undivided land.
To Jno. Johnson or Ester his wife.	61	13		One half of 30 acres not laid out belonging to House Lott No. 33, and one fifth part of undivided Land.
To Solomon Sartwell.		61		5 Twenty five acres of a 30 acre pitch belonging to House Lott No. 9, one fifth part of undivided Land.
To Adonijah Taylor or Rachel his wife.			21 38	One fifth part of ye undivided Land.

Voted at ye meeting of prop'rs at Charlestown, March ye 12, 1754. Errors excepted pr { Andrew Gardner, Phinehas Stevens, Moses Willard, Isaac Parker, Peter Labaree. } *Committe.*

That ye above Return of ye com'ttee for examining into ye several claims of ye prop'rs to their Lands in this Township be allowed and pass to be put on Record.

Voted that this meeting be Dismissed.

New-Hampshire Charter.

Province of ———, New hampshire. George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland King Defender of ye Faith &c. To all Persons to whom these Presents Shall Come Greeting:———

Whereas Sundry of our Loving Subjects before the settlement of the Dividing Line of our Province of New hampshire aforesaid and of our other Goverment of the Massachusets Bay began a Settlement of a Tract of Land called Number Four Lying on Conneticut River above the Great Falls, and made Sundry divisions of and Improvements upon the said Tract of Land, and there remained till the Indian Warr forced them off, and our s'd subjects being desirous to make an Immediate settlement on the Premises, and having Petitioned our Governour & Council For his Majesty's Grant of the Premises to be so made as might not Subvert & Destroy their former Surveys and Laying out In Severalty made thereon as afores'd. Now Know ye that we of our Special Grace certain knowledge and mere motion for answering the ends aboves'd, and for the due Encouragement of Settling the s'd Plantation by and with the advise of our Trusty and well Beloved Benning Wentworth Esq'r our Governour and Commander in chief in and over our s'd Province of New hampshire in America and of our council of our s'd Province, Have upon ye conditions & Reservations herein after made, Given and Granted and by these Presents for us our heirs and successors Do Give and Grant unto our Loving Subjects Inhabitants of our s'd Prov'ce of New hamps're and our other Govern-

ments in New England and to their heirs and assigns for Ever; Whose Names are enterd upon this Grant, to be divided to and amongst them, Into so many and such shares and proportions as they now hold or claim ye same by Purchase Contract Vote or agreement, made amongst themselves, All that Tract or parcel of Land, Scituate, Lying, and being within our said Province of New hamps're, Containing by admeasurement Twenty three Thousand and Forty Acres, which Tract is to contain six miles Square and no more, out of which an allowance is to be made for high ways and unimproveable Lands by Rocks, Mountains, ponds and Rivers, one Thousand and Forty Acres free, according to a Plan thereof made and presented by our s'd Governour's orders, and hereunto annexed; Butted and Bounded as follows viz't. Beginning at Tree on the Bank of Connecticut River marked for ye northwest corner of Walpole, then runs South 78 degrees East three miles and one hundred Rods to ye North East Corner of s'd Walpole, from thence one mile and two hundred and Eighty Eight Rods East by ye Needle to an Angle in Newton. Then North 2 degrees West eight Miles & half by Newton & Burnet and to an angle in Buckingham—Then North 17 degrees East one Thousand and Sixty Rods by Buckingham afores'd—Then North 78 degrees West up home to Connecticut River—Thence Running down s'd River to ye Bounds first mentioned; And that the same be and hereby is Incorporated Into a Township by ye name of Charlestown. And that the Inhabitants that do or shall hereafter Inhabit the s'd Township, Are hereby declared to be Enfranchised with, and Intitled to all and every the Priviledges and Immunities that other Towns within our s'd Province by Law Exercise and Enjoy, and Further that the s'd Town as soon as there shall be fifty Families resident thereon shall have the Liberty to open and keep a Market one or more days In each Week, as may be thought most advantageous to ye Inhabitants; Also that the First Meeting For the Choice of Town officers and other affairs agreeable to the Laws of our s'd Province shall be holden on ye second Tuesday In August Next, Which Meeting shall be notified by Phineas Stevens, Esq., who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the s'd First Meeting which he is to Notifie and Govern agreeable to the Law and Custom of our s'd Province; and that the Annual Meeting for ever hereafter for ye Choice of such officers for the s'd Town shall be on the Second Tuesday In March Annually.

To Have and To Hold The s'd Tract of Land as above Expressed together with all the Priviledges and appurtenances To them and their Respective heirs and assigns for ever, upon the following Conditions (viz't.) That Every Grantee his heirs or assigns shall plant and Cultivate five acres of Land within ye term of five years for every fifty acres Contained In his or their shares or proportion of Land in the Township, and Continue to Improve and settle the same by additional Cultivations on Penalty of the forfeiture of his Grant or share in the s'd Township, and its Reverting to his Majesty, his heirs and successors to be by him or them Regranted to such of his Subjects as shall effectually Settle and Cultivate the same. That all White and other Pine trees within ye s'd Township fit for Masting our Royal Navy be carefully preserved for that use and none to be cut or fel'd

without his Majesty's Especial Licence for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of ye Right of such Grantee, his heirs or assigns to us our heirs and successors, as well as being subject to ye penalty of any act or acts of Parliment that now are or hereafter shall be enacted; also reserving the power of adding to or Dividing the s'd Town so far as it Relates to Incorporations Only, to us our heirs & successors, When it shall appear Necessary or Convenient for the Benefit of the Inhabitants thereof That before any Further Division of the s'd Lands be made to and amongst the Grantees, A Tract of Land in the most Commodious Place The Land will admit of shall be reserved and Marked out for Town Lotts one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the contents of one acre. Yielding and Paying therefor to us, our Heirs and Successors, for the space of Ten Years to be computed from the Date hereof ye annual rent of one ear of Indian Corn only, commencing on ye first day of January ensueing the Date hereof; and every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant shall yield and pay unto us, our heirs and successors yearly and every year for ever from and after ye Expiration of the Ten years from the date hereof, Namely on the first day of January which will be in ye year of our Lord Christ one Thousand seven hundred and sixty four, One shilling Proclamation money for every one hundred acres he so owns, settles and Possesses and so In proportion for a greater or Lesser Tract of the s'd Land, which money shall be paid by ye Respective Persons above s'd their heirs or assigns in our Council Chamber In Portsmouth, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive ye same, and this to be in Lieu of all other rents and services whatsoever. In Witness whereof we have caused the Seal of our s'd Prov'ce to be hereunto affixed. Wittness Benning Wentworth Esq, our Governour and Commander In Chief of our s'd Prov'ce, the second day of July In the Year of our Lord Christ 1753 and in ye Twenty seventh year of our Reign.

By his Excellency's Command with the advice of Council — B. WENTWORTH

Theodore Atkinson, sec'y

Province of New hamps., July 2d 1753.
Enterd & Recorded in ye Book of Charters,
Page 161–162–163.

Theodore Atkinson, sec'y.

Names of the Grantees of Charlestown.

Joseph Wells,	Phineas Stevens,	Jonathan Page,
Stephen Farnsworth,	James Farnsworth,	John Sawyer,
John Sawyer, jun.,	Nathaniel Parker,	The widow and the heirs
Isaac Amsden,	Seth Putnam,	of Obadiah Sartwell d.
Andrew Gardner,	Silvanus Hastings,	John Hastings, jun.,
Josiah Willard,	Wm. Haywood,	James Porter,
Obadiah Dickinson,	James Kellog,	Isaac Parker,
Jonathan Hubbard,	Ebenezer Putnam,	Joseph Willard,
Moses Willard,	Joseph Billings,	James Johnson,
David Farnsworth,	Thomas Adams,	John Hastings,

Ebenezer Hinsdale,	Seth Walker,	Simon Sartwell,
John Spafford,	Thomas Putnam,	Lemuel Hastings,
Isaac Holden,	Moses Wheeler	Peter Labaree,
Benjamin Allen,	(Caleb) Dana,	Jonathan Wetherbe,
Abijah Wetherbe,	Samuel Wetherbe,	Joseph Woods.

His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., one tract of land of the contents of five hundred acres.

One sixty-fourth part of the said tract for the Incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts,

One sixty-fourth part for the first settled Minister of the Gospel in said town.

One sixty-fourth part of the said tract for a Glebe for the Church of England as by law established.

Recorded from the back of the Charter for Charlestown, the 2d day of July, 1753.

Pr. THEODORE ATKINSON, Secr'y

The above charter and names of Grantees copied from Proprietors' Records.

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS.

The following persons, inhabitants of Charlestown, performed more or less service in connection with the Revolutionary War.

The following persons held offices:

Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Hunt,	Captain Samuel Wetherbe,
" " Samuel Stevens,	" Abel Walker,
Major William Heywood,	" William Holden.
Quartermaster Jonathan Willard,	Lieutenant Bradford Spafford,
" Jotham White,	" Seth Walker,
Captain Isaac Farwell,	" Peleg Williams,
" Peter Page,	Elijah Grout, Commissary,
" Simon Sartwell,	Dr. David Taylor, Surgeon,
" James Farnsworth,	Dr. William Page, "

Privates.

Joseph Farwell,	John Sartwell,	Aaron Adams,
William Leighton,	John Beckwith,	Joseph Wood,
Abner Powers,	Oliver Cook,	Samuel Atkins,
Simeon Powers,	Eliab Gleason,	William Osgood,
Nathaniel Powers,	Levi Simonds,	Comfort Towner,
Benjamin Powers,	John Cross,	Moses Spafford,
Whitcomb Powers,	Amasa Grout,	John Hart,
Lemuel Royce,	Noah Porter,	Asa Walker,
Matthew Grier,	Phineas Page,	Josiah Reed,
Joseph Powers,	Nathaniel Holden,	Joseph Spencer,
Seth Putnam,	Ebenezer Geer,	Oliver Hastings,
Thomas Putnam,	Silas Simonds,	Samuel Remington,
Timothy Putnam,	Nathan Allen,	Oliver Farnsworth,
Lewis Putnam,	Ebenezer Farnsworth,	Daniel Elmore,
Jedidiah Rice,	Moses Willard,	Thomas Rose,

Moses Wheeler,	Calvin Judevine,	William Willard,
John Hastings, jr.,	Oliver Farwell,	Sylvanus Johnson,
Eleazer Heywood,	Prentice Barrows,	Richard Holden,
John Simonds,	Samuel Gunnison,	Peter Labaree, jr.,
Robert Rand,	Gilbert Caswell,	Julius Silsby.
Thomas Dutton,	Silas Porter,	

Soldiers in the War of 1812.

Names of Soldiers of Capt. Nathan Glidden's Company, belonging to Charlestown, enlisted September 13th, 1814, for three months.
Nathan Glidden, Captain, Unity; Moses Judevine, 1st Lieut., Charlestown.

Privates.

Guy Adams,	Charlestown.	William Delano,	Charlestown.
James F. Allen,	"	Jesse Wheeler,	"
Charles Corbin,	"	Caleb Miller,	"
Elijah Darling,	"	Harris Bartlett,	"
Moses Carpenter,	"	Guy Carlton,	"

In Capt. James M. Warner's Company:

James M. Warner, Capt.,	Acworth.	Charles Perry,	Charlestown.
Louis Boutell,	Charlestown.	Phineas Richardson,	"
George Hilton,	"	Soames Steel, jr.,	"
Samuel Hunt,	"	Harry Spaulding,	"
Elon Henry,	"	Lewis Willard,	"

Captain Josiah Bellows' Company enlisted Sept. 26, 1814, for 60 days.

Lewis Hunt, Lieut.,	Charlestown,	Levi Abbott, Serg't,	Charlestown,
Royal Bellows, Q. M. Serg't,	"	Nathan Putnam, Corp.,	"

Privates.

Seth Hart,	Charlestown.	James Labaree,	Charlestown.
Samuel Y. Carlisle,	"	John Dunsmoor,	"
Alpheus Watkins,	"	Ephraim Putnam,	"
Joel Adams,	"	Willard Henry,	"
Willard Powers,	"	Leonard Osgood,	"
Sylvester Powers,	"	Lewis Huntoon,	"
Joseph Simonds,	"	Wilber Andrews,	"
Henry Baldwin,	"		

The above Company was stationed at Portsmouth.

The only person who enlisted in the Mexican War was John J. Moody, who was in the 9th United States Infantry.

SOLDIERS IN WAR OF REBELLION.

First Regiment New Hampshire Cavalry.

David W. Parks mustered in troop A., March 29th, 1864.

Edgar S. Wolf, mustered in troop A., March 19th, 1864; wounded slightly, Aug. 25th, 1864.

John Williams mustered in troop A., Feb 5th, 1864; mustered out July 15th, 1865.

Enos P. Trussell, mustered in troop C., April 9th, 1864; wounded and missing at Kearneysville, Va. Aug. 25th, 1864. Lives in Richmond, Va.

Royal H. Kendall, mustered in troop C., March 31st, 1864; wounded severely Aug. 25th, 1864; mustered out July 15th, 1865.

Martin Maddigan mustered in troop H., Aug. 19th, 1864, mustered out Aug. 14th, 1865.

William H. Keen mustered in troop L., Feb. 13th, 1864.

George H. Frost mustered in troop L. Feb. 13th, 1864, missing at Winchester, Va., Aug. 17th, 1864, gained from missing—mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Richard R. Robertson mustered in troop L., March 19th, 1864; promoted to Corporal, June 30th, 1865, mustered out July 15th, 1865.

Sidney Way mustered in troop L., Aug. 29th, 1862; promoted to Corporal.

Members of Third N. H. Infantry.

George W. Constantine enlisted in Co. A., 3 N. H., August 22nd, 1861. Reinlisted, Feb. 22nd, 1864.

Charles H. Derby enlisted in Co. A., Aug. 23d, 1861; promoted to Corporal mustered out Oct. 26th, 1864.

Sylvester Judd enlisted Oct. 8th, 1863, for three years—out July 20th 1865.

Members of Fifth N. H. Infantry.

"No Regiment," says the Adjutant General "fought better and few if any fought oftener. Wherever the Army of the Potomac met the enemy there lie the bones of men of the Fifth New Hampshire. No regiment from the State had so long a list of battles or mourns the loss of so many men. Its story is sad but glorious!"

John G. Simonds, enlisted Co. B., 5 N. H. Oct. 2nd, 1863, promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 28th, 1864.

Charles Jenkins, Co. B., D. or S. for three years, Oct. 2nd, 1863, promoted to corporal; wounded June 3d, 1864; promoted to Sergeant; promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 28th, 1864.

Winfield Scott Hassam, Co. C., D. or S., for three years, Aug. 9th, 1864; mustered out June 28th. 1865.

Edmund B. Chadborn enlisted in Co. G., Oct. 12th, 1861, died at Shippoint, Va., April 24th, 1862.

George W. Brooks, Veteran, reinlisted in Co. G., Feb. 19th, 1864; promoted to corporal; captured June 2nd, 1864; mustered out June 17th, 1865.

A. C. Bemis enlisted Oct. 12th, 1861, in Co. G., vol; wounded slightly, June 23d, 1864; discharged for disability, no date.

Joseph Brisland, enlisted, Dec. 10th, 1863, for three years; transferred from Co. G., to ninth N. H. vol., June 1st, 1865; promoted to corporal, July 1st, 1865; mustered out, July 17th, 1865.

James Dolón, jr., enlisted in Co. G., Oct. 12th, 1861; discharged for disability at Concord, N. H., July 25th, 1862.

George H. Hackett, enlisted in Co. G., Oct. 12th, 1861; enlisted 5th N. H. Vol. Wounded at Gettysberg, died of wounds at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Nov. 12th, 1863.

Webster Nash, enlisted Co. G., Oct. 12th, 1861; instantly killed at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1st, 1862.

William Blake Robertson, enlisted Co. G., Oct. 12th, 1861, discharged Mar. 25th, 1862; died of consumption at Charlestown, N. H., Sept. 17th, 1871.

Otis Thompson, enlisted Co. G., under Capt. Long; was instantly killed at Gettysburg, July 2nd, 1863.

William Woods enlisted in Co. G., Feb. 19th, 1864; promoted Sergeant; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17th, 1864.

Daniel Pierce, enlisted in Co. G., Oct. 12th, 1861; discharged for disability, Jan.8th, 1863.

George A. Wheeler enlisted in Co. G., Oct. 12th, 1861; wounded Dec. 13th, 1862; died of wounds Dec. 16th, 1862.

Lewis Holden, enlisted in Co. G., March, 1862, for three years; was discharged soon after the 7 days retreat. He then enlisted in 8th Conn. Vol. for three years; served two, was one of the first to enter Richmond. After being discharged, he enlisted in the U. S. Infantry; served three years on Texas Frontier. He was promoted to Sergeant and discharged as such at Fort Ringold, 1868.

James C. Parrish enlisted in Co. H., 5 Reg., Oct. 19, 1861—reënlisted Jan. 1st. 1864.

Members of Sixth N. H. Infantry.

William Milliken, enlisted in Co. F., Nov. 28, 1861—discharged for disability Nov. 3d, 1862.

William Burns enlisted Jan. 4th, 1864, in Co. H.—mustered out July 17th, 1865.

John Conley enlisted Feb. 9th, 1864, transferred from Co. E. to Eleventh N. H., June 1st, 1865—absent sick, July 17th, 1865.

Members of Seventh N. H. Infantry.

The Seventh N. H. was in the terrible charge at Fort Wagner.

William Coffrin, veteran, enlisted in Co. K., Seventh N. H., Feb. 29th, 1864; promoted to Corporal, Dec. 9th, 1864; promoted to Sergeant, May 3d, 1865; mustered out, July 20th, 1865.

Henry G. Webber, enlisted Aug. 26th, 1862; promoted to Adjutant; died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Apr. 12th, 1873.

Members of Ninth N. H. Infantry.

George R. Peasley, enlisted in Co. G., Sept. 18th, 1862; wounded June 21st, 1864.

John R. Peasley enlisted Aug. 13th, 1862; transferred to vetran reserve corps, July 1st, 1863.

Charles N. Goodwin, enlisted in Co. G., Aug 13th, 1862; 3 years volunteer; promoted to Corporal; wounded June 25th, 1864; absent and sick afterwards.

Horace G. Kendall, enlisted in Co. G., Aug. 13th, 1862; 3 years Vol., wounded May 12th, 1864; d. of wounds at Washington, D. C., June 5th, 1864; interred in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Frederic Royce, enlisted in Co. G., June 13th, 1862; 3 years Vol; mustered out, June 10th, 1845.

William H. Royce, enlisted in Co. G., June 13th, 1862, 3 years Vol., promoted to Corporal; wounded May 12th, 1864; also wounded, July 30th, 1864; d. of wounds at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Aug. 17th, 1864.

Michael Torpy, enlisted in Co. G., Aug. 13th, 1862, 3 years; mustered out, June 10th, 1865.

George W. Gibson, recruit and volunteer, enlisted in Co. G., Dec. 10th, 1863; captured at Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 30th, 1864; paroled Oct. 7th, 1864; mustered out, May 22nd, 1865.

George T. Ward, enlisted in Co. G., Aug. 14th, 1862.

Napoleon B. Osgood enlisted Aug. 19, 1862, for three years—mustered out June 6th, 1865.

Fourteenth N. H. Infantry.

The Fourteenth was the last of the three years regiments raised in New-Hampshire on call of President Lincoln, for five hundred thousand men which followed the reverses of the Virginia campaign of 1862. It was composed of intelligent and patriotic volunteers who appreciated the value of the nation, and did not shrink from the great conflict which was going on for its preservation. They first did good service at Washington for a year and a half. They were then ordered to the army of the Gulf and were at New Orleans; from there they were ordered to the Shenandoah Valley and participated under Sheridan in its conflicts. Their last service was at Savanah and in that region in the final scenes of the war. The history of this regiment cannot be given here, but I will say that its record is most honorable to the state and the companies that composed it.

John Ashey enlisted Jan. 4th, 1864, in Co. I., for three years—mustered out July 8th, 1865.

Lewis Ashey enlisted Jan. 5th, 1864, in Co. G., for three years—mustered out July 8th, 1865.

The following were in Co. B.

Emanuel D. J. Bailey, enlisted May 12th, 1864, 3 years volunteer—mustered out July 8th, 1865.

Henry E. Barrett, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862; promoted to 1st Sergeant Sept. 24th, 1862; to 2nd Lieutenant, Apr. 4th, 1863; honorably discharged March 22nd, 1864.

Frederick B. Andrews, enlisted Sept. 22, 1862. Was instantly killed in battle near Winchester, Va., Sept. 19th, 1864. He fills an unknown grave.

Warren Abbott enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862; mustered out July 8th, 1865.

Norman L. Adams enlisted Sept. 22, 1862; promoted to Corporal Apr. 14th, 1864; mustered out July 8th, 1865.

John Loren Adams, enlisted Dec. 22nd, 1863; recruit—three years volunteer; mustered out July 8th, 1865.

James Bowman, enlisted Dec. 23d, 1863; wounded Sept. 19th, 1864; died of wounds at Winchester, Va., Nov. 4th, 1864.

William J. Bosworth, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862; died in Hospital of disease, at Washington, D. C., Jan, 19th, 1864.

Patrick O'Brien, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862; mustered out July 8th, 1865.

John F. Cooley, enlisted Sept. 22nd 1862; mustered out July 8th, 1865.

John Casey, D. or S., Dec. 22nd, 1863, for three years; mustered out June 6th, 1865.

Charles N. Corbin, Dec. 22nd, 1863—drafted for three years—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

Oliver Mitchell enlisted Dec. 29th, 1863, for three years—wounded Sept. 19th, 1864; discharged for disbility at Manchester, N. H., May 8th, 1865.

Richard B. Cornwell, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—wounded Sept. 19th, 1864—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

James W. Corbin, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—transfered to Co. A., Nov. 1862—mustered out July 8th, 1865.

Chauncy L. Corbin, Musician, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—honorably discharged at Concord, N. H., Jan. 19th, 1864, for disability.

Henry Easter, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

Hiram Green, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

John Hassam, enlisted Oct. 9th, 1862—died of disease at Washington, D. C., July 31st, 1863.

Charles E. Holbrook, enlisted Oct. 9th, 1862—2nd Lieutenant, promoted to 1st Lieutenant, April 4th, 1863—honorably discharged April 23d, 1864.

John King, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

John Kelly, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

Charles H. Knapp, enlisted Jan. 4th, 1864—three years volunteer, mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

George R. Knapp, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—promoted to Corporal, Feb. 1st, 1865—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

Patrick Mc Kean, enlisted Sept 22nd, 1862—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

Willard Lawrence, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862, wounded, Sept. 19th, 1864—died of wounds, at Winchester, Va., Sept. 26th, 1864.

Van Buren Leland, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—promoted to Corporal, Dec. 9th, 1864, mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

George H. Lynds, enlisted Jan. 12th, 1864—three years volunteer—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

Charles H. Melville, enlisted Oct. 7th, 1862—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

Michael Mc Mahon, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

William Mc Mahon, enlisted Oct. 2nd, 1862—mustered out July 8th, 1865.

Harlan P. Marshall, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—promoted to Corporal, June 1st, 1865—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

George W. Parks, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

Fred S. Parks, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

Orson D. Putnam, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—died of disease at Natchez, Miss., July 22nd, 1864.

Levi G. Richardson, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—died of disease in New York City, Oct. 22nd, 1864.

Lucius Rumrill, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

Stephen A. Spooner, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—promoted to Corporal

May 1st, 1863—honorably discharged at Concord, N. H., Jan. 16th, 1865, for disability.

Thomas O'Sullivan, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—honorably discharged at Concord, N. H., July 7th, 1864, for disability.

Erastus Smith, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—wounded slightly Sept. 19th, 1864—mustered out, July, 8th, 1865.

George A. White, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

Albert H. Tyrell, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—promoted to Sergeant, May 1st, 1863—wounded, Sept. 19th, 1864—mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

Charles H. Wright, enlisted Sept. 22nd, 1862—wounded, Sept. 19th, 1864, mustered out, May 24th, 1865.

Charles Smith, enlisted Dec. 22nd, 1863—three years volunteer mustered out, July 8th, 1865.

First Regiment N. H. Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

Sylvester A. Hamlin, first Sergeant enlisted Sept. 7th, 1864, for one year, wounded at Fair Oaks, mustered out, June 15th, 1865.

William S. Gibson, was two years in Massachusetts Second Regiment, and two years in First Connecticut.

Nelson A. Rich, enlisted July 10th, 1861, in a Vermont Regiment, discharged Sept. 16th, 1864—reënlisted Feb. 7th, 1865—discharged Feb. 6th, 1866, was in the Army of the Potomac.

Nelson A. Rich, b. in Mendon, Vt., March 11th, 1841; m. Sept. 8th, 1869, Fannie A. Mc Grath, of Charlestown, b. March 5th, 1846.

The quota of soldiers for Charlestown in the war of the Rebellion was 138, which were all furnished. Those whose names are not found in the above list never had a residence in town. It is *possible* however that the names of a few who were residents here may have been overlooked and consequently omitted. See Edmund H. Cushing, page 321.

Physicians.

The number of persons who practised medicine and surgery, in the early settlements on the Connecticut River was very limited. In Hadley the inhabitants had no physicians for more than twenty years, after the settlement. Thomas Hastings then commenced practice under license as it is supposed of the General Court. He was both physician and surgeon, and it appears that his *field* which consisted of the towns of Hadley, Northampton, Hatfield, Deerfield, and which was sometimes extended to Springfield, Suffield, Westfield, Enfield and Brookfield, was very considerably more extensive than his practice. This is evident from the fact, that he found time in addition to his professional duties, to be teacher of the town school. He was succeeded by his son, of the same name, who also entered into the labors of his father, as the instructor of the children and youth of the place—and we do not find that the business of the son was interfered with by the advent of any competitor. He was a man of great intelligence, as his father had been before him—John a younger brother of Dr. Thomas Hastings, Jr., resided in Hatfield for a time whence in 1735, he removed up the Connecticut River to Fort Dummer, and became, on the settlement

of No. 4, one of its early inhabitants, and the earliest physician and surgeon of the township, and also one of its most distinguished and useful citizens.

For an account of Dr. David Taylor, (see page 578.)

For an account of Dr. William Page, (see page 448.)

Dr. Oliver Hastings, studied under Dr. William Page of Charlestown, and subsequently under Dr. Frink of Rutland Mass., and Dr. Blake of Montreal. On completing his profession he entered into partnership with Dr. Page, and secured very soon an extensive practice which was only relinquished when his health and strength would allow him to attend to it no longer. (See page 393.)

Dr. Thomas Bliss, came to Charlestown in 1797, and continued in town till 1805. He is supposed to have been a native of Springfield, Mass. On leaving Charlestown, he settled down permanently in his profession in Long Meadow, Mass.

The family record of Dr. Joseph Roby, has been given. He came from East Sudbury, Mass. He engaged on coming to town for a time, with Mr. Ephraim Curtis, who was his brother-in-law in mercantile business, but finally commenced the practice of medicine, in which he was quite successful for a number of years. His appetite at length got the mastery of him and he became addicted to intemperate habits, which unfitted him for the duties of a medical practitioner and he died Aug. 24th, 1818, at the age of forty-nine.

For an account of Dr. Edmund Pelouze. (See page 506.)

Dr. John P. Batchelder, was in town from 1809 to 1824. He was b. in Amherst, N. H., in 1784, or about that year. He studied his profession with Dr. Matthias Spaulding, and took his medical degree at Harvard University. He obtained a good reputation both as a physician and surgeon. He was appointed professor of Anatomy and surgery at Castleton, on the establishment of the Medical School there. On the establishment of the Berkshire Medical School in Massachusetts, the same position was offered him and accepted. This caused him to remove with his family from Charlestown to Pittsfield which he did in 1824. He held his professorship in Pittsfield, three or four years during which time he was in partnership with Dr. Child, when he removed to Utica, N. Y.

Dr. Batchelder had a taste for literature and before coming to Charlestown, had belonged to a literary society in Amherst, of which Charles H. Atherton, William Claggett, William Gordon and John Farmer, were members. He m. April, 1815, Lucy Dickinson, (dau. of Elihu and Belinda (Graves) Dickinson) b. Oct. 27th, 1792, and lived in the house built by his father-in-law, now owned by Silas T. Jacobs. By his marriage he had one son, John, who became a physician and settled in the city of New York.

A sketch of Dr. Putnam Barron, has already been given for which see page 282.

Dr. Jacob Adams, was born in Windsor, Vt. Studied with Dr. Trask a physician of Windsor, and received his degree from the Medical School at Hanover—He came to Charlestown in 1822, and removed to Utica, N. Y. in 1824. (See page 305.)

Dr. John Duncan studied with Dr. Hastings, and was intended by him as his successor. He attended lectures first at Castleton, afterwards at Bowdoin College, receiving from the latter institution, the degree of M. D. He commenced practice in 1822. He married Caroline Hastings, (see page 396) and died of consumption, Oct. 3d, 1825, aged 39. When he found he was in a decline he went South for his disease, but received no benefit. He was a native of Scotland, and possessed fine talents.

For an account of Dr. Webber, see page 594.

Dr. Horace Saunders succeeded Dr. Barron, at North Charlestown, (see page 544.)

Dr. Pliny Safford, settled in town in 1818, but after remaining two years removed to Westminster, Vt.

Dr. Alexander Campbell, came to Charlestown from Rockingham, Vt., where he had long been in practice in 1825, and returned to Rockingham, again in 1830, where he died in the course of a few years.

Dr. Hiram Hoyt, came to Charlestown, from Meredith, N. H., where he had been a short time in practice. He was a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and a graduate of the Dartmouth Medical School. He came to town in 1828, and removed to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1832.

Dr. John W. Furbur, was in Charlestown, in 1835 and 1836. He had practised a short time previously in Weathersfield. He was a native of Dublin, N. H.,—studied in Quechee, Vt., and attended some lectures at Hanover. He removed from Charlestown to Quechee, and from there to Bridgewater.

Dr. S. E. Hale, opened an office in town in 1841, and remained a year, when he removed to Arlington, Vt. He studied with Dr. Kimball, of Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Otis Russell Freeman, came to Charlestown, in 1843, and removed to Springfield, Vt., in 1846. He was son of Dea. Jonathan Freeman, 2nd, of Hanover, N. H. He married Abigail Willard Alden, only daughter and child, of Dr. Samuel Alden, of Hanover.

Dr. David H. Marden, came to Charlestown, in 1846, and left in 1850. He was a native of New Boston, and studied his profession with Dr. James Danforth, of that place. He attended some lectures at Dartmouth. He removed to Landgrove, Vt.

Dr. Daniel Pierce, came to C., in 1860—removed to Hollis, N. H., in 1863, which place he soon after left.

Dr. James Monroe Whitaker, was in practice in town between eight and nine years. He graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1861—received the degree of M. D., in 1864—was appointed surgeon in the army, and subsequently practised in the Asylum, at Concord. He left Charlestown to accept of the appointment of Superintending Physician, of the Massachusetts State Alms House, at Tewksbury, Mass., in May, 1874. He held the position only a year, when he resigned. He left for California, in Nov. 1875, and at the last accounts had opened an office, at Los Angelos.

Dr. David Comstock Moore. (See page 483.)

Dr. N. Grout Brooks son of Dr. Lyman Brooks for many years a distin-

guished Physician in Acworth, read medicine with his father, studied at Dartmouth Medical College—graduated Albany Medical College, in 1861; appointed Surgeon in the Sixteenth Regiment of Vermont volunteers. After the discharge of the Regiment, appointed Assistant Surgeon in U. S. General Hospital at Brattleboro, Vt. He afterwards practised in Acworth, till May, 1874, at which time he removed to Charlestown where he has an extensive practice.

There have been a number of other physicians in Charlestown, but their stay has been only for a few months. Of these were Dr. Frink, Dr. Leech, Dr. Pollard and Dr Hall. A Dr. Chandler, an apothecary, was here also a short time, six or seven years ago.

CLERGYMEN BORN IN CHARLESTOWN.

Rev. Joseph Labaree, Cong., Rev. Benjamin Labaree, never installed, Cong., Rev. Seth Farnsworth, Cong., Rev. John Robertson, Episcopal.

LAWYERS WHO HAVE PRACTISED IN CHARLESTOWN.

Simeon Olcott, Benjamin West, Joseph Dennie, a short time, Frederick A. Sumner, John C. Chamberlain, Samuel West, a short time, Samuel Hunt, jr., a short time, William Briggs, Henry Hubbard, George Olcott, John James Gilchrist, Edmund L. Cushing, Henry Hubbard, jr., Alfred T. Batchelder, firm of Colby and Batchelder, since May 1st, 1874.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

John Hunt, (son of Colonel Samuel and Esther (Strong) Hunt) H. U., 1789, (see Hunt).

John Dickinson, (son of Elihu and Belinda (Graves) Dickinson) D. C., 1797, settled as a lawyer in Nashville, Tennesee.

Horace Hall, (son of Oliver and Hannah (Terry) Hall) D. C., 1798, (see Hall).

Solon Stevens, (son of Samuel and Talitha (Bingham) Stevens) D. C., 1798, (see Stevens).

Theophilus Olcott, (son of Rev. Bulkley and Martha (Pomroy) Olcott) D. C., 1800.

Henry Hubbard, (son of Hon. John and Prudence (Stevens) Hubbard) D. C., 1803, (see Hubbard).

George Olcott, jr., (son of Hon. Simeon and Tryphena (Terry) Olcott) Y. C., 1805.

Joseph Labaree, (son of Peter, jr., and Sarah (Kennedy) Labaree) M. C., Vt., 1811.

Seth Farnsworth, (son of Levi and Olive (Hayden) Farnsworth) D. C., 1822, (see Farnsworth).

Ralph Metcalf, (son of John and Roby (Converse) Metcalf) D. C., 1823, (see Metcalf).

John Chamberlain, (son of Hon. John C. and Nancy (Hubbard) Chamberlain) D. C., 1823.

Frederic A. Sumner, jr., (son of Frederic and Mrs. Abigail (Stone) Sumner) D. C., 1823.

John J. Gilchrist, (son of Capt James and Susanna (Wyman) Gilchrist) H. University, 1828 (see Gilchrist).

Benjamin Labaree, (son of Benjamin and Hannah (Farwell) Labaree) D. C., 1828, (see Labaree page 467.)

William Chaplain Willard, son of (Roswell and Elizabeth (Taylor) Willard) D. C., 1831.

Kaled E. Sumner, (son of Frederic A., and Mrs. Abigail (Stone) Sumner) D. C., 1833.

Henry Hubbard, jr., (son of Hon. Henry and Sally Walker (Dean) Hubbard) H. U., 1837.

Nathaniel Dean Hubbard (son of Hon. Henry and Sally (Walker) Dean Hubbard) H. U., 1840.

Edward Gilchrist, (son of Capt. James and Susanna (Wyman) Gilchrist) H. U., (not by regular course) 1840.

Edmund H. Cushing, (son of Hon. Edmund L., and Laura (Lovell) Cushing) H. U., 1859.

George D. Holton. (son of David, jr., and Emeline (Browne) Holton) D. C., 1873.

Henry P. Saunderson, (son of Rev. Henry H., and Elizabeth (Cummings) Saunderson) D. C., 1873.

The Old Jail.

The state having been divided into counties, in 1771, and Charlestown made one of the shire towns of Cheshire, a Jail was required which was erected previous to the holding of the first court in 1772. Elijah King was appointed Jailor. This building was set on fire and consumed (Samuel Stevens' Journal.) Dec. 25th, 1773, and Mr. King lost nearly all his furniture and valuables This was Saturday, and on the following Monday, the people had nearly all the timber upon the spot for building another, and the following Saturday they turned out and hewed it. During the Revolutionary times, this jail was a very necessary institution. Many tories and persons suspected of Toryism, were put into it and confined till such time as it was deemed safe to set them again at liberty. Mr. King who was suspected of entertaining too favorable an opinion of the royal cause was brought before the committee of Safety, in June 1777, for saying "That he looked upon the country as engaged in a wrong cause, and that if he must take up arms it would be on the other side," and was required by them to give bonds to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the sum of £ 500, that he would be of good behavior towards the subjects of the United States, and of New-Hampshire in particular; and that he would not go more than a half mile from the house of his residence, until the 1st of the following January, or further order of the committee of Safety, or General Court, or leave obtained of the committee of the town, and in case he refused to give such bonds he was to be restrained of his liberty, and placed in close confinement. Prentice Willard of Winchester, at the same time was placed in the same condemnation ; and Samuel Smith, Simon Baxter, Elijah Willard, Abner Sanger, and some others, for more decided and offensive expressions of their views, were sentenced to be closely confined in jail.*

During the Vermont controversy this jail became noted all over New-Hampshire, owing to the imprisonment of certain persons belonging to New-Hampshire, by the Vermont authorities which brought on a conflict between the two States, of which Charlestown was the central point of interest, which at one time threatened to result in a civil war (see Vermont Controversy in this work). During this period of excitement Isaac H. Ely was jailor. I ought to have stated that previous to the surrender of Burgoyne, this jail was burned a second time. On its being rebuilt after this, the court room was connected with the building and continued to be so till 1802, when a new Court House was erected on what is now called Summer street, which all the present inhabitants will remember as the old town hall, and which occupied the site of the present town hall. The old Court House in the jail had quite a spacious audience room, but of its particular dimensions I have no information. It was in this that Judge Olcott presided and Benjamin West displayed his rare and almost unequalled eloquence, and in this public meetings of various kinds were called and held.

In this jail was confined, in 1811, George Ryan for high way robbery. (See page 302.) Also James Mc Donald, the most noted counterfeiter and accomplished scoundrel of his day, was confined here for a time. It was destroyed on the morning of the 1st of April, 1842, under the following circumstances.

John Hicks, a noted burglar and thief, for robbing a peddler's cart in Marlow, N. H., and some other misdeeds, had been arrested and placed in the jail. Having once attempted to escape without success† and wearying of his confinement, he determined at length to set the building on fire, and try what chances of escape the circumstances of its conflagration might afford. This determination he put in execution on the morning of the first of April, 1842, which resulted, not only in the burning of the jail, but of numerous other buildings, great and small, in the vicinity. The fire was set about one o'clock in the morning, and, when the alarm was first given, had made very little progress. Hicks supposed that the first thing the jailor, Capt. Challis, would do, would be to release the prisoners; and, as he would probably do this before many people had collected, he should stand a chance to escape; but in this he miscalculated, for the first thing Challis did was to go to work to remove his furniture and valuables, thinking it would do no harm for the prisoners to warm awhile in the fire they

* This sentence of the Committee of Safety, it appears could not be carried out. In the first place the jail was too much out of repair, to hold any prisoners unless they were disposed to stay in—Another thing Col. Enoch Hale who was High Sheriff, and had charge of the prisoners, could find no person to act as jail-keeper—He therefore took bonds with two sureties in £ 500 each for their abiding in the limits of the jail of all except three. Two of these, Simon Baxter and a person by the name of Butler, slipped the guard, and ran away and the other Abner Sanger, who was a low fellow and could not obtain bonds, was placed under the care of Col. Hunt.

† About three weeks before his setting fire to the jail, Hicks by an auger that had been furnished him bored holes in a circular form through the flooring above his cell, till he had cut out a place large enough to admit of his pulling himself up through it and in that manner got out of the building into the street, where unfortunately for him he met Mr. Challis, the jailor who immediately took him back into his cell, and handcuffed and chained him. The flooring through which he bored was solid timber, over ten inches thick.

had kindled. It grew hotter and hotter, and they cried out lustily to be let out—Hicks bawling at the top of his voice "For God's sake if you have any Christianity open the *door!*" To this old Nathaniel Challis replied "It is a fire of your own kindling and you had better make your peace with God while you have an opportunity."

When a sufficient company had collected to make it safe to release the prisoners, a difficulty that had not been calculated upon lay in the way, and that was the key was no where to be found.

At length it was discovered, after considerable search, in a desk that had been carried over the other side of the street, and they were released from their cells, where the heat would have proved fatal to them in a very short time longer. They were conducted from their cells under charge of Brooks Kimball and of George Hubbard, Esquires, and were taken over to the east side of the street and bound. They were afterwards sent to the jail at Keene.

The morning of the fire, though it was April, was one of the coldest of the season. The buildings that were of most value that were burned, were the South Parish meeting-house, the old Darrah or Plumb Tavern, the store of Vryling Lovell, Esq., and David Holton's saddler shop. The greatest number of the buildings were barns, sheds and out-houses, some of which were valuable, but most of them were of little account. The meeting-house, which was the last building on the south that was burned, did not take fire till after daylight. The fire caught just where the steeple was connected with the roof, and the steeple was burned before the flames had made much progress on the main portion of the building.

The buildings burned occupied the space from the north road to the Railroad Station to the present South Parish meeting-house.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Of Marriages in Charlestown, from 1751 to 1850.

1751.	Nov. 6, Benjamin Allen,	Peggy Spafford.
1763.	Dec. 19, William Heywood,	Joanna Wetherbe.
1765.	Oct. 15, Peter Page,	Sarah Farnsworth.
1767.	Mar. 2, Osmon Baker,	Mary Farnsworth.
1768.	July 6, Oliver Farnsworth,	Elizabeth Wheeler.
1769.	Nov. 3, Elijah Parker,	Elizabeth Farwell.
1771.	Oct. 29, William Farwell, jr.,	Phebe Crosby.
1773.	July 9, John Hart,	Submit Farnsworth.
1775.	Mar. 9, Elijah Ellsworth,	Susanna Porter.
1776.	Mar. 7, Phinehas Pearl,	Azubah Heywood.
1777.	Dec. 31, Samuel Stevens,	Talitha Bingham, Lempster.
1778.	June 11, Nathaniel Holden,	Lettice Grout.
1781.	Jan. 11, Enos Lovell, Rockingham,	Mary Grout, jr.
1783.	Dec. 30, Benjamin Labaree,	Hannah Farwell.
1784.	Mar. 29, Levi Putnam,	Rebecca Holden.
"	Aug. 30, William Henry, jr.,	Polly Holden.

"	Oct. 12,	Abner Powers,	Sabra Porter.
1786.	Apr. 22,	Nathan Allen,	Deborah Farwell.
"	Sept. 6,	Rufus Labaree,	Olive Farwell. [ins.
"	Dec.	at Walpole, by Mr. Fessenden,	Elijah Grout, Abigail Hutch-
1787.	Feb. 21,	Amasa Grout,	Lucinda Heywood.
"	Sept. 27,	Stephen Hassam,	Theodosia Hastings.
1788.	Feb. 7,	Reuben Nott,	Louisa Holden.
"	Apr. 15,	Jeremiah Johnson,	Fanny Blanchard.
"	July 7,	Oliver Combs, (Cooms)	Orpha Willard.
"	Aug. 27,	Oliver Farnsworth, jr.,	Hannah Lynd.
"	Oct. 16,	Jehoshaphat Grout,	Anna Parker.
"	Nov. 29,	Jason Dudley,	Polly Goodenough.
1789.	Mar. 26,	Joshua Cushman,	Keziah Dayley.
"	Sept. 24,	David Enos, [ford,	Mrs. Mary Dike.
"	" 30,	Wm Dike Douglas, Walling-	Sybil Dudley.
1790.	Mar.	Sprague West,	Phebe Carlton.
"	Apr. 1,	Henry Perkins, Unity,	Mehitable Ladd, Unity.
"	May 19,	Oliver Farwell,	Eusebia Grout.
"	Sept. 6,	Capt. Timothy Lull, Hartland,	Peggy Allen.
"	Nov. 4,	Aaron Dean,	Phyla Walker.
"	Nov. 9,	Peter Page, jr.,	Eunice Billings.
1792.	June 24,	Apthorp Carswell, Littleton,	Amarilla Holden, Littleton.
"	Nov. 29,	Presbury West,	Terza Carleton, Acworth.
"	Dec. 10,	Jonas Lynd,	Beulah Harris.
1793.	Jan. 1,	Asa Spafford, Fairfax, Vt.,	Widow Mary Spencer.
"	Jan. 10,	Abel Fling,	Susanna Alvord.
"	Mar. 7,	James Willard jr., Hartland,	Anna Hutchins.
"	Mar. 7,	Paul Cushman, jr.,	Rebecca Glidden.
"	" 12,	Moses Morse, Williamstown,	Lydia Nichols.
"	May 15,	Lemuel Cone, Westminster,	Dolly Parker.
"	Oct. 10,	Jason Wetherbe,	Sophia Farwell.
"	Nov. 8,	Benjamin Allen,	Beulah Temple.
1794.	Feb. 3,	Clark Cushman,	Katy Grout.
"	Mar. 13,	Abijah Putnam,	Susanna Durant.
"	Aug. 31,	Lester Fling, Springfield,	Naomi Hart.
"	Sept. 10,	Alpheus Nichols,	Anna Cushman.
"	Nov. 19,	Elisha Perkins, Unity,	Nanny Tucker.
1795.	Jan. 25,	Dr. Daniel Egerry, Lancaster,	Fanny Heywood, Lunenburg.
"	" "	Samuel Carlisle,	Alice West.
"	Feb. 15,	Samuel Shepherd,	Hannah Fuller.
"	Feb. 22,	John Willie,	Polly Fuller.
"	Mar. 5,	Bailey Putnam,	Anna Bailey.
"	June 21,	Josiah Farwell, jr.,	Mary Lathan.
1796.	Mar. 15,	Phineas Hutchins,	Lydia Willard.
"	Apr. 14,	John Metcalf,	Roby Converse.
"	Aug. 1,	James Hunt,	Elmira Southard.
"	Sept. 1,	Marcian Willard,	Mary Baker.

1797. Jan. 15. Jonathan Baker, Susanna Wetherbe, jr.
" Apr. 23, Joseph Nichols, Hannah Nichols.
" July 7, John Williams, Hartford, Ct., Polly Powers.
" Sept. 24, Thomas Melville, Betsey Walker.
" Oct. 29, Daniel Houghton, Springfield, Cynthia Hart.
" Dec. 25, John C. Chamberlain, Nancy Hubbard.
1798. Jan. 2, Noah Porter, Jerusha Porter.
" " 23, Augustus Brown, Polly Silsby.
" Mar. 14, Samuel Weed, Anna Rumrill.
" Apr. 10, Phineas Dunsmoor, Polly Gage.
" " 18, Dr. David Taylor, Hannah Hanneford.
" May 13, Abijah Nichols, Polly Wright.
" " " Thomas Bignal, Polly Fairfield.
" July 25, Bulkley Holton, Betsey Judevine.
" Dec. 20, Joseph Yeomans, Betsey Baldwin.
" Dec. 30, John Eastman, Anna Kimball.
1799. Jan. 24, Elijah Derby, Abigail Grow.
" Feb. 28, Zenas Field, Surry, Mercy Nichols.
" Apr. 18, Abraham Frisby, Springfield, Nelly Gallow.
" June 21, Silas Garfield, Ruth Ellsworth.
" Aug. 21, Levi Osgood, Susanna Glidden.
" " 22, Ezra Nichols, Ruth Pease,
" Sept. 2, Samuel Baxter, Thetford, Vt., Sally Baker.
" Nov. 9, Wm. Mc Clintock, jr., Charlotte Grout.
1800. Feb. 3, Samuel Henry, Sally Cooley.
" " Enos Page, Fairfax, Vt., Asenath West.
" " 18, Simon Rumrill, Hannah Perry, Stoddard.
" Mar. 30, Perley Robbin, Phebe Mc Intosh.
" Apr. 22, Jona. Austen, Betsy Stevens. (Towner
" June 24, Sam'l Harper, Polly Carlow. (Alias Polly
" Nov. 20, Francis Barker, Katy Cross.
1801. May 6, Frederick A. Sumner, Mrs. Abigail Stone.
" Aug. 13, Aaron Mason, Jerusha Emerson.
" Sept. 21, Edward Whipple, Concord, Milla Walker, Concord.
1802. Jan. 18, L. T. Cheney, Westmoreland, Phila Geer.
" Jan. 25, Samuel S. Benton, Langdon, Esther Prouty.
" " 31, Simeon Church, Mehitabel Corbin.
" Feb. 21, David Hovey, Washington, Anna Davidson, Acworth,
" Mar. 8, David Putnam, Hannah Bailey.
" " 30, Ezra Freeman, Sally Dudley.
" Apr. 28, Jonathan Collier, Jenny Mc Clintock.
" Nov. 24, John Hacket, [Vt., Patty Putnam.
1803. Apr. 3, Gideon Kidder, Weathersfield, Fanny Hubbard.
" Sept. 25, Walter Powers, [Mass., Sally Bellows.
" Oct. 13, William Pomroy, Northfield, Lucy Bowen.
" Nov. 15, Shaler Beckwith, [Vt., Esther Simonds.
1804. Jan. 17, Vryling Lovell, Rockingham, Laura Hubbard.

1804.	Jan. 22,	Asa Nichols, jun.,	Rachel Lampson, Unity,
"	Mar. 11,	Perley Robbins,	Nancy Farnsworth.
"	July 31,	Godfrey Cook, Claremont,	Abigail Hubbard.
"	Nov. 11,	Amasa Nichols,	Sally Buckman, Unity,
"	Dec. 26,	Morris Du Shannois,	Polly Gabore.
1805.	Jan. 24,	Rufus Leland, Middlesex, Vt.,	Miriam Densmore.
"	Feb. 3,	Nathan Knapp, Hanover,	Louisa Grinnel.
"	" 4,	Benjamin Harper,	Sally Huntoon.
"	" 28,	William R. Griffith, Weathers- [field, Vt.	Deborah Decamp.
"	Apr. 11,	David Griswold, [Mass.,	Silena White.
"	June 1,	Moses Buck,	Polly Johnson.
"	June 3,	Chester Gaylord, Hadley,	Sidney Dickinson.
"	Aug. 28,	Amos Brooks,	Hannah Ames.
"	Sept. 18,	Amos Wheeler, jr.,	Rachael Mc Glaughton.
"	" 29,	Ezekial Hawley, Hartford,	Nancy Boutwell.
"	Nov. 4,	Windel Silsby, Lunenburg, Vt.	Susannah Blood.
"	" 24,	John M. Foster,	Alice Carlisle.
1806.	Jan. 19,	Willard Hall, [pelier, Vt.,	Eunice Walker.
"	Jan. 23,	Zachariah Lawrence,	Anna Royce, Langdon,
"	" 26,	Philip Wheeler, jun., Mont-	Polly Grout.
"	Feb. 20,	Peter Wright,	Mille Spencer, Springfield, Vt.
"	Apr. 6,	Josiah Farr, Cavendish, Vt.,	Laura Allen.
"	" 9,	George Brown,	Anna Bemis, Springfield, Vt.
"	" 15,	Duncan Cook, [Vt.	Huldah Howard.
"	May 26,	Nathan Elsworth, Rockingham,	Mary Evans, Rockingham.
"	Aug. 7,	John Willard, jun.,	Eleutheria Walker,
"	" 10,	Benjamin Brown,	Sally Bemis.
"	" 24,	Giddings Whitmore, Lebanon,	Orra West Parker.
"	Nov. 9,	Jacob Wright,	Dorcas Walker.
"	" 27,	Ebenezer Russell, jun., Spring- [field, Mass.,	Frances Wells.
1807.	Jan. 22,	Joel Goss, Claremont,	Fanny Sartwell.
"	Jan. 25,	Joseph Judevine, Concord,	Hannah Powers,
"	May 12,	Levi Mower, Royalton, Vt.,	Eliza Farwell.
"	July 19,	Timothy Lull, Windsor, Vt.,	Phebe Taylor.
"	Dec. 10,	Zaccheus Hall,	Joannah Willard.
1808.	Jan. 7,	Solomon Fitch,	Susannah Fuller.
"	May 8,	Ephraim Carpenter,	Jerusha Porter.
"	Oct. 26,	Rufus How,	Mehitable Peas.
"	Nov. 17,	Levi Spencer,	Elizabeth Putnam.
"	" "	William Dutton, jr.,	Lydia Turner.
"	Dec. 20,	Duncan Cook,	Hannah Holden.
"	" 22,	J. H. Bingham, Alstead,	Mary Stevens.
"	" "	Abraham B. Story, Washing- [ton,	Theodosia Willard.

1809.	Mar. 7,	Aaron Brown,	Anna White.
"	" 13,	John De Camp, [land,	Esther Rumrill.
"	Apr. 4,	Benjamin Heustis, Westmore-	Abigail Willard.
"	June 4,	James Hunter.	Lucy Blood.
"	" 13,	Leonard Weed,	Charlotte Blood.
"	" 28,	Asa Wilson,	Theodosia Silsby.
"	July 12,	Abel Mc Gregory, Newport,	Joannah Miller.
1810.	Jan. 3,	Richard Kimball,	Betsy Allen.
"	" 25,	Moses Judevine,	Abigail Hubbard.
"	Feb. 8,	John Cram, Unity, [Vt.,	Rebecca Pease.
"	June 14,	Horace Wells, Rockingham,	Lucinda Brown, Walpole,
"	Sept. 25,	Waterous Fairchild,	Mary Day, Keene,
"	Nov. 10,	Chester Grinnell,	Jane West.
"	" 25,	Joseph Heaton,	Fanny Bowen.
1811.	Feb. 3,	Samuel Hubbard,	Mary Allen.
"	Apr. 9,	Samuel Farrington,	Patty Pratt.
"	" 21,	Martin Curtis, jr., Bristol, Vt.,	Susannah Towner.
"	June 11,	Moses Fairbanks,	Lucy Doolittle.
"	Nov. 2,	Enos Stevens,	Martha Hunt.
"	" 3,	Israel Abbott, jr.,	Lydia Kittredge.
"	Dec. 1,	William Briggs,	Betsy Willard.
"	" 18,	John McCrae, Springfield, Vt.,	Elizabeth Melville.
1812.	Jan. 23,	Horace Wheeler, [Mass.,	Martha Church.
"	Apr. 8,	Samuel G. Williams, Boston,	Sally Delano.
"	June 13,	William Dunsmoor, [Y.	Sally Reckard.
"	Oct. 14,	John Prouty, Schenectady, N.	Clarissa Sartwell.
"	" 15,	J. L. Arms, Deerfield, Mass.,	Cynthia G. Hunt.
"	Dec. 10,	Lee French, Langdon,	Lovina Hodgskins.
"	" 17,	Barnabas Mayo, Acworth,	Margarett Prentiss.
"	" 17,	Paul Mason, Acworth, [Vt.,	Ann Prentiss.
1813.	Jan. 3,	Wm. Stoddard, Springfield,	Polly Putnam.
"	" 6,	Enos Wise, Walpole,	Betsy Ely.
"	Feb. 11,	Royal West,	Roxannah Hamlin.
"	" 14,	Manassa Osgood,	Fanny Carriel.
"	" 28,	James Everest, Peru, N. Y.,	Prudence Carriel.
"	Mar. 22,	Wm. Mc Murphy, Langdon,	Laura Shumway.
"	Apr. 8,	Edward Reid, Dalton,	Sophia Hubbard.
"	Nov. 11,	Perley Smith, Chesterfield,	Abigail H. Ely.
"	" 17,	Jacob Pierce, Alstead,	Electa Evans.
"	" 30,	Henry Hubbard,	Sally W. Dean.
1814.	Feb. 8,	Noah P. Geer,	Sally Buckman.
"	Mar. 2,	Nathan Tenney,	Phebe Bean.
"	" 8,	David Marsh, Keene,	Chloe Bowker.
"	" 27,	Joseph Hopkins, Lebanon,	Sally Arms.
"	June 19,	Benjamin Ober,	Elvira Kimball.
"	July 30,	Benjamin B. Bemis, Cornish,	Mary White.
"	Sept. 1,	James Nesmith,	Lucinda Southard.

1814.	Nov. 10,	Samuel Dunsmoor,	Anna D. Powers.
"	" 10,	Samuel Clark, Genesee, N.Y.,	Clarissa Gaylord.
"	" 17,	Samuel Perry, jun.,	Phebe Westcott.
"	Nov. 27,	Levi Abbott,	Lavira Tidd.
"	Dec. 19,	Walter Converse,	Nancy Towner. [Vt.
1815.	Feb. 2,	Samuel N. Chamberlain,	Dorcas Bingham, Springfield
"	" 23,	John Nichols, Unity,	Lydia Atkins.
"	Mar. 2,	Henry Brown,	Olive White.
"	" 8,	James Carriel,	Mary Reckard.
"	Apr. 11,	John Ball, Concord, Vt.,	Eusebia Judevine.
"	May 3,	Sam'l Quinton, Walpole,	Lucretia Henry.
"	" 16,	Josiah Shepley. jun.,	Cynthia Tidd.
"	Oct. 1,	Abial Smart,	Sophia Bennett.
"	" 29,	Lewis Boutell,	Mary Black.
"	Nov. 9,	David Hubbard,	Rosalinda Wescott.
"	Dec. 13,	Roswell Miller,	Sarah Powers.
"	" 31,	Nathan P. Putnam,	Nancy Grinnell.
"	" "	Stephen Matthews,	Cynthia Royce.
1816.	May, 16,	Nathaniel Boutell,	Sally Morgan.
"	June 21,	Seth Hart,	Alma Lummus.
"	Sept. 22,	Timothy Holden,	Catharine Hubbard.
"	Oct. 6,	Lovid Huntley,	Fanny White.
"	" 27,	John Church,	Cynthia White.
"	Dec. 1,	Daniel Towner,	Lucretia Atkins.
"	" 2,	Samuel S. West,	Lydia Putnam.
1817.	Jan. 12,	Fred Goodwin,	Elizabeth Boutell.
"	" 18,	Jonathan Cammit, Canandaigua, N. Y.,	Sarah Parker.
"	" 30,	Gust. A. Farwell, Murry, N.Y.	Thure Griswold.
"	Feb.	Samuel Wilson,	Betsey Osgood.
"	Mar. 2,	Zelotes Putnam, Claremont,	Hannah Whipple.
"	" 10,	Ashley Wood,	Susan Richardson.
"	June 29,	Caleb Miller,	Sarah Pierce.
"	Aug. 21,	Ephraim Howe, Acworth,	Charlotte Pike.
"	" 22,	Artemas Whipple,	Abigail Ballou.
"	Sept. 18,	Josiah White, 2d,	Lutheda Watkins.
"	Oct. 6,	Elisha Wood, Langdon	Harriet Bidwell, Langdon.
"	" 14,	Abel Perkins,	Malinda Straw.
"	Nov. 10,	Guy Adams,	Salome Olcott.
"	Dec. 7,	Nathan White, Springfield, Vt.	Olive Putnam.
"	" 25,	Reuben Ray, Unity,	Sophia Gile, Unity, N. H.
1818.	April 2,	Ezra Cram, [Vt.,	Sophia Huntley.
"	Aug. 23,	Moses Child, Dummerston,	Abigail Shipman.
"	Oct. 18,	Cyrus Parks,	Nabby Bennett.
"	Dec. 2,	Frances W. Adams,	Sally Mc Clintock.
"	Feb. 4,	Peter Sanders, Unity,	Hannah Pike.
1819.	April 1,	Joseph Rounsevall,	Betsy Laughton.

1819.	Oct. 31,	Alva Walker,	Harriet Blake.
"	Nov. 25,	William Tarball,	Asenath Howe.
1820.	Feb. 20,	Roswell Huntington,	Harriet Bowen.
"	May 15,	Micajah Mc Intire,	Emila Johnson.
"	Dec. 12,	John Lawrence,	Mary Mack, Brattleboro Vt.
1821.	Feb.	Ezra Dean,	Eliza Pierce,
"	Mar. 18,	Lyman Smith,	Laura Sibley.
1822.	" 24,	Thaylor Buell,	Dena Barton.
"	" 28,	Elihu Rounsevall,	Orriel Reckard.
"	Aug. 15,	Fred Goodwin,	Abigail Rumney.
"	" "	Michael Reilly, Hanover,	Nancy Hamlin.
"	Oct. 10,	David Taylor,	Catharine Bragg.
"	" 15,	Ira Gowan,	Lura M. Abbott.
"	" 24,	Stephen D. Hasham,	Mary Hunt.
"	Nov. 13,	Henry Wells, Plainfield,	Lucia Hunt.
"	" 28,	David Lufkin,	Elizabeth Heywood.
"	Dec. 9,	John P. Barber, Keene,	Ellen Bellows, Keene,
"	" 31,	Samuel Mc Colly,	Martha Dutton.
1823.	Feb. 13,	Willard H. Nott, Barnard, Vt.,	Sophia Ely, Barnard, Vt.
"	" 18,	Guy E. Buckman,	Elizabeth J. Smith, Langdon, N. H.
"	" 20,	Isaac French, Grafton, Vt.,	Lucy Rogers, Chester, Vt.
"	April 8,	Jacob Adams,	Nancy H. Chamberlain.
"	" 14,	Samuel Webber,	Ann W. Green.
"	May 1,	Jonas Tufts,	Sarah Labaree.
"	" 18,	Grove Bidwell,	Lucinda Jefts.
"	Aug. 3,	David Decamp,	Matilda Hinkley.
"	" 12,	Eliph't P. Reynolds, Acworth,	Cena Lufkin.
"	" 31,	Charles Goodrich,	Lucy Buckman.
	Oct. 20,	George Little, Newbury,	Jane Stone.
"	" 27,	Ebenezer Chever, Mount Vernon, N. H.,	Mary Butterfield. [U. C.
"	Nov. 17,	Elijah G. Ayers, Kingston,	Maria Buckman.
"	Dec. 4,	Ebenezer Pike,	Sophia Royce.
"	" 28,	Ephraim C. Hull,	Loisa Graves.
"	" 31,	Samuel Smith, Putney, Vt.,	Cynthia Willard.
1824.	Jan. 1,	Vryling Nevers,	Lucretia Adams.
"	" 27,	Wm. Mc Intire, Hanover,	Susan Furber.
"	Feb. 1,	Hiram Putnam,	Emily Griswold.
"	" 10,	Richard Canklin,	Caroline Griswold, Granby.
"	" 29,	Samuel Hulburt, Dalton,	Rachel Putnam.
"	Mar. 18,	Ichabod Corbin,	Mary Ann Bruce.
"	April 6,	Samuel Goodwin,	Betsy Bragg.
"	" 8,	Prentice Porter, Walpole,	Philenia ——, Walpole.
"	" 11,	Simeon O. Cooley,	Harriet Lovell.
	May 25,	Otis Batchelder, Bedford,	Lucretia Labere.
"	Aug. 31,	Henry F. Locke,	Artemisia Westcott.

1824.	Sept. 15,	Levi Heywood,	Emily Putnam.
"	Oct. 26,	Ashbel Hamlin,	Mary Grout.
"	Nov. 2,	Stephen Walker,	Keziah Converse.
"	" 30,	Ephraim Willard,	Sophronia Boutell.
"	Dec. 26,	Willard Powers,	Lydia Dwinnell.
"	" 28,	Schuyler Parks, [ham, Vt.,	Lucy Thayer.
1825.	Jan. 1,	James W. Evans, Rocking-	Eunice Hodgkins.
"	" 2,	Cyrus Garfield, [Vt.,	Hannah Rumrill.
"	Feb. 17,	Benjamin Rumrill, Springfield,	Mary Garfield.
"	Mar. 7,	George Nye, Irasburgh, Vt.,	Esther Spencer.
"	" 30,	Moses Putnam,	Amanda Holden, Langdon.
"	July 30,	Caleb Hill,	Caroline Derby.
"	Oct. 31,	James Hall, Claremont,	Caroline M. Sumner.
"	Nov. 9,	John Watts,	Harriet Hale.
	Nov. 23,	James Bacon,	Fidelia Rice, Langdon.
"	Dec. 29,	Humphrey Miles,	Caroline Shipley.
1826.	Jan. 1,	William B. Tilden, Vt.,	Sarah Hunt.
"	" 2,	Randall Smith, Westminster,	Almira Parmenter.
"	" 25,	Levi Rumrill, Springfield, Vt.,	Ursula Garfield.
"	Apr. 3,	Jona. N. Hatch, Weathersfield,	Polly Wetherbe.
"	" 18,	Asa Powers,	Mary B. Seaver.
"	May 16,	Aaron Parks, [N. Y.	Lucinda Nesmith.
"	June 13,	Jonas P. Walker, Westport,	Eliza Spaulding.
"	" 14,	Ai Blood,	Hannah Tidd.
"	Oct. 11,	Epaphroditus Ely, [Mass.,	Elizabeth Evans.
"	" 31,	James T. Blanchard, Boston,	Martha F. B. Sumner.
"	Nov. 23,	Calvin P. Sanger, Boston Mass.	Mary H. Ingersol.
"	" "	David Giffin,	Mary E. White.
"	Dec. 20,	Joseph Smart, Springfield, Vt.,	Susan Putnam.
"	Dec. 25,	Elias H. Cady, Hartland, Vt.,	Sarah L. Cooley.
"	" 28,	Enoch Stevens, Methuen, Mass	Nancy Boutell.
1827.	Jan. 1,	Dan Shipley,	Eunice Bowker.
"	" "	Simeon Heywood,	Mary B. Willard.
"	Feb. 5,	Horace Hutchinson, Littleton,	Amanda M. Labare.
"	" 18,	Lorenzo Willard, [Vt.	Oracy Walker.
1831.	Jan. 3,	Dana Newton, Rockingham,	Martha Reed.
1832.	Nov. 26,	Joseph B. Dennison, Leyden,	Belinda Farwell.
1833.	Mar. 4,	A. G. Mc Intire, Springfield Vt.	Sarah P. Holden.
"	June 2,	Calvin Davis,	Lucy Rumrill.
"	Sept. 9,	Osgood Eaton,	Sarah F. Redfield.
"	" 16,	Horace Hull,	Polly Hill.
"	Oct. 2,	Rufus Huntley,	Katherine Parker.
"	" 14,	George W. Hawkins,	Marcia Hammond.
"	Nov. 21,	William Garfield,	Anna Walker.
1834.	Sept. 21,	Joshua Watton,	Sarah Judevine.
1835.	June 8,	Benj. D. Brewster, Unity,	Mary M. Ladd, Unity.
1836.	May 12,	Marcus Dougherty, New York,	Esther Silsby.

1837.	May 24,	Huron Slader,	Mary Ann Parker.
"	June 8,	Reuben Collins, Clerk,	Mary Bellows Bryant.
"	Oct.	Darius Eaton, Springfield, Vt.,	Belinda Spencer.
1837.	Dec. 12,	Daniel Burney, Beverly, Mass.,	Mary M. Wright.
1838.	Feb. 22,	Charles Hackett,	Olive Church.
1838.	Nov. 29,	Alonzo Perkins, Sunderland, Vt.,	Clarissa Derby.
1839.	June 25,	Lewis Gay, [Vt.	Lorinda Howard.
1840.	Jan. 27,	Jonathan Baker, Hardwick,	Harriet M. Willard.
1841.	May 5,	Hiram Smith,	Harriet Briggs.
"	Sept. 21,	Daniel Brooks,	Betsey R. Weir.
"	Nov. 20,	Lyman Britton, Brattleboro, Vt.	Charlotte Challis.
"	Dec. 30,	E. H. Bradford,	Levina D. Miller.
1842.	Feb. 4,	Erastus O. Walker,	Lucy A. Towner.
"	Feb. 22,	David Pierson, Bradford, Vt.	Sarah Tailor, New Market.
,,	Aug. 2,	Paul Jacobs,	Mary Humphrey.
1843.	Jan. 5,	John R. Johnson, Unity. [Vt.	Jane G. Corbin.
"	" 11,	Willard B. Harlow, Springfield,	Mary K. Whipple.
"	" 20,	Levi B. Harlow,	Elithea G. D. Parker.
"	Mar. 2,	Dr. Horace Saunders, [Mass.	Abigail Judevine.
"	Apr. 19,	William O. Wright, Danvers,	Martha A. Howard.
"	"	Caleb T. Buffum, Keene,	Susan R. Gilmore.
1844.	June 18,	Nathan W. Howard,	Rebecca H. Putnam.
"	Oct. 30,	Benjamin C. Parker, Acworth.	Mary Hubbard.
"	Dec. 22,	James Caldwell, Lunenburg, Mass.	Ann R. Pierce.
1845.	Oct. 9,	David S. Dutton, Claremont,	Hannah H. Taylor.
"	Nov. 4,	Alpheus Perry,	Susan Way. [vers, Mass.
"	Dec. 21,	A. S. Howard,	Nancy L. Converse, Dan-
1846.	Jan. 3,	Otis W. Burton, Weston, Vt.	Roxana Carriel.
"	" 8,	Henry Hubbard,	Adelia Perry.
1847.	Feb. 8,	Nathaniel L. Kennedy,	Phebe W. Carriel.
"	May 16.	Samuel K. Hathaway, Fair-	Nancy D. Stevens.
"	" "	haven, Mass.	
"	" 20	Luther Brown, Claremont,	Cynthia Knights, Claremont.
1848.	Feb. 19,	William Stratton, Craftsbury, Vt.	Mary E. Powers.
"	Apr. 6,	Amasa Rice, Pittsfield, Mass.,	Sarah D. Hubbard.
"	Aug. 7,	Edwin W. Balloch,	Caroline B. Hilliard.
1849.	Nov. 27,	Stephen L. Nichols, Unity,	Julia A. Dudley, Unity.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF PUBLISHMENTS.

Only a portion of the marriages which were solemnized were recorded. Many publishments occur which are followed by no record of the marriage of the parties named in them. I give a chronological table of these publishments, most of which undoubtedly resulted in marriage.

1767.	Jan. 11,	Joseph Wood,	Esther Pulsifer.

1767.	Jan. 25, Abel Walker, married Feb. 26. 1767.	Mrs. Elizabeth Graves, mar-
1768.	Apr. 10, Jona. Holton, Chester,	Hannah Olcott.
"	May 29, Wm. Laiton (Leighton)	Polly Powers, Springfield.
1778.	Sept. Thos. Rose,	Eunice Newton, Deerfield.
"	Oct. 4, Timothy Putnam, Jr.,	Sarah Hewit.
1783.	Nov. 30, Jedediah Rice.	Jemima Hastings.
1788.	Mar. 30, Paul Cushman, Jr.,	Jenny West.
"	May 25, Jonathan Grout,	Parthena Page.
"	Aug. 3, Oliver Farnsworth, Jr.,	Hannah Lynd. [hill.
"	Sept. 21, John Wheeler,	Hannah Thurston, Haver-
1789.	Feb. 5, Seth Hooker,	Nabby Gay, Hinsdale.
"	Mar. 5, Luther Spencer,	Sally Putnam.
"	Apr. 12, Phinehas Page,	Jenny West.
"	Oct. 2, Elisha White,	Deborah Gilman, Walpole.
"	Oct. 4, Lewis R. Morris, Springfield,	Theodosia Olcott. [1789,
"	Nov. 1, Samuel Crosby,	Ruth Terry, married Dec. 19,
"	Nov. 15, Samuel Putnam,	Ruth Spencer.
"	Dec. 27, Samuel Bellou,	Patty Mullian.
1790.	Feb. 28, Howard Reed,	Charlotte Minor.
"	Apr. 25, Daniel Adams,	Deborah Cooley.
"	Aug. 27, Tower Hill, negro,	Rose Tuttle, Littleton.
"	Sept. 5, Linus Stevens,	Lovel Felt,
"	Oct. 3, John Hodgkins,	Lovina Durant.
"	" 17, Jabez Walker, [bury,	Anna Watkins.
"	Nov. 21, Jona. Arnold, Esq., St. Johns-	Cynthia Hastings.
"	Dec. 19, Lester Fling,	Polly Russell.
"	" " Joseph Hart,	Susanna Putnam.
1791.	Feb. 6. John West,	Lydia Reed.
"	" 13, Ezra Adams, Langdon,	Dorothy Willard.
"	" 27, Enos Stevens, Barnet,	Sophia Grout, married Mar. 4, 1791.
"	" " Capt. Jas. Parker,	Lovina Hastings.
"	" " Capt. Sylvanus Hastings,	Mrs. Mary Putnam.
"	" " Silas Simonds,	Rachel Spaulding.
"	Apr. 17, Abijah Parker.	Sally Bliss, Walpole.
"	July 24, Wm. Mc Clintock,	Sally Gould.
"	" " Benja. Bellows,	Polly Parker.
"	Aug. 4, Theodore Nott,	Katy Petty.
"	" 27, Elisha Putnam,	Lydia Parker.
"	Oct. 9, Asahel Porter,	Nancy Walker. [field.
"	Jan. 1, Obadiah Wells,	Elizabeth Southway, North-
"	Jan. 8, Roswell Hunt,	Mary Willard.
"	Jan. 29, James Clandance.	Nancy Mc Clintock.
"	Apr. 5, Jesse Guild,	Mrs. Dolly Sartwell.
"	June 24, Ebenezer Farnsworth,	Olive Hayden.
"	Sept. 30, Jotham White, Springfield,	Betty Carswell.

1792.	Nov. 1,	James Thurber, St. Johnsbury	Rachel Putnam.
"	Dec.	Samuel Guild, [erness.——	Hoadley, Walpole.
"	Dec.	Maj. Richard Shepard, Hold-	*Miss* Azubah Adams.
"	Dec.	Joel Wilson, Springfield,	Anna Farnsworth.
1793.	Jan. 13,	James Willard, jr., Hartland,	Anna Hutchins.
"	Feb.	Jos. Adams, jr., Rockingham,	Patty Swan.
"		Obediah Shumway,	Hannah Spaulding, Langdon.
"	Feb.	John Small Willard, Hartland,	Nancy West.
"		Benjamin Clark,	Peggy Graves.
"		Peter Bellows, jr.,	Mehitable Jacobs.

No publishments recorded from 1793 to August 1796.

1796.	Oct. 2,	Peter Gilson, Dunstable,	Rachel Dunn.
"	Oct. 9,	Elisha Garfield,	Polly Vance.
"	Oct. 30,	Levi Brown,	Polly Whiting.
"	Dec. 23,	Samuel Pollard,	Betsy Sawyer.
1797.	Apr. 2,	John Williams, Hartford,	Sally Powers.
"	Oct. 29,	Jonathan Watson,	Mrs. Levina Parker.
"	Dec. 24,	Moses Willard, jr.,	Peggy Glidden, Unity.
1798.	Jan. 7,	Samuel Pratt,	Polly Henry.
"	Feb. 4,	Sylvester Fisher, Warwick,	Lydia Jones.
"	Feb. 4,	Elias Olcott, Rockingham,	Fanny Hastings.
"	Mar. 4,	Salmon White,	Hannah Simonds.
"	Apr. 1,	Samuel Sever,	Polly Holden.
"	Apr. 12,	Nathl. Baker,	Mary De Camp.
"	Oct. 28,	William Brooks,	Keziah Stiles.
"	Dec. 2,	John Mc Conley,	Dolly Moody, Unity.
"	Dec. 9,	Abner Gilson, Barnet,	Polly Parsons.
"	" "	John Eastman,	Anna Kimball.
"	" 23,	Dyer Walker,	Polly Spencer, Springfield.
1799.	Jan. 6,	Zenas Field, Surry,	Mercy Nichols.
	Feb. 17,	Charles Flin,	Drusilla West.
"	" "	Isaac Osgood,	Elizabeth Garfield.
"	Mar. 10,	Thomas Mc Clossin,	Polly Fuller.
"	" "	Caleb White,	Patty Henderson.
"	June 30,	Joseph Courier,	Sally Putnam.
"	Oct. 2,	Samuel Rice,	Martha Green, Gill.
"	" 20,	John Sullivan Hutchins, Argantile Dist. of Montreal,	Elizabeth Baker.
"	Jan. 3,	John Henry,	Polly Reynolds, Putney
"	Mar. 23,	Josiah White,	Sally Rogers.
"	May 4,	James Hirnes,	Katy White.
"	Aug. 13,	John Garfield,	Susanna Rogers.
"	" 19,	Abraham Boynton,	Hannah Jefts.
"	" 26,	Stephen Tucker,	Hannah Edmunds.
1800.	Oct. 19,	Waitstill Willard,	Susanna Minot.
"	Nov. 9,	Isaac H. Ely,	Relief Stone.
"	Dec. 21,	Samuel Brown,	Deborah Hall.

1801.	Feb.	15, Elijah Keezer,	Betsy Weed.
"	Apr.	5, John Collington,	Lydia Pease.
"	July	19, Jona. Dike,	Clarisa Swet.
"	Aug.	23, Tim. Putnam, 3d,	Betsy Dickey Hall,
"	Sept.	13, Abner Bingham,	Lucy Long.
"	Nov.	22, Thos. Pierce,	Norlinda Hart.
"	Dec.	20, John Salsbury,	Sabrina Jones.
"	"	27, Walter Converse,	Polly Lamson.
1802.	Jan.	3, Samuel Howard,	Patience Judevine.
"	Feb.	14, Timo. Holden.	Polly Page, Hopkinville, Vt.
"	"	21, Garrington Hastings,	Hannah Olcott, Rockingham,
"	"	23, Joseph Farwell, jr.,	Polly Glidden, Unity.
"	Mar.	7, John Mark, Springfield,	Keziah Thomas, Barnstable,
"	"	14, Ezra Nichols,	Polly Cushman.
"	Apr.	4, Luther Judevine,	Prudence Hutchins.
"	Aug.	3, Jona. Bellows,	Anna Severance.
"	Dec.	3, James Turner,	Hitty Colburn.
"	"	26, Samuel Royce,	Eunice Hoadley,
1803.	Jan.	30, Joseph Darrah, [Vt.,	Relief Putnam, Amherst.
"	Apr.	24, Calvin Hubbard, Springfield,	Anne Meacham.
"	Aug.	14, Thaddeus Gleason,	Mehitabel Conelin.
"	Nov.	17, Jonathan Holton,	Nancy Pope, Walpole.
"	Dec.	17, Asa Nichols jr.,	Rachael Sampson.
1804.	Feb.	19, Davis Griswold,	Salina White. [Mass.
"	Apr.	15, John Hodgskins,	Hannah Spooner, Petersham,
"	June	3, Jonathan Hall,	Sally Farnsworth, Windham
"	Sept.	23, Samuel Bowman,	Mary Harrington, Lincoln, Mass.
1805.	Aug.	10, Jesse Lyon, Springfield, Vt.,	Eleanor Atkins. [Vt.
"	Oct.	13, Asa Sartwell,	Polly Williams, Rockingham
"	"	27, Elisha Huntley,	Hannah Glidden, Unity. [Ct.
"	Dec.	29, Matthew Walker,	Lydia Woodard, Thomson,
"	"	29, Levi Brown,	Lucy Bates, Springfield, Vt.
1806.	Feb.	16, Horace Hull,	Tryphena Downer.
"	July	6, Frederick Locke,	Lucy Graves, m. July 15, Washington, N. H.
"	Aug.	17, Benjamin West,	Frances Gorden, Amherst.
"	"	24, Roswell Willard,	Elizabeth Taylor.
"	Dec.	7, Elnathan Chamberlain,	Betsy Walker, Chesterfield.
"	"	21, Abraham Putnam,	Sally Gill, Springfield, Vt.
1807.	Jan.	4, Roswell Hubbard,	Sophia Wilson.
"	"	11, Charles Bowen,	Belinda Prouty, Langdon.
"	Feb.	7, Abel Powers,	Fanny Leach.
"	"	1, Charles Bickford,	Polly Bidwell.
"	"	15, Seth Putnam,	Jane Kai Hall, Acworth,
"	Mar.	1, Jabez Beckwith,	Catherine Putnam, Springfield, Vt.
"	July	19, Stephen Morse,	Mehitable Henderson. [Mass.

1807.	July	28, Elijah Simonds,	Mitty Tufts, Charlestown,
"	Aug.	9, James Bragg,	Susanna Cone.
"	Oct.	11, Hubbard Glidden,	Elizabeth Metcalf.
"	"	11, Erastus Fielding,	Polly Carpenter.
"	"	18, Joseph Roby,	Lucy Parks.
1808.	Feb.	14, James Hunter,	Hannah Goodale, Stoddard,
"	May	8, John Maynard, Springfield, Vt.	Esther Mc Clintock.
"	"	22, Aaron Martin Morse,	Fanny Gordon Purple.
"	July	17, Josiah Hart, jr.,	Ruth Grout.
"	"	17, Paul Knights, Rockingham, Vt.	Eunice Blood.
"	Aug.	28, Daniel Rogers, Marlow, N. H.,	Eunice Brown.
"	Sept.	11, Daniel Cone,	Celinda White.
1809.	Mar.	26, Henry Prouty, [ham, Vt.,	Elizabeth Silsby.
"	Aug.	27, Samuel Adams, jr., Rocking-	Mercy White.
"	Sept.	24, Ezra Holden, Westminister, Mass.,	Deborah Moar,
"	Nov.	26, Oliver May, Concord, Vt.,	Mary Walker.
"	Dec.	17, Perry Dyer,	Mary Gill, Springfield. Vt.
1810.	Mar.	11, John Radford,	Theoda Carlton.
"	Apr.	1, John Putnam,	Peggy Willard.
"	"	1, David Parker,	Fanny Jones.
1811.	Feb.	3, Ralph French, Langdon,	Martha Hodgskins.
"	"	17, David Glidden,	Polly Hurd.
"	Mar.	10, Ira A. Wheeler,	Hannah Hubbard.
"	"	24, Amos Keyes,	Christian Mc Clintock.
"	"	31, Jaazaniah Crosby,	Ann R. Parker, Hampton,
"	June	30, John Hodgskins, jr.,	Dianthe Prouty, Langdon.
"	Oct.	6, Benjamin West, the 2nd,	Phebe Tyler, Waterford, Vt.
"	Nov.	3, William Dunsmoor,	Rebecca Record,
1812.	Feb.	2, Isaiah Williams,	Martha Tenny, Pelham.
"	Sept.	13, Abel Willard,	Fanny Grout.
"	"	27, Aaron Sholes. Claremont,	Chloe Bowker.
"	Nov.	1, Josiah Hubbard,	Peggy Allen.
"	"	8, Benjamin King,	Mehitabel Howe.
"	Dec.	6, John T. Holden,	Abigail Putnam.
1813.	Jan.	17, Abel Walker, jr.,	Sally Doolittle.
"	Aug.	8, George Bellows,	Clarissa Bellows.
"	Sept.	5, Jacob Thrasher,	Mary Nichols.
"	Oct.	17, Lemuel Grow,	Susan Hubbard.
"	"	31, Israel Ober,	Susan Simonds, Walpole.
"	Nov.	7, Amos Pulsifer,	Sally Ober.
"	Dec.	12, Alpheus Perry,	Mary Farwell.
1814.	Mar.	27, Levi Willard,	Phebe Carriel, m. Apr. 7.
"	Aug.	7, Joseph H. Hazelton, Croydon,	Chloe Whipple.
"	"	14, Levi Bradford,	Marcite Fairchild.
"	Sept.	18, Erastus Bidwell, Langdon,	Mary Ely.
"	Oct.	9, John Ober, jr.,	Anis Keyes, Acworth.
"	"	16, James Milliken,	Abigail Ely.

1814.	Oct. 16, Calvin Ely,	Elizabeth Healy. [ter, Vt.,
"	Oct. 30, Jaazaniah Crosby,	Huldah R. Sage, Westmins-
"	Nov. 13, Joel Judkins,	Lucy Rogers.
"	Dec. 11, John Thornton, Acworth,	Lucy Corbin.
"	Dec. 11, Nathaniel Chapin, Walpole,	Fanny Brown.
1815.	Jan. 8, William Dutton,	Mary Turner.
"	Jan. 8, Samuel Putnam,	Eliza Southard.
"	Jan. 8, John Parker,	Phila Farnsworth.
"	Jan. 15, Solon Lovell, [Vt.,	Mary Hasham.
"	Jan. 29, Loved Burnham, Rockingham,	Priscilla West.
"	Feb. 19, Sylvester Powers,	Thirsa Welman.
"	Mar. 12, James Plumb,	Elizabeth Hasham.
"	Apr. 17, John P. Batchelder,	Lucy Dickinson.
"	July 9, Charles H. Bellows, N. Y. city,	Lucinda Bellows.
"	Aug. 5, Henry Baldwin,	Millia Egerton, m. Sept. 7.
"	Aug. 6, Josiah Bowtell,	Milla Buckman, Langdon.
"	Aug. 20, Isaac Merrill,	Lucy C. Osgood. [Vt.
"	Aug. 23, John Pierce,	Patience Field, Springfield.
"	Sept, 3, Jesse Wheeler,	Phila Willard.
"	Nov. 19, Samuel Hitchcock, Claremont,	Sarah Bond.
"	Dec. 10, Samuel Stickney, Springfield, Vt.,	Malinda West.
"	Dec. 24, Samuel Bowman,	Susanna Gardner.
1816.	Jan. 17, Elisha Huntley,	Betsy Carr, Hillsboro.
"	Jan. 21, Stephen Bowman, [N. Y.,	Charlotte Grinnell.
"	Jan. 21, Christian Shears, Albany,	Mary Lovell.
"	Feb. 11, Alvarious Willard, Walpole,	Lydia Albee.
"	Feb. 25, Henry H. Sylvester, [Mass.,	Elizabeth Hubbard.
"	Mar. 17, Thomas W. Tucker, Boston,	Polly Orn.
"	Mar. 24, Artimas Whipple,	Abigail Ballou.
"	May 12, Benjamin I. Blood,	Almira Adams.
"	Aug. 25, Ephraim Putnam,	Mrs. Prudence Sanderson, Rockingham, Vt.
"	Nov. 3, Oliver Boutell,	Polly Bigford.
"	Nov. 10, Nathan Huntoon, Unity,	Sophia Parker.
"	Dec. 8, James Ayers, Hillsboro,	Betsy Holt.
"	Dec. 8, Travis Smith,	Fanny Barton,
"	Dec. 22, William Lawrence,	Caroline Walker.
1817.	Feb. 2, Sewall Davis.	Hannah Reed, Langdon.
"	Feb. 16, Oel Billings, City of N. York,	Sophia Wetherbe.
"	Feb. 16, Thomas Trow,	Keziah West.
"	Mar. 11, Levi Kimball,	Mary Stiles.
"	May 25, William Tidd,	Luthera Bond.
"	June 1, Joseph Simonds,	Jemima Bragg.
"	June 13, John Duncan,	Caroline B. Hastings.
"	Sept. 7, Nathaniel Black,	Alice Boutell.
"	Oct. 12, Joel Baker, Medfield, Mass.,	Abigail Heaton.
"	Nov. 2, John Dunsmoor,	Submit Bragg.

1817.	Nov. 16,	Henry Simonds,	Mary Jones.
"	" 17,	Samuel Guildford,	Submit C. Tenny.
"	" 23,	Hiram Brigham, Claremont,	Prudence Stevens.
"	" 23,	Thomas Hutchinson,	Letty Jenkins.
"	" 23,	Samuel G. Calisle,	Martha Shumway.
"	Dec. 15,	Henry Jones, Waitsfield, Vt.,	Lucy Sartwell.
"	" 25,	John White, Waitsfield,	Martha Parker.
1818.	Jan. 25,	Albert Morley, Brutus, N. Y.,	Esther Healey.
"	" 25,	Elisha Wilcox, Middletown,	Hepsibeth Cornwall.
"	" 25,	Asa Meacham, [Ct.,	Peggy Farwell.
"	" 25,	Ezra Cram,	Sophia Huntley.
"	Mar. 15,	Oliver Hill,	Hannah Pierce, Langdon.
"	" 29,	Nathan Bond,	Margaret Walker.
"	Sept. 27,	Jennison J. Hubbard,	Eliza Fitch, m. Oct. 27.
"	Nov. 8,	Thomas Reed, Langdon,	Esther Davis.
"	Dec. 10,	George W. Mack,	Mary Ann Skinner, Gill.
1819.	Apr. 18,	Isaac F. Wetherbe,	Mitty Tufts.
"	May 2,	Melzer Tuels, Westmoreland,	Frances Henry.
"	" 31,	Ethan Huntley,	Hannah White.
"	July 25,	Alva Cushman,	Annette M. Mc Clintock.
"	Aug. 29,	Chester Hulbutt, Dalton,	Sally Farwell.
"	Sept. 5,	Aaron Stearns,	Sally Simonds.
"	" 12,	Levi Pierce,	Eliza Boutell.
"	" "	William Tarble,	Asenath Henry.
"	" 26,	Roswell Hodgskins,	Lucretia Walker. [Mass.
"	Dec. 5,	Joshua Prouty,	Sarah Hutchins, Dorchester,
"	" 12,	Lewis Osgood,	Mary Ann Parker.
1820.	Feb. 6,	Isaac Abbott,	Susan Labaree.
"	Apr. 23,	George R. Lathe,	Milla B. Holton.
"	June 18,	Robert Kennedy,	Betsy Chellis.
"	Sept. 10,	Hubbard Mark,	Polly Lamb, Langdon.
"	Oct. 29,	Jonathan B. Hubbard,	Annice Whipple.
"	Dec. 3,	Francis Bingham,	Sophia Grout.
"	" 17,	Ira Perry,	Esther Meacham.
"	" "	Horace Putnam,	Theodosia Pollard.
"	" 24,	Edmund Pelouse,	Matilda Corbin.
1821.	Jan. 7,	Orlando Walker,	Naomi Fowler.
"	" 21,	Jedediah S. Osgood,	Mary P. Bellows.
"	" "	Eli Richardson, Moretown, Vt.	Abigail Bragg.
"	Feb. 11,	Ira King, Langdon,	Harriet Wood.
"	Apr. 5,	James Porter,	Harriet Welman.
"	June 10,	Simeon Pike,	Melinda Nichols, Weare.
"	" 17,	Alpheus Watkins,	Mary Johnson.
"	" 24,	John Watts, Rockingham,	Margaret Watson.
"	July 22,	Daniel Davis,	Betsy Davis.
"	" 29,	John Putnam, Hartland, Vt.,	Laura Cady.
"	" "	Horace Mathewson, Acworth,	Dolly Challis.
"	Aug. 26,	Francis Dwinell, Walpole,	Nancy Tarble.

1821.	Sept.	16, Charles Watkins,	Martha Sherman, Walpole.
"	Oct.	14, John C. Chamberlain,	Lucy Hamatt.
"	Nov.	4, Luman H. Farnsworth,	Hannah Allen.
"	"	" Charles Perry, Claremont,	Mary Putnam, Claremont.
"	"	11, John Searles, Walpole,	Mary Woods.
"	Dec.	8, Jonathan Grout, Langdon,	Mary Prouty, Langdon.
"	Dec.	16, Enoch H. West,	Lydia C. Fitch.
1822.	Feb.	10, Henry B. Batchelder,	Betsy E. Bignall, Acworth.
"	Mar.	17, John Kelsey,	Betsy Gleason, Langdon.
"	"	" John Jones,	Nancy Woods.
"	June	9, Stephen Cummings,	Sarah Herrick.
"	Sept.	15, Erastus Glidden,	Dianthe Metcalf. [Mass.
"	Oct.	5, James Anderson,	Mavilla Field, Northfield,
"	Nov.	10, William Farwell,	Sophia Putnam.
1823.	Jan.	5, Jonathan Sanger, Alstead,	Harriet Dwinell.
"	Feb.	2, Ira Putnam,	Susan Kimball.
"	Mar.	30, Eliphalet P. Reynolds,	Sina Lufkin.
"	July	24, Thomas Whipple,	Mary Baker, Grafton.
"	Sept.	28, Elias Hall,	Sarah Clark, Acworth.
"	Oct.	12, George Little, Haverhill,	Jane Stone.
"	Nov.	9, Sherburn Merrill, Unity,	Angeline Walker.
1824.	Feb.	8, Samuel Hurlburt, Dalton,	Rachel Putnam.
"	"	22, Jasper Heywood,	Mary Judevine.
"	Apr.	11, Franklin Wheeler,	Mehitabel Lufkins, Acworth.
"	Aug.	29, Samuel Meacham,	Orvil Brown, Guildhall, Vt.
"	Sept.	5, Amos Hirnes,	Charlotte Mark.
1825.	May	29, Granville C. Gilmore,	Amanda Markham.
"	Sept.	4, Leonard Taylor,	Elizabeth Prouty.
"	Oct.	8, Benjamin Challis,	Nancy Conant.
1826.	Apr.	9, Oliver T. Spalding,	Martha M. Colby.
"	Sept.	17, Charles Bisbee, [N. Y.	Sophia Anderson, Walpole.
"	Oct.	29, Thos. C. Loveland, Greene Co.,	Ruth Bowker.
1839.	Feb.	3, George Hubbard,	Matha Ann Stevens.
"	Apr.	7, Isaac Miles.	Lucy Holt, Hartland, Vt.
"	"	14, J. Humphrey Hubbard,	Louisa M. Brooks,
"	May	19, Eben H. Tidd,	Helen J. Dunsmoor.
"	July	1, Charles M. Bingham,	Abby D. Fairbanks.
"	Aug.	4, Baxter Cobb, Boston, Mass.,	Martha P. Durant. [town.
"	Sept.	1, Dennis Cornwell,	Lucetta W. Bailey, Middle-
"	Oct.	6, Shepley W. Knight, [Vt.,	Sarah Moore, Swanzey.
"	Dec.	22, George W. Bussell, Windsor,	Lois D. Moody.
"	"	29, William Knight, Paris, N.Y.,	Sophia D. Hamlin,
1840.	Jan.	5, Cyrus Munsell,	Dianthe Huntoon.
"	"	19, Josiah White, jr.,	Ann Jenette Lancaster, Peterboro', N. H.
"	"	26, Parkman Brooks,	Mary Ann Judevine.
"	Feb.	2, Clark W. Converse,	Ellen H. Putnam.
"	Mar.	8, Charles Willard,	Nancy Shurtleff.

1840. Mar. 15, Samuel Clark, jr. [Ct., Sarah D. Carriel.
" " 22, Sherman Roberts, Middletown Mary M. Cornwell.
" Aug. 15, Mathew W. Whipple, Concord Dianthe Lane.
" " 30, John S. Walker, [Vt., Sarah S. Campbell.
" Sept. 20, D. W. Parks, Weathersfield, Jane Ellison.
" Oct. 4, Henry Moody, Hadley, Mass., Mary Ellen Willard.
" " " Mark Lane, Louisa Holden.
" " 25, Samuel Shumway, Minerva Snow, Chesterfield.
" " " Charles V. Barker, Unity, Francis Pelouse. [Vt.
1841. July 21, Stephen Hasham, Lucy A. Miller, Springfield,
" Aug. 7, Col. Nehemiah Hart, Keene, Miranda R. Miller.
Sumner Warren, Westmore- [land, Eleuthera Willard.
" Oct. 16, Jehial Harlow, Springfield, Vt. Jane S. Bowtell. [Vt.
" " " Mathew Chaplin, Lorinda Howe, Springfield,
" Nov. 1, Henry P. Willson, Langdon, Lydia F. Mack.
" " " W. H. Eastman, D. Winter, Grantham.
1842. Jan. 10, John Meigham, Albany, N. Y. Elizabeth Ely.
" Feb. 28, John M. Farman, Abigail W. Ladd, Unity.
" Mar. 13, Prentice P. Bowen, Eliza J. Putnam. [Vt.
" " 20, Orrin Putnam, Sarah Putnam, Springfield,
" May 1, Gilman Bowen, Parthena Putnam.
" Aug. 7, Henry L. Hunt, Martha S. Goodrich.
" Sept. 18, H. T. Armstrong, [mont, Caroline G. Hall, Claremont.
" " 25, Gen. Erastus Glidden, Clare- Harriet Willard.
" Oct. 30, Geo. Lawrence, Danville, Vt., Mary K. Hamlin.
" Nov. 20, Samuel H. Grinnell. [Vt., Caroline Walker, Langdon.
" Dec. 22, Willard B. Harlow, Springfield Mary K. Whipple.
1843. Jan. 29, Capt. Albert H. Wheeler, Caroline G. Huntly, Langdon,
" Feb. 26, Robert A. Brainard, So. Had- Sophronia Beckwith.
ley, Mass., [Vt.
" Mar. 19, George W. Morrison, Betsy Emery, Rockingham,
" Apr. 9, Lewis Gay, jr., [ough, Hannah E. Howard, Marlow.
" " " Silas P. Thomson, Middlebor- Esther N. Bowman. [field.
" July 29, Rev. J. De Forest Richards, Harriet B. Jarvis, Weathers-
" Sept. 30, Jonathan L. Mack, Chester, Vt. Mary Randall.
" " " I. H. Silsby, E. H. Merrill, Dracut.
" Oct. 29, Aaron Clark, jr., Mary Ann Towner.
" Dec. 3, Benjamin P. Converse, Lyme, Miranda Walker.
" " 17, Samuel Wilson, Vergennes Vt., Fanny J. Parker.
" " 28, William H. Poole, Hanover, Charlotte J. Moody.
1844. Jan. 7, Samuel Roice, Walpole, Nancy S. Mack. [Johnsbury,
" " 28, Jacob Amsdem, [ford, Vt. Jacynthia Baldwin, St.
" Feb. 4, Ebenezer M. Wheeler, Water- Mary L. Amsden.
" Mar. 10, Ira A. Wheeler, jr., Rosanna S. Corlis.
" " " George Wheeler, Mary Thomas, Walpole,
" Apr. 28, John C. Butterfield, Walpole, Sarah H. Burnham, No. Charlestown.

1844.	May 5,	William Brown,	Mary H. Wilson, Royalton,
"	" 12,	Rodney Powers, Hadley,	Rebecca D. Willard. [Mass.
		Mass.,	
"	" "	Nathan W. Howard, [pole,	Rebecca H. Putnam.
"	" 26,	A. Kingsbury Maynard, Wal-	Maria Geer.
"	July 28,	Emery M. Amsdem,	Ann M. Henry.
"	Nov. 30,	N. B. Hull,	S. P. Mc Intire.
1845.	Jan. 19,	Uriah Straw, Unity,	Sarah Dunsmoor.
"	Feb. 9,	Ephraim Heywood,	Harriet Ann Hale, Walpole.
"	Mar. 16,	John B. Fairbanks,	Rebecca T. Wood.
"	Aug. 10,	Winslow Richard, Cornish,	Cordelia W. Hart.
"	Sept. 20,	David S. Dutton, Claremont,	Hannah H. Taylor.
"	" 27,	Samuel L. Wilder,	Anna L. Silsby.
"	Oct. 19,	Alpheus Perry,	Susan Way.
1846.	Feb. 8,	Horace Hubbard,	Marcia W. Putnam, Unity.
"	Apr. 5,	Ansel E. Glover, Alstead,	Annah Willard.
"	" 12,	John C. Farnum, Andover,	Sarah Tufts, m. May 6th.
		Mass.,	
"	Oct. 11,	Robert A. Wheaton, Lebanon,	Sarah W. Goodwin.
"	" 25,	Roswell Smith, Hadley, Mass.,	Elisabeth S. Ely.
"	Nov. 22,	Laban Bullock, Canton,	Harriet S. Dunsmoor. [m't.
"	Dec. 6,	Samuel L. Fletcher, [Ohio,	Catherine M. Jones, Clare-
"	" 17,	Ashbel M. Perry, Cleaveland,	Caroline Locke.
1847.	Jan. 3,	Rufus Heywood, [Vt.,	Sybil B. Milliken, Sharon.
"	Apr. 11,	Horace R. Damon, Springfield,	Susan Spencer.
"	" 15,	Alfred Wheeler, Langdon,	Mary Ann Pollard.
"	May 30,	James E. Wood,	Martha Goodwin.
"	June 13,	Samuel H. Grinnell, [Mich.,	Ann T. Wetherbe.
"	July 4,	Josiah White, jr., Adrian,	Abby O. Wetherbe.
"	Aug. 15,	Joshua Bowker, [town, Mass.,	Elizabeth Dunsmoor.
"	" 22,	Godfrey B. Albee, Charles-	Martha L. Willard.
"	Nov. 7,	Benjamin H. Peverly,	Mary E. Mc Pherson, Charlestown, Mass.
"	" 14,	Albert W. Gilmore, Boston,	Louisa Way.
"	" 28,	Erastus G. Perkins, N. Y.,	Rosetta A. Merrill.
1848.	Jan. 2,	George Webster, Alstead,	Rebecca A. Brooks.
"	Mar. 19,	James M. Bowman,	Miranda Woods. [ister, Vt.
"	Apr. 30,	George M. Dickinson,	Susan D. Willard, Westmin-
"	Aug. 6,	Albert H. Fisher, Claremont,	Sarah J. Dunsmoor.
"	" 20,	David Starett, [Mass.,	Sarah A. Bixby, Hillsboro'.
"	Sept. 10,	Charles Endicott, Canton,	Augusta G. Dunsmoor.
"	Oct. 29,	John Foster, [Mass.,	Emeline Cannon, Surry.
"	Nov. 5,	George F. Butterfield, Lowell,	Elizabeth Stoddard.
"	Dec. 17,	Orton F. Moody;	Lucy Dunsmoor, Unity.
"	" 24,	Lucian Lane,	Emeline Richards, Cornish.
"	" 31,	Nathan P. Putnam,	Julia Leland.
1849.	Jan. 7,	John M. Ager, Claremont,	Elizabeth Allen.
"	" "	Franklin L. Chamberlain,	Louisa Garfield.

1849.	Feb.	11,	James S. Putnam,	Elizabeth A. Chapman, Ac-
"	"	"	Dan. W. Johnson, Claremont,	Syrena P. Walker. [worth.
"	Mar.	4,	Jonas Porter,	Caroline W. Putnam.
"	"	13,	Isaac Tower,	Mary Corbin.
"	"	"	Isaac Miles,	Sarah M. Hall, Newport.
"	"	31,	George W. Balloch, jr.,	Martha Jane Palmer. [Mass.
"	Apr.	9,	Albert Judevine,	Olive L. Jinks, Hancock,
"	May	12,	Simeon F. Ellenwood,	Sarah Clark, Boston, Mass.
"	Sept.	1,	James Henry, Manchester,	Ellen Hunt Avery.
"	"	"	William H. Riley,	Emily M. Winter, Alstead.
"	"	3,	David Holton, jr.,	Emeline L. Brown, Hinsdale.
"	"	30,	Milan Scripture, [field, Vt.,	Mercy G. Vilas, Alstead.
"	Oct.	9,	Frederick W. Porter, Spring-	Caroline Silsby.
"	Nov.	3,	George Blaisdell, Piermont,	Mary E. Walker.
"	"	24,	Henry Turner,	Sybil P. Geer.
"	"	"	Nathan Hunt,	Sarah M. Swett, Claremont.
"	"	"	Samuel Bosworth, [ton, Mass.,	Elizabeth T. Craig.
1850.	Jan.	23,	William F. Bridge, E. Lexing-	Elizabeth G. Crosby.

TOWN OFFICERS.

From the organization of the Township under the New-Hampshire Charter to 1876.

1753. Phineas Stevens, Mod.; John Hastings, T. C.; Phineas Stevens, John Hastings, John Spafford, Sel.; Phineas Stevens T. Treas.

1754. Phineas Stevens, Mod.; John Hastings, T. C.; Phineas Stevens, John Hastings, Isaac Parker, Sel.; Phineas Stevens, T. Treas.

1755. Isaac Parker, Mod.; John Hastings, T. C.; John Hastings, Isaac Parker, Ebenezer Putnam, Moses Willard, John Spafford, Sel.; John Hastings, T. Treas.

1756. John Sawyer, Mod.; John Hastings, T. C.; John Hastings, Ebenezer Putnam, William Heywood. Sel.; Ebenezer Putnam, T. Treas.

1757. Seth Walker, Mod.; John Hastings, T. C.; John Hastings, Thomas Adams, Isaac Parker, Sel.; William Heywood, T. Treas.

1758 Isaac Parker, Mod.; John Hastings, T. C.; John Hastings, Isaac Parker, Peter Labaree, Sel.; William Heywood, T. Treas.

1759. Isaac Parker, Mod.; John Hastings, T. C.; John Hastings, Isaac Parker, William Heywood, Sel.; Peter Labaree, T. Treas.

1760. Isaac Parker, Mod.; John Hastings, T. C.; Isaac Parker, Peter Labaree, William Heywood, Sel.; Peter Labaree, T. Treas.

1761. Isaac Parker, Mod.; John Hastings, T. C.; Isaac Parker, William Heywood, Samuel Hunt, Ebenezer Putnam, Joel Mathews, Sel.; William Heywood, T. Treas.

1762. Isaac Parker Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Isaac Parker, Samuel Hunt, Samuel Stevens, Sel.; William Heywood, T, Treas.

1763. Simon Stevens, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Hey-

wood, Samuel Stevens, Samuel Hunt, Sel.; William Heywood, T. Treas.

1764. Simon Stevens, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.: William Heywood, Samuel Stevens, Samuel Hunt, Sel.; Samuel Hunt T. Treas.

1765. Ebenezer Putnam, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; Samuel Stevens, Ebenezer Putnam, John Hastings, jr., Sel.; Samuel Stevens. T. Treas.

1766. Ebenezer Putnam, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Samuel Stevens, Sylvanus Hastings, Sel.; Samuel Hunt, T. Treas.

1767. Samuel Hunt, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Simon Sartwell, Sylvanus Hastings, Sel.; Samuel Hunt, T. Treas.

1768. Simon Stevens, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Elijah Grout, Simon Sartwell, Sel.; Samuel Hunt, T. Treas. Simon Stevens, delegate to Assembly at Portsmouth.

1769. Ebenezer Putnam, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Simeon Olcott, Elijah Grout, Sel.; Samuel Hunt, T. Treas.; Captain Simon Stevens, del. to Assembly at Portsmouth.

1770. Simeon Olcott, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; Simeon Olcott, William Heywood, John Hastings, jr., Sel.; Samuel Hunt, T. Treas.; Capt. Simon Stevens, Rep.

1771. Samuel Hunt, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; Simeon Olcott, William Heywood, Samuel Hunt, Sel.; Samuel Hunt, T. Treas.; Simeon Olcott, Del. to Assembly at Portsmouth.

1772. Simeon Olcott, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; Samuel Hunt, William Heywood, Sylvanus Hastings, Sel.; Abel Walker, T. Treas.; Simeon Olcott, Rep.

1773. Samuel Hunt. Mod,; William Heywood, T. C.; Samuel Hunt, William Heywood, Enos Stevens, Sel; Abel Walker, T. Treas.; Simeon Olcott, Rep.

1774. Samuel Hunt, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; Samuel Hunt, William Heywood, Simeon Olcott, Sel.; Abel Walker, T. Treas.; Samuel Hunt, Del.

1775. Simeon Olcott, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; Samuel Hunt, William Heywood, Enos Stevens, Sel.; Abel Walker, T. Treas.; Elijah Grout, Delegate to Exeter and Portsmouth; William Heywood, Delegate to Prov. Congress at Exeter.

1776. Samuel Hunt, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; Samuel Hunt, William Heywood, Enos Stevens, Sel.; Abel Walker, T. Treas.; Elijah Grout, Del. to Exeter.

1777. Stephen Alvord, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Elijah Grout, Peter Labaree, Sel.; Abel Walker, T. Treas.; David Taylor, Rep.

1778. Samuel Hunt. Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood Elijah Grout, Peter Page, Sel.; Abel Walker, T. Treas.; William Heywood, Samuel Hunt, Rep.

1779. Samuel Hunt, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; Samuel Stevens, Peter Page, John Hubbard, Sel.; Abel Walker, T. Treas.; William Heywood, Rep.

1780. Simeon Olcott, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; Samuel Stevens,

John Hubbard, Jotham White, Sel.; Simeon Olcott, T. Treas.; Benjamin West, Rep.

1781. Samuel Hunt, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; Samuel Hunt, Peter Labaree, John Hubbard, Sel.; Simeon Olcott, T. Treas.; William Heywood, Elijah Grout, Rep.

1782. Samuel Hunt, Mod.; William Heywood, T, C.; Samuel Hunt, John Hubbard, William Heywood, Sel.; Simeon Olcott, T. Treas.; John Hubbard, Rep. 21st of May, 1782.

1783. Elijah Grout, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Elijah Grout, Samuel Wetherbé, Sel.; Simeon Olcott, T. Treas.

1784. Elijah Grout, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, John Hubbard, Peter Page, Sel.; Simeon Olcott, T. Treas.; John Hubbard, Elijah Grout, Rep.

1785. Samuel Hunt, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; Samuel Hunt, William Heywood, John Hubbard, Sel.; John Hubbard. T. Treas.; Elijah Grout, Rep.

1786. Simeon Olcott, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Elijah Grout, Simon Sartwell, Sel.; John Hubbard, T. Treas.; John Hubbard, Rep.

1787. Peter Labaree. Mod,; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Abel Walker, Simon Sartwell, Sel.; John Hubbard, T. Treas.; John Hubbard, Rep. Maj. for John Sullivan, "Fed." 31.

1788. Elijah Grout, Mod.; Elijah Grout. T. C.; Samuel Stevens, Samuel Wetherbe, William Farwell, jr., Sel.; John Hubbard, T. Treas.; William Page, Rep. Majority for John Sullivan, 43; for Washington 31.

1789. Samuel Hunt, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Samuel Stevens, Abel Walker, Sel.; Moses Willard, T. Treas.; William Page, Rep. Majority for Sullivan, 59.

1790. Samuel Hunt, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Samuel Stevens, Benjamin Moore, Sel.; Samuel Crosby, T. Treas.; William Page, Rep. Majority for Josiah Bartlett, Republican, 53.

1791. Samuel Hunt, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Benjamin Moore, Samuel Stevens, Sel.; Samuel Crosby, T. Treas.; William Page, Rep. Majority for Josiah Bartlett, (Rep.) 57.

1792. Samuel Hunt, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Elijah Grout, Benjamin Labaree, Sel.; Samuel Crosby, T. Treas.; Benjamin Moore, Rep. Majority for Josiah Bartlett, 36; for Worthington, 21.

1793. Simeon Olcott, Mod,; William Heywood, T. C.; Benjamin Moore, Samuel Stevens, Asahel Hunt, Sel.; Samuel Crosby, T. Treas.; Samuel Stevens, Rep.; John Taylor Gilman, (Federalist).

1794. John Hubbard, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; Elijah Grout, William Heywood, Samuel Crosby, Sel.; Samuel Crosby, T. Treas.; Samuel Stevens, Rep. Majority for Gilman, 50.

1795. Simeon Olcott, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Benjamin Labaree, Moses Willard Hastings, Sel.; Samuel Crosby, T. Treas.; Elijah Grout, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 74.

1796. Simeon Olcott, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood,

Benjamin Labaree, Samuel Crosby, Sel.; Samuel Crosby, T. Treas.; Samuel Stevens, Rep. Maj. for Gilman, 89, for Adams, 38.

1797. Ephraim Carpenter, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Ephraim Carpenter, Moses W. Hastings, Sel.; Samuel Crosby, T. Treas.; Samuel Stevens, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 107.

1798. John Hubbard, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Timothy West, Timothy Holden, Sel.; Samuel Crosby, T. Treas.; Samuel Stevens, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 122. (all)

1799. Ephraim Carpenter, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Timothy West, Timothy Holden, Sel.; Benjamin Clark, T. Treas.; Samuel Stevens, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 120. (all)

1800. Ephraim Carpenter, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, Timothy West, John Willard, Sel.; Benjamin Clark, T. Treas.; Ephraim Carpenter, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 107.

1801. Ephraim Carpenter, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, John Willard, Timothy Holden, Sel.; Benjamin Clark, T. Treas.; Ephraim Carpenter, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 110.

1802. John Hubbard, Mod.; William Heywood, T. C.; William Heywood, John Willard, Timothy Holden, Sel.; Benjamin Clark, T. Treas.; Samuel Hunt, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 147.

1803. John Hubbard, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Timothy West, Timothy Holden, Roswell Hunt, Sel.; Benjamin Clark, T. Treas.; Oliver Hastings, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 145.

1804. John Hubbard Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Timothy Holden, Frederic A. Sumner, Jesse Healy, Sel.; Benjamin Clark, T. Treas.; Oliver Hall, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 41, for Federalists 41.

1805. John Willard, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic A. Sumner, Benjamin Labaree, Jesse Healy, Sel.; Benjamin Clark, T. Treas.; Oliver Hall, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 58.

1806. John Willard, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic A. Sumner, Benjamin Labaree, Jesse Healy, Sel.; Benjamin Clark T. Treas.; Oliver Hastings, Rep. Maj. for John Langdon, Rep. 52.

1807. Benjamin Labaree, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic A. Sumner, Benjamin Labaree, Jesse Healy, Sel.; Benjamin Clark, T. Treas.; Benjamin Labaree, Rep. Maj. for Langdon 26.

1808. John C. Chamberlain, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic A. Sumner, Benjamin Labaree, Jesse Healy, Sel.; Benjamin Clark, T. Treas. Maj. for Langdon 21, for Ruckney, Fed., 149.

1809 John C. Chamberlain, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic A. Sumner, Benjamin Labaree, Jesse Healy, Sel.; Aaron Dean, T. Treas.; Benjamin Labaree, Rep. Maj. for Smith, Fed., 139.

1810. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic A. Sumner, Jonathan Baker, Enos Stevens, Sel.; Roswell Willard, T. Treas.; Horace Hall, Rep.; Maj. for Jeremiah Smith 116.

1811. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic A. Sumner, Nathan Allen, Enos Stevens, Sel.; Roswell Willard, T. Treas., Horace Hall, Rep. Maj. for Jeremiah Smith 116.

1812. John C. Chamberlain, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic

A. Sumner, Nathan Allen, Enos Stevens, Sel.; Obadiah Wells, T. Treas.; Henry Hubbard, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 156, for Clinton 209.

1813. John C. Chamberlain Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C., Frederic A. Sumner, Nathan Allen, Enos Stevens Sel.; Obadiah Wells, T. Treas.; Henry Hubbard, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 169.

1814. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic A. Sumner, Nathan Allen, Enos Stevens, Sel.; Obadiah Wells, T. Treas.; Henry Hubbard, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 207.

1815. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic A. Sumner, Nathan Allen, Enos Stevens, Sel.; Obadiah Wells, T. Treas.; Henry Hubbard, Rep. Maj. for Gilman 208.

1816. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic A. Sumner, Nathan Allen, Enos Stevens, Sel.; Obadiah Wells, T. Treas.; Enos Stevens, Rep.; Maj. for James Sheafe, (Fed) 166—for Fed. 124.

1817. John C. Chamberlain, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic A. Sumner, Nathan Allen, Enos Stevens, Sel.; Obadiah Wells, T. Treas.; Enos Stevens, Rep.; Maj. for Jeremiah Mason, Fed., 114.

1818. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic A. Sumner, Nathan Allen, Enos Stevens, Sel.; Obadiah Wells, T. Treas.; John C. Chamberlain, Rep.; Maj. for Jeremiah Mason, 97.

1819. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; George Olcott, T. C.; Henry Hubbard, Horace Wheeler, George Olcott, Sel.; Obadiah Wells, T. Treas.; Henry Hubbard, Rep.; Maj. for William Hale, Fed. 14.

1820. Enos Stevens, Mod.; George Olcott, T. C.; Henry Hubbard, Horace Wheeler, George Olcott, Sel.; Obadiah Wells, T. Treas.; Henry Hubbard, Rep.; Maj. for Samuel Bell, (Rep.) 135, for Monroe, 31.

1821. John C. Chamberlain, Mod.; George Olcott, T. C.; Enos Stevens, Nathan Allen, George Olcott, Sel.; Obadiah Wells, T. Treas.; Enos Stevens, Rep.; Maj. for Samuel Bell, 104.

1822. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; George Olcott, T. C.; Enos Stevens, Nathan Allen, George Olcott, Sel.; Charles Westcott, T. Treas.; Enos Stevens, Rep.; Maj. for Samuel Bell, 113.

1823. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; Frederic A. Sumner, T. C.; Frederic A. Sumner, Nathan Allen, Enos Stevens, Sel.; Henry H. Sylvester, T. Treas.; Henry Hubbard, Rep.; Plurality for Levi Woodbury, Rep. 5.

1824. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; George Olcott, T. C.; Enos Stevens, Nathan Allen, James Labaree, Sel.; Henry H. Sylvester, T. Treas.; Henry Hubbard, Rep.; Plurality for Woodbury, (Rep.) 14, for Adams, 65.

1825. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; Henry H. Sylvester, T. C.; Enos Stevens, Hubbard Glidden, James Labaree, Sel.; Henry H. Sylvester, T. Treas.; Henry Hubbard, Rep.; Maj. for David L. Morrill, 167.

1826. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; William Gordon, T. C.; Enos Stevens, Hubbard Glidden, Samuel Wilson, Sel.; David Holton, T. Treas.; Henry Hubbard, Rep.; Maj. for David L. Morrill, 30.

1827. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; William Gordon, T. C.; Enos Stevens, Hubbard Glidden, Samuel Wilson, Sel.; Charles Westcott, T. Treas.; Henry Hubbard, Rep. Maj. for Benjamin Pierce, (Dem.) 131.

1828. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; Henry Hubbard, T. C.; Henry Hubbard,

Hubbard Glidden, Joseph Simonds, Sel.; Charles Westcott, T. Treas.; Vryling Lovell, Rep.; Maj. for John Bell, 115, for Adams, 93.

1829. Henry Hubbard, Mod.; Enos Stevens, T. C.; Enos Stevens, Charles Westcott, Joseph Simonds, Sel.; John Hubbard, T. Treas.; Enos Stevens, Rep.; Maj. for Benjamin Pierce, (Dem.) 18.

1830. Enos Stevens, Mod.; Enos Stevens, T. C.; Enos Stevens, Hubbard Glidden, Joseph Simonds, Sel.; John Hubbard, T. Treas.; Enos Stevens, Rep. Maj. for Timothy Upham, 61.

1831. Enos Stevens, Mod.; Enos Stevens, T. C.; Enos Stevens, Hubbard Glidden, Moses Putnam, Sel.; William E. Bellows, T. Treas.; Joseph Heaton, Rep. Maj. for Ichabod Bartlett, 38.

1832. Enos Stevens, Mod.; Enos Stevens, T. C.; Enos Stevens, Hubbard Glidden, Henry White, Sel.; William E. Bellows, T. Treas.; Jonathan L. Mack, Rep. Maj. for Samuel Dinsmoor, (Dem.) 22.

1833. Enos Stevens, Mod.; William Gordon, T. C.; Moses Putnam, Hubbard Glidden, James Milliken, Sel.; William E. Bellows, T. Treas.; Jonathan L. Mack, Rep. Maj. for Samuel Dinsmoor, 245.

1834. Enos Stevens, Mod.; William Gordon, T. C.; Moses Putnam, Seth Meacham, James Milliken, Sel.; William E. Bellows, T. Treas.; William Gordon, Rep. Maj. for William Badger, (Dem.) 63.

1835. Enos Stevens, Mod.; William Gordon, T. C.; Isaac Silsby, Seth Meacham, Stephen D. Hassam, Sel.; Enos Stevens, T. Treas.; Isaac Silsby, Rep. Maj. for Joseph Healey, (Whig,) 7.

1836. Enos Stevens, Mod.; William Gordon, T. C.; Moses Putnam, Seth Meacham, Jonathan L. Mack, Sel.; Stephen D. Hassam, T. Treas.; John J. Gilchrist, Rep. Maj. for Isaac Hill, (Dem.) 12.

1837. Enos Stevens, Mod.; William Gordon, T. C.; Moses Putnam, Seth Meacham, Jonathan L. Mack, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; John J. Gilchrist, Rep.; Maj. for Isaac Hill, 96.

1838. Enos Stevens, Mod.; William Gordon, T. C.; Enos Stevens, Seth Meacham, Ashbel Hamlin, Sel.; Goorge Olcott, T. Treas.; Putnam Barron, Rep.; Maj. for James Wilson, jr., (whig) 58.

1839. Enos Stevens, Mod.; Simeon O. Cooley, T. C.; Enos Stevens, Ara Powers, Ashbel Hamlin, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Seth Meacham, Rep.; Maj. for Wilson, 35.

1840. Enos Stevens, Mod.; Simeon O. Cooley, T. C.; Ashbel Hamlin, Richard Holden, Benjamin Challis, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Seth Meacham, Rep. Maj. for Enos Stevens, (whig) 30, for Harrison, 29.

1841. Enos Stevens, Mod.; George Hubbard, T. C.; Ashbel Hamlin, Richard Holden, Benjamin Challis, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Ashbel Hamlin, Rep. Maj. for Enos Stevens, 28.

1842. George Olcott, Mod.; Simeon O. Cooley, T. C.; Benjamin Challis, Richard Holden, Jonas Tufts, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Ashbel Hamlin, Rep. No plurality nor majority.

1843. George Olcott, Mod.; Simeon O. Cooley, T. C.; Richard Holden, Jonas Tufts, Brooks Kimball, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Benjamin Challis, Rep. Plurality for Henry Hubbard, (Dem.) 4.

1844. George Olcott, Mod.; Simeon O. Cooley, T. C.; Richard Holden,

Brooks Kimball, James Milliken, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Benjamin Challis, Rep. Maj. for Anthony Colby, (Whig) 1[illegible] for Clay, 30.

1845. John J. Gilchrist, Mod.; Simeon O. Cooley, T. C.; William McCrae, Lewis Farwell, John M. Glidden, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; no representative. Maj. for Anthony Colby, (Whig), 2.

1846. John J. Gilchrist, Mod.; Simeon O. Cooley, T. C.; William Mc Crae, Lewis Farwell, John M. Glidden, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; William Mc Crae, Rep. Plurality for Anthony Colby, 5.

1847. John J. Gilchrist, Mod.; Simeon O. Cooley, T. C.; John Putnam, 2d, David Hubbard, Lewis Farwell, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; William Mc Crae, Rep. Maj. for Anthony Colby, 16.

1848. John J. Gilchrist, Mod.; Simeon O. Cooley, T. C.; Lewis Farwell, David Hubbard, Josiah H. Hubbard, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; William A. Rand, Rep. Maj. for Nathaniel S. Berry, (Free Soil) 28, for Taylor 40.

1849. Edmund L. Cushing, Mod.; Samuel L. Fletcher, T. C.; John M. Glidden, Leonard Way, James Milliken, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; William A. Rand, Rep. Maj. for Levi Chamberlain, (Whig) 38.

1850. Edmund L. Cushing, Mod.; Sam'l L. Wilder, jr., T. C.; John M. Glidden, Leonard Way, Brooks Kimball, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Edmund L. Cushing, Richard Holden, Rep. Maj. for Levi Chamberlain, 35.

1851. John J. Gilchrist, Mod.; Sam'l L. Wilder, jr., T. C.; John M. Glidden, Brooks Kimball, Jonathan Hubbard, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Richard Holden, Brooks Kimball, Rep.; Maj. for Thomas E. Sawyer, Whig, 40.

1852. Edmund L. Cushing, Mod.; Sam'l. L. Wilder, jr., T. C.; William A. Rand, Benjamin Whipple, Clark W. Converse, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas,; Edmund L. Cushing, Rep.; Maj. for Thomas E. Sawyer, 45, for Scott, 9.

1853. Edmund L. Cushing, Mod.; Samuel L. Wilder, jr., T. C.; William A. Rand, Benjamin Whipple, Clark W. Converse, Sel.; George Olcott, T. C.; Edmund L. Cushing, Rep.; Maj. for James Bell, (whig) 5.

1854. John J. Gilchrist, Mod.; Charles Messenger, T. C.; William A. Rand, Clark W. Converse, Samuel H. Grinnell, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas; John M. Glidden, Rep.; purality for James Bell, 5.

1855. William A. Rand, Mod.; Sam'l L. Wilder, jr., T. C.; William A. Rand, Samuel H. Grinnell, John D. Milliken, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; John M. Glidden, Samuel L. Wilder, jr., Rep.; Maj. for Ralph Metcalf, (Know Nothing) 95.

1856. William A. Rand, Mod.; Samuel L. Wilder, jr., T. C.; William A. Rand, Samuel H. Grinnell, Alvin Frost, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Samuel L. Wilder, jr., Rep.; Maj. for Ralph Metcalf, 20; for Fremont, 69.

1857. William A. Rand, Mod; Samuel L. Wilder, jr.; William Mc Crae, Russell Robertson, Samuel Walker, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.: Sam'l L. Wilder, jr., Brooks Kimball, Rep.; Maj. for William Haile, (Rep.) 57.

1858. Samuel L. Wilder, jr., Mod.; Charles C. Kimball, T. C.; William Mc Crae, Russell Robertson, Samuel Walker, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Brooks Kimball, Gyle Merrill, Rep.; Maj. for William Haile, 96.

1859. Samuel L. Wilder jr., Mod.; Charles C. Kimball, T. C.; Russell Robertson, Rand White, Alvin Frost, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; William Mc Crae, Samuel Walker, Rep.; Maj. for Ichabod Goodwin, (Rep.) 35.

1860. John M. Glidden, Mod.; Franklin W. Putnam, T. C.; Russell Robertson, John M. Glidden, Charles Willard, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; John J. Hanson, Charles C. Kimball, Rep.; Maj. for Ichabod Goodwin, 58; for Lincoln, 87.

1861. John M. Glidden, Mod.; Franklin W. Putnam, T. C., Russell Robertson, Charles Gay, Henry Hubbard, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Harvey Abbott, Charles C. Kimball, Rep.; Maj. for Nathaniel S. Berry, (Rep.) 61.

1862. John M. Glidden, Mod.; Franklin W. Putnam, T. C.; John M. Glidden, Charles Gay, Henry Hubbard, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Harvey Abbott, Benjamin Whipple, Rep.; Maj. for Nathaniel S. Berry, (whig) 39.

1863. John M. Glidden, Mod.; Franklin W. Putnam, T. C.; Charles Gay, Benjamin Whipple, George Burnham, Sel.; George Olcott, jr., T. Treas.; Benjamin Whipple, John M. Glidden, Rep.; Maj. for Joseph A. Gilmore, (Rep.) 54.

1864. John M. Glidden, Mod.; Franklin W. Putnam, T. C.; Charles Gay, Benjamin Whipple, George Burnham, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; John M. Glidden, Horace Hubbard, Rep.; Maj for Joseph A. Gilmore, 90. for Lincoln, 80.

1865. John M. Glidden, Mod.; Franklin W. Putnam, T. C.; Charles Gay, Eben H. Tidd, George Olcott, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Horace Hubbard, Charles H. West, Rep.; Maj. for Frederick Smyth, (whig) 97.

1866. John M. Glidden, Mod.; Charles E. Richardson, resigned; Jonathan Baker, died; Chas. C. Kimball, T. C.; Horace Hubbard, Eben H. Tidd, Franklin W. Putnam, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; William Dana, Charles Gay, Rep.; Maj. for Frederick Smyth, (Rep.) 65.

1867. John M. Glidden, Mod.; Charles C. Kimball, T. C.; Benjamin W. Putnam, Franklin W. Putnam, Eben H. Tidd, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; William Dana, Charles Gay, Rep.; Maj. for Walter Harriman, (Rep.) 55.

1868. John M. Glidden, Mod.; Charles C. Kimball, T. C.; William Dana, Newton F. Allen, Ira M. Perry, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; William Dana, Nathan W. Howard, Rep.; Maj. for Walter Harriman, (Rep.) 70; for Grant, 114.

1869. John M. Glidden, Mod.; Charles C. Kimball, T. C.; Eben H. Tidd, Newton F. Allen, Ira M. Perry, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Nathan W. Howard, Franklin W. Putnam, Rep.; Maj. for Stearns, (Rep.) 70.

1870. John M. Glidden, Mod.; Charles C. Kimball, T. C.; Horace Hubbard, Alvin Frost, Charles Willard, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; George Olcott, Abel Hunt, Rep.; Maj. for Stearns, 11.

1871. Edmund L. Cushing, Mod.; Charles C. Kimball, T. C.; Benjamin W. Putnam, George Hubbard, Nathaniel B. Hull, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; George W. Hoyt, Herbert B. Viall, Rep.; plurality for Pike, 3.

1872. John M. Glidden, Mod.; Charles, C. Kimball, T. C.; Eben H. Tidd,

John M. Glidden, Roswell W. Robertson, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; George Olcott, Ira M. Perry, Rep.; Maj. for Straw (Rep.) 68.

1873. George Olcott, Mod.; Samuel Walker, C. C. Kimball, T. C.; Eben H. Tidd, Roswell W. Robertson, Charles Gay, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Ira M. Perry, Matthews W. Green, Rep.; plurality for Mc Cutchins, (Rep.) 23.

1874. George Olcott, Mod.; Charles C. Kimball, T. C..; Roswell W. Robertson, Benjamin W. Putnam, John W. Taylor, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; no Rep. elected.

1875. George Olcott, Mod.; Charles C. Kimball, T. C.; Roswell W. Robertson, Robert R. Allen, Franklin W. Putnam, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Charles C. Kimball, Nathan W. Howard, Rep. Maj. for Cheney, (Rep.) 90.

1876. George Olcott, Mod.; Charles C. Kimball, T. C.; Robert R. Allen. Rufus W. Piper, Franklin W. Putnam, Sel.; George Olcott, T. Treas.; Charles C. Kimball, Nathan W. Howard, Rep. Maj. for Cheney, 83.

List of Purchasers of Pews.

The pews in what is now called the old Meeting-house were sold at public vendue, Dec. 1st, 1768, by John Church, Stephen Alvord & Moses Willard, Committee appointed by the town. They were sold to the following persons and brought the prices annexed.

The 1st line is No. of pew. The 2nd and 3d the price paid.

	No.	L.	S.		No.	L.	S.
Simon Sartwell,	1	13	4	Capt. Simon Stevens,	14	10	
Enos Stevens,	2	13	10	Stephen Farnsworth,	15	11	2
Samuel L. Wetherbe,	3	13	4	Stephen Alvord,	16	10	
Lieut. Samuel Hunt,	4	12	14	Timothy Putnam,	17	10	
William Heywood,	5	12	2	Osmon Baker,	18	10	
Lemuel Hastings,	6	11	4	Taylor Spencer,	19	10	2
Abel Walker,	7	11		Sylvanus Johnson,	20	10	
Jno. Hastings, jr.,	8	10	10	Jehial Simmons,	21	9	16
Moses Willard,	9	10	2	Seth Walker, Jr.,	22	9	16
Aaron Willard,	10	10		David Brown,	23	8	16
James Porter,	11	10		Dean Carlton,	24	8	4
William Holden,	12	10		David Taylor,	25	7	8
Joseph Willard,	13	10		Edmund Langley,	26	7	6

(For plan of these pews see page 87 First Book of Town Records.)

The gallery pews were sold on the 27th of July, 1774, by Stephen Alvord and Samuel Wetherbe, Committee, to the following persons. The number of the pew which each individual purchased, is given, but not the price paid for it.

William Farwell,	1	William Henry,	10
Samuel Stevens, Esq.,	2	William Holden,	11
Benjamin Giles, Esq.,	3	David Brown,	12
Enos Stephens,	4	John Hastings, 3d,	13
Simeon Alvord,	5	Samuel Hunt,	14
Lemuel Hastings &		Elijah King,	15
William Heywood,	6	John Church, Esq.,	16
Constant Hart,	7	Abel Walker,	17
Ebenezer Putnam,	8	John Church,	18
John Hubbard,	9	Abel Walker,	19

(See for plan of Gallery, page 131 First Book of Town Records.)

The last additions and repairs were made on this Church in 1798. It was torn down, March 1st, 1819, to give place to the one that was burned at the time that Hicks set fire to the old jail.

BANKS IN CHARLESTOWN.

The first Bank in Charlestown was chartered July 2nd, 1823, to continue until March 1st, 1844 under the name of "The President, Directors and Company of the Connecticut River Bank." Capital $ 60,000, in 1000 shares of $ 60 each. The first meeting of the corporators was held in Hassam's Hotel, July 10th, 1824. The Bank commenced business Sept. 1st, 1824. Sept. 11th, 1824, William Briggs was appointed a committee to build the vault and stone work, and Horace Hall, Enos Stevens and Vyrling Lovell a committee to build the building, which was completed in 1825. and cost in all, including the vault, about $ 2,400.

George Olcott was Cashier during the existence of the Bank. He was appointed Aug. 21st, 1824,

Presidents.

Aaron Dean, from July 24th, 1824 to Dec. 5th, 1824.
Horace Hall, from Dec. 5th, 1824 to March 16th, 1842.
Enos Stevens, from March 16th, 1842 to March 16th, 1843.
Samuel Crosby, from March 16th, 1843 to the end.

Directors.

Aaron Dean,	from July 10th, 1824,	till 1829.
Horace Hall,	" "	to March 16th, 1842.
Robert Rand,	" "	to the end.
William Briggs,	" "	" "
Henry Hubbard,	" "	to March 7th, 1842.
Enos Stevens,	" "	to March 3d, 1845.
Vyrling Lovell,	" "	to March 10th, 1843.
Samuel Crosby,	from March 1st, 1830,	to the end.
Isaac H. Wetherbe,	from March 7th, 1842,	" "
David Holton,	from March 6th, 1843	" "
Samuel Webber,	" "	" "

Henry Hubbard re-elected March 3d, 1845 and served to the end.
Seven Directors were required by the charter.

The average dividends of this Bank during the time it was in operation were 7.166 per cent per annum. On final settlement it returned to the Stockholders its Capital and 24 7-10 per cent surplus profits.

At the time of the general suspension in 1837, the Bank determined not to suspend and redeemed all its notes in specie—reducing their circulation to $ 3,000, re-issuing their bills in August and September 1838. Bills of a new impression were issued in the latter month.

SECOND BANK.

The second Bank in Charlestown was chartered June 18th, 1844 under the name, of the Connecticut River Bank, to continue until Jan. 1st, 1865. In approving the charter Gov. John H. Steele says, "I have signed the Charter with reluctance—a reluctance arising from a doubt as to the constitutional right of any state to create a banking company. See Article I, Sec-

tion 10 of the United States Constitution." The Capital Stock was originally $60,000 in 100 Shares of $600 each, which was increased, in 1848, to $90,000, and in 1855 to $100,000. The Bank commenced operations Jan. 1st, 1845.

George Olcott, Esq., was Cashier from the beginning until his death, Feb. 4th, 1864. His son, George Olcott, jr., entered the Bank as Clerk in Aug. 1853—was elected Assistant Cashier in 1862, and, at the death of his father, was appointed Cashier in his place, which office he held to the end of the charter.

PRESIDENTS.

William Briggs	from	July	11th,	1845 to ——— ——,	1847.
John W. Tappan,	"	March	1st,	1847 to March,	1848.
Henry Hubbard,	"	"	6th,	1848 to March 5th,	1851.
Samuel Webber,	"	"	5th,	1851 to March 5th,	1855.
Hope Lathrop,	"	"	"	1855 to the end.	

DIRECTORS.

William Briggs.		Feb.	11th,	1845.	
Samuel Hubbard,	from	"	"	to March	4th, 1850.
John W. Tappan,	"	"	"	"	6th, 1848.
Roswell Robertson,	"	"	"	"	1st, 1852.
Samuel Webber,	"	"	"	"	5th, 1855.
Henry Hubbard, jr.,	"	"	"	"	3d, 1851.
Samuel Walker,	"	"	"	"	6th, 1854.
Samuel St. John, jr.,	from	March	1st,	1847 to March	6th, 1848.
Hope Lathrop,	"	"	6th,	1848 to the end.	
Henry Hubbard,	"	"	"	to March	1st 1851.
Joseph W. Colburn,	"	"	4th,	1850 "	1852.
Royal Shumway,	"	"	3d,	1851 "	1852.
Lanson Robertson,	"	"	"	"	1852.
Ansel Glover,	"	"	1st,	1852 to the end.	
Ashbel Hamlin,	"	"	"	to the end.	
Robert Elwell,	"	"	"	to the end.	
Geo. M. Dickinson,	"	"	"	to March 6th,	1854.
Roswell Robertson,	from	March	6th,	1854 to March	1st, 1858.
Jonathan Baker,	from	March	5th,	1855 to the end.	
John W. Tappan,	"	"	"	to March	2nd, 1857.
John M. Glidden,	from	March	2nd,	1857 to the end.	
Samuel Walker,	from	March	1st,	1858 to April	21st, 1858.
Edmund L. Cushing,	from	April	21st,	1858 to March	6th, 1864.
Charles Willard,	from	March	6th,	1864 to the end.	

The number of the Directors was seven.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 1st, 1845, $10.00 a share; March 2nd, 1846, $20.00; Sept. 7th, 1846 $24.00; March 1st, 1847, $27.00; Sept. 6th, 1847, 4½ per cent; March 6th 1848, 4½ per cent.

From this time to March 3d, 1851, the semi-annual dividends were 4 per cent. From Sept. 1st, 1851, to the end, in Sept. 1864, they were 3 per cent.

The Bank, on final settlement, returned to the Stockholders the full amount of the Capital Stock.

THE THIRD BANK.

The third Bank in Charlestown was organized under the laws of the United States as "The Connecticut River National Bank" Oct. 21st, 1864. Capital $ 100,000.

President, Hope Lathrop; Cashier, George Olcott.

Directors.

Hope Lathrop, Sept. 28th, 1864.
Ansel Glover, " "
Ashbel Hamlin, from Sept. 28th, 1864 to Jan. 13th, 1873.
Jonathan Baker, " " to Feb. 26th, 1867.
John M. Glidden, " " to Oct. ——, 1872.
Joseph G. Briggs, jr., " " to March 20th, 1865; re-elected Jan. 9th, 1872.
Enoch Hammond West, from Sept. 28th, 1864 to Jan. 10th, 1865.
William Dana, from Jan. 10th, 1865 to Nov. 18th, 1870.
Benjamin Whipple, Jan. 9th, 1866.
George Olcott, April 8th, 1867.

The By-laws originally required seven Directors. Jan. 13th, 1873, they were amended, reducing the number to five.

From July, 1865 to Jan. 1875, the semi-annual dividends were 5 per cent. Surplus, Jan. 1st, 1875, $ 31,000.

The above statistical account of the Banks in Charlestown was furnished by George Olcott, Esq.

In connection with the above history of the Banks in Charlestown the following may be interesting:

Robbery of the Connecticut River Bank.

This Bank was broken into on the night of the tenth of June, 1850, and all the money abstracted from the vault. The robbery was committed by Abijah Larned and his brother, the former of whom was subsequently arrested by Sheriff Baker, of Grafton, and Hon. Henry Hubbard, who was President of the bank that had been robbed. Larned was brought to Charlestown, where he found the evidence against him to be so strong that he concluded it would be the part of wisdom to make confession of his guilt to the officers and directors of the Bank which he did.

The burglars arrived at Charlestown about 9 o'clock on the evening of the tenth, and at about midnight their work was done. In this time they had picked four locks and secured in money about $ 12,000. The premises were thoroughly searched and every trunk and box that had been deposited in the Bank for safe keeping was broken open and all that was valuable to them in its contents taken. On leaving, both the doors of the vault and the bank were re-locked and there was no appearance on entering the building that anything had been disturbed, and it was only when they found the locks so out of order that they could with difficulty be opened that Mr. Olcott suspected the evil that had been done.

But the remarkable part of the matter is to come. After securing their booty, aided by an exceedingly fast horse, they started for home and intended to arrive there iu the shortest possible space of time so that no suspicion should be excited by their absence.

When reaching the base of a hill between Drewsville and Marlow they both alighted to walk up the hill and so ease their horse; while one walked much faster than the horse, the other fell some distance behind. The foremost arrived at the top of the hill and after waiting some minutes the brother emerged in sight through the darkness but the horse was not there.

They retraced their steps but horse, buggy and money had disappeared. They perceived a light from a neighboring farm house but no tracks could be discovered whereby they could trace the truant animal. Daylight coming on they were obliged to give up their search and seek their own safety. It seems that the horse after toiling some time in ascending the hill discovered a narrow path leading from the main road at right angles, and having no one to guide him followed his inclination and took the side track rather than pursue his course up the hill. A man in Marlow who had been out to watch with a sick neighbor, and was riding home with his brother at about four o'clock in the morning was surprised to see a horse and buggy without any driver coming up behind them. He said to his brother "Some one has lost his horse and wagon, let us hitch them in sight, as the owner will be along soon." But as they led the horse along they saw in the bottom of the wagon some loose pieces of gold and upon examination they found all the money which had been taken from the Bank, with a number of bags of tools and false keys, which immediately led them to suspect a robbery. The alarm was given, and at Paper Mill Village they found runners who had come from Charlestown to whom they communicated the news of what they had discovered, and moreover that the money was safe at the house of their informant in Marlow. This information was soon communicated to Mr. Olcott and Governor Hubbard, who, as soon as possible, took measures to identify the money and restore it once more to the vault of the Bank.

The burglars paid all the expenses of the Bank and were put under $2,500 bonds, which were forfeited. Abijah Larned was afterwards arrested and tried for robbing the Bank at Cooperstown, N Y., and was sent to state's prison where he died before the expiration of the sentence.

CHESHIRE BRIDGE.

Among the inconveniences of western New-Hampshire and eastern Vermont was the want of bridges across the Connecticut. For a long time such was the deficiency of knowledge in bridge-building, that the erection of any structure over that stream, that was likely to have any permanency was looked upon as of doubtful practicability. But Colonel Enoch Hale, who had been a citizen of Rindge but in 1784, removed to Walpole, erected in 1785 the first bridge that ever spanned that river. It was built just below the principal fall at Bellows Falls, and connected Walpole, with Rockingham. The spot was granted to him by the Legislature of New-Hampshire, and the toll was established by law. The "experiment" as many regarded it, attracted great attention at the time; and though the idea may now ex-

cite a smile, its successful completion was deemed such a triumph of mechanic art that it gave Colonel Hale, an extensive reputation. This remained the only bridge on the river till 1796. Its length was three hundred sixty-five feet; its height, above the water, about fifty.

The necessity for a bridge across the river at Charlestown had long been felt, but it was not till 1804 that any measures were taken for securing one; in which year the Cheshire Bridge Company was incorporated. The following persons were of the Company. The titles are prefixed by the writer. Hon. Simeon Olcott, Hon. Samuel Stevens, Hon. Samuel Hunt, Hon. Benjamin West, Dr. David Taylor, Col. Abel Walker, Aaron Dean, Esq., Lieut. Isaac H. Ely, Gen. Lewis R. Morris, Springfield, Vt., Major Jonathan Baker, Dr. Oliver Hastings, Oliver Hall, Esq. These were all of Charlestown with the exception of one, and with such persons as they chose afterwards to admit constituted the Company. They early took measures for building a bridge which has since been sustained. The present bridge was built in 1833, and was described at the time as being "an elegant structure."

FERRIES.

For sixty-five years from the settlement of Charlestown, the Connecticut River, except in the winter season, had to be crossed in boats. Three ferries were established. The first (to begin with the farthest down the river) was the one known as the Lower Landing which was reached by passing down the old road to the river from the lower end of Main Street. The second was known as the Upper Landing, which was about a half mile above the other and was reached by passing down River Street, which intersects with Main Street at the residence of Mrs. Harriet M. Baker. The third was Wentworth's Ferry, named for Governor Benning Wentworth, and was a little above the present location of Cheshire Bridge, which now connects Charlestown with Springfield, Vermont. The first two were little used as passways to the country over the river, Wentworth's Ferry being the great crossing place to that region. This was at the terminus on the river of the old Indian trail from Crown Point and Canada. Over this ferry all the forces in the various military expeditions in the Indian, French, and Revolutionary wars were transported as well as all their provisions and military stores. In 1777 James Minor was paid by the State for ferriage over the Connecticut, £20 5s 3d; and Samuel Remington was paid £17 7s 9d. These bills were for ferrying over the river the soldiers of Gen. Stark and others. On the erection of Cheshire Bridge, of course the ferry was discontinued.

BOATING ON THE RIVER.

From the earliest settlement of Charlestown many articles of merchandise were brought up the river in boats. They were propelled by setting-poles, as they were called, with the occasional use of oars. Before the canal was built at Bellows Falls, many articles were unloaded there and were brought to Charlestown by teams. After the canal was opened there were regular boat lines established by capitalists in Northampton and Springfield Mass., which made regular trips as high up the River as Windsor, Vt., by

which the merchants of Charlestown were accustomed to receive their heavy goods. The articles for the merchants at the lower end of the Street were unloaded at the Lower Landing; for those at the upper end, at the Upper Landing. There was a place for temporarily storing goods at the Lower Landing, but none at the Upper. As many more goods were sold in Charlestown in those days than now, owing to its being a center of trade for a considerable extent of country, these landings were often quite busy places; but rail-roads have created an entire change, and these, as well as nearly all the old business channels, have now for a long time been entirely deserted.

THE TURNPIKE.

The Cheshire Turnpike was extended from Bellows Falls to Charlestown about the time of the completion of the first Cheshire Bridge. Of this Mr. Jason Wetherbe became ultimately a very large proprietor, and through his instrumentality great improvements were made in it from time to time. It was through him that the hills both at the North and South ends of the village were cut down, by which the travelling public generally, and especially persons with loaded teams, were greatly convenienced. Many still remember the old Turnpike gates and the exactions of toll that were made upon them. These roads were never very popular as many of the people looked upon them as monopolies; but that they were of great benefit to the traveling public, is not to be denied.

There were four gates in Charlestown. The first was near Cheshire Bridge; the second was near where now stands the Stone Watering-trough given to the town by Joseph G. Briggs, jr.; the third was just this side of the residence of Peter A. Evans and the fourth just this side of Bidwell's in Langdon.

These gates were several times carried off without giving notice to those who tended them, by persons who did not believe that anybody ought to have the privilege of obstructing their right of freeway. The Turnpike Company held the road and continued to make their pecuniary exactions at the gates till 1841, when the pressure of public opinion became so great that they were under the necessity of foregoing their claim, and the road from thenceforth became free.

MASONIC LODGES.

The Vermont Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, was for the first time held in Charlestown, New-Hampshire, November 29th, 1781, the Masonic reckoning A. L., 5781. It was held under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge as per Charter affixed at Boston. In the October previous, the Vermont Legislature had met at Charlestown, which by a vote of its citizens, with numerous other townships in the New-Hampshire Grants, East of the Connecticut River, had formed a union with the new state of Vermont. The inhabitants were therefore at the time of the organization of the Lodge, actually under the jurisdiction of Vermont. And as there was no Lodge then existing in that State, and as it was intended that persons should be received to its membership from its whole territory, it was doubtless thought to be very proper that it should be called the Vermont Lodge. It was there-

fore so named; and though Charlestown in the following February ceased to be under the jurisdiction of that State, there was still good reason for retaining the name, as it was for Vermont Citizens that it had been principally intended.

During the session of the Vermont Assembly at Charlestown, the circumstances were of such an exciting and so peculiar a character, that the minds of the members very naturally became bound together by more than ordinarily strong ties of association. They had met, as it were, to legislate independently of the rest of the world. Congress without having any true apprehension of the condition of affairs and prejudiced by party representations, disapproved of their movements, and New York and New-Hampshire were in a state of angry and most violent opposition. They were therefore a little band who stood alone to assert their rights and if the friendships that were cemented during that brief session of the assembly, were strong, the result was what under the circumstances might have been anticipated.

The Vermont Lodge was continued in Charlestown till 1788, at which time it was removed to Springfield, Vermont. During the time it met in Charlestown quite a number of distinguished men united with it, among whom may be instanced Governor Thomas Chittenden, Hon. Ira Allen, Judge Nathaniel Chipman and Gen. Roger Enos. Samuel Dexter afterwards an eloquent and celebrated lawyer in Boston also united with this Lodge in 1782 he being then 21 years of age. Others well known though of less celebrity were Col. John Barrett who was for a short time of Charlestown, but afterwards of Springfield, Davenport Phelps of Orford, Eleazer Wheelock of Hanover, Abraham Ives of Wallingford, Vt., Gen. Joseph Farnsworth and Dr. Jonas Fay, of Bennington. Reverends Ranna Cossett and Benjamin Sumner, were also members of this Lodge.

The following are some of the names of members belonging to Charlestown: Col. Isaac Farwell, Col. George Kimball, Major Jotham White, Innkeeper, in whose house was the Masonic Hall, Isaac H. Ely, Capt. John Willard, Dr. and General Oliver Hastings, Benjamin More, &c.

The whole number of members that became connected with this Lodge before its removal to Springfield was about a hundred and ten.

The Feast of St. John The Evangelist, was celebrated in due form at Charlestown, Dec. 27th, 1781. An excellent sermon was preached on the occasion by Rev. Bulkley Olcott. An oration was also delivered by Ezra Styles, Esq., member of the Lodge, who at the meeting of the Vermont Assembly in Charlestown had represented the town of Keene. The thanks of the Lodge were returned to these gentlemen and copies of their discourses solicited for publication to be distributed to the Brethren of the Fraternity.

FAITHFUL LODGE.

On the removal of the Vermont Lodge to Springfield, another Lodge was immediately instituted at Charlestown, called Lodge No. 12, of Free and accepted Masons. It was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Feb. 23, A. L., 5788. "A second charter confirming its former rights and privileges was granted by the Grand Lodge of New-Hampshire, April 30,

A. L., 5800. It was incorporated by the State of N. H., June—1821. No meetings were held nor was any work done from 1828 to 1862; but on the 12th of Sept, A. L., 5862 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of New-Hampshire, reviving the Lodge which now holds its meetings and transacts its business according to its By Laws revised, A. L., 5863, from which I make the following extracts.

Sec. 1. The Regular Communications of this Lodge shall be held on each Monday at or next preceding the full of the moon at the Lodge Room at the following hours; from May to September, inclusive, at seven o'clock P. M. and from October to April at half past six P. M.

Sec. 2. No regular communication shall be called off beyond the day and night in which it was opened and the Lodge must be regularly closed before the Brethren disperse.

Sec. 3. The order of business shall be as follows:

I. Reading the Records since the last Regular Communication. II. Unfinished business. III. Report of Committees. IV. Balloting. V. Reception of Petitions. VI. Motions. VII. Work.

Sec. 8. No communications of this Lodge either Regular, Special or Festival, can be held unless the charter is present and none shall be declared open until after devout prayer to God.

ROMANTIC INCIDENTS

IN THE COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE OF CYNTHIA HASTINGS AND SOPHY GROUT, TWO CHARLESTOWN GIRLS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

In the autumn of 1790, Dr. Jonathan Arnold, of St. Johnsbury, and Enos Stevens, Esq., of Barnet, visited Charlestown, N. H., on a very interesting errand. It was no other than to obtain for themselves wives, such being the paucity of females at that early day in those northern settlements, that none were to be obtained in the towns where they resided.

The manner in which this visit was brought about was this: Dr. Arnold being for some purpose on a journey down the river, found it convenient to put up with Mr. Stevens and spend the night. In the course of the evening the circumstances of their solitary condition becoming a subject of conversation, it was mutually conceded that nothing could be done towards remedying it in that northern region. Accordingly, to employ the language of Edward T. Fairbanks, the historian of St. Johnsbury, to whose history I am indebted for a portion of this account, "An expedition to Charlestown, No. 4, N. H., was immediately planned, to take effect on the morrow, the object being to spy out the available daughters of the land."

On their arrival at Charlestown they called immediately on Samuel Stevens, Esq., a brother of the aforesaid Enos, and son of the celebrated Capt. Phineas Stevens, to whom they communicated the object of their coming. On this a consultation was held, and an arrangement entered into to issue invitations to Cynthia Hastings and Sophy Grout, daughters respectively of Lemuel Hastings and Elijah Grout, requesting their presence at tea, it being understood by those in the secret that the strangers from Vermont, at the close of the evening's entertainment, were to accompany them home.

In anticipation of a possible emergency, Mrs. Squire West, wife of Hon.

Benjamin West, was also invited to be in attendance to help on the matter in any manner which her wisdom might suggest.

Tea time arrived and so did the invited guests: and in the agreeable evening that passed no suspicions appear to have crossed the minds of the unsuspecting maidens that they were the subjects of a plot. At length, when the hour for departure came, for some cause Cynthia Hastings had made such an impression on the minds of both of the strangers, that her company seemed to be in double demand. In this juncture of affairs Mrs. West was called for, and was mutually, by the gentlemen, constituted referee in the case: who in making her decision very sagely and gravely argued, that Sophy Grout was admirably adapted to be the companion of a farmer (Mr. Stevens was a tiller of the soil) but as for Cynthia, it was much more suitable that she should be attended by a professional man.

This decision, especially gratifying to Dr. Arnold, prevailed, and each of the ladies was attended to her abode according to Mrs. West's suggestion, by the person most suitable for her: where each of the gentlemen before separating from his companion for the night, made known the special object of his visit to Charlestown. It does not appear that Sophy Grout, who was well acquainted with the Stevens family, was at all reluctant to accept the offer that was made her. But the difficulty which she had to surmount in connection with her family, was not small; for Stevens, during the war of the revolution, had espoused the cause of the mother country, and the Grout family could not bear that one of their number should become connected with a man who had not been a tried and true patriot. At length, when it was found that her determination had become too strong to be properly resisted, she was finally told that if she *would* marry an old Tory she *might*, but that she should carry nothing from the paternal mansion but herself and a cow. To this she agreed, and on the 4th of March, 1791, the afflicted Grout family witnessed the departure of Sophy, with Stevens, for their home in Vermont.

That the match proved a happy one it is scarcely necessary to add, nor that the influence of Sophy through her descendants has become very widespread. Henry Stevens, late President of the Vermont Historical Society, was her son, than whom there have been few American Antiquarians, whose researches have been more extensive. His son Henry, now in London, has followed his father in the same line of study, and has in his profession, not only an American but a European reputation.

But what of Cynthia Hastings? She was astonished that an entire stranger should presume to make such a proposal to her. But the Doctor who was both a scholar and a gentleman, had not much difficulty in convincing her that his intentions were honorable, and also of his need of a wife. But as his journey was to be extended to Rhode Island, he did not ask her to give him an answer then, but proposed to leave the matter for her consideration till his return, when he hoped that her decision might be favorable. He was absent on his journey three weeks, and to Cynthia Hastings they were weeks of anxiety and trial. The subject was continually on her mind, but still she could come to no conclusion. How could she marry an entire stranger? And then again, as her mother had just died, and the care of the

household had devolved on her on account of her being the eldest, how could she leave her brothers and sisters to go to take care of the home of a stranger? At length, when she could sustain the burden of her thoughts *alone* no longer, she applied to a friend, whom she thought she could trust, for advice. He said to her, "*True* Dr. Arnold is personally a stranger, but his reputation is well known to you. He was, while in Rhode Island, for several years a member of the Continental Congress, and served as a surgeon in the army of the Revolution not without honor. He is also a man of property. The match for you, therefore said this friend, cannot be other than an elegible one, and my advice to you is to accept his offer." Still she demurred a *little*, but at length all her objections were overcome, and when the Doctor returned she was ready to marry him.

Hasty preparations, on his return, were made for the wedding, as it was late in the season, and the Doctor was anxious to get home before the weather should become more inclement. The new wife, therefore, did not wait to gather together all her household goods before her departure, but relying on the promise of her husband that he would return with her and get them after the traveling should become settled in the following spring, with such of her things as she could readily pack in saddle bags she cheerfully kissed her brothers and sisters a fond good-bye, and mounting on horseback started away for her new home in the wilderness.

Faithful to his promise, the Doctor appeared with his wife at Charlestown the following spring to gather up the remainder of her household goods, which having accomplished Cynthia once more sat upon her steed to bid good-bye to dear old Charlestown. It was a hard moment for her and she struggled with her feelings. But happily, just at that instant Dr. Oliver Hastings, her cousin, whose age differed from hers only about a year, stepped up to her and in a mock heroic manner, which few knew better how to assume, presented her with a willow stick, at the same time saying, "Madam, I here present you with a willow wand—take it and with it urge your steed when his spirits need quickening, and when you shall require it no more for this use *please have it planted at the door of your second husband.*" Cynthia retained the stick till the end of the second day, when they arrived at Haverhill, N. H., where they spent the night at Samuel Ladd's, who kept a public house. In the morning Mr. Ladd presented her with a new stick, and they proceeded on their journey. They reached St. Johnsbury on the evening of the third day, having passed a hundred miles through what was then a wilderness with only occasional openings. At her home in St. Johnsbury, she became the mother of Lemuel Hastings Arnold, who was educated at Brown University, and became Governor of Rhode Island in 1841–42. He was also a member of the Governor's Council during the Dorr Rebellion, and Member of Congress in 1845–47. He continued to be regarded as an accomplished scholar and ripe statesman till his death which occured at Kingston, June 27th, 1852.

Cynthia Hastings was very happy in her life with Dr. Arnold, but the season of that happiness was brief, for he died in a little over two years after their marriage, Feb. 1st, 1793, aged 52.

But, the reader will ask, what became of the willow wand? It was not

lost nor left to dry up, but was planted, took root and grew rapidly, and, after the death of Dr. Arnold, his widow, on her way from St. Johnsbury to visit her friends in Charlestown, was a welcome guest at the Inn of Samuel Ladd, of Haverhill, by whose hand, and before whose door the willow had been planted: and being invited by Mr. Ladd, in 1795, to make his house thenceforward her home, she married him and thus turned the parting words of Dr. Oliver Hastings, addressed to her in sport, into a prophecy. In her home in Haverhill she saw the willow grow to a large tree, and her six children often played beneath its shade. It has now been dead for many years, yet cuttings from the parent stock have grown to be trees of immense size, and passers-by often pause to rest themselves in their cooling shade and to admire their beautiful, waving branches. And those with whose lives was connected such romantic interest are also dead. Mr. Ladd died Sept. 22nd, 1815, and Mrs. Cynthia Hastings (Arnold) Ladd, Jan. 6th, 1838. Yet three of the offspring of Cynthia Hastings still live (1876), Mrs. Martha H. Goss, of Lyndon, Vt., Mrs. Eliza Swan, now resident in Ohio, and Capt. J. A. Ladd, of Wisconsin.

The writer is happy to acknowledge his obligations to Mrs. Goss for many of the above facts and also to Mr. S. L. Farman, a grandson of Cynthia Hastings, known to many of the citizens of Charlestown from his business connection with the Claremont Manufacturing Company.

BEARS AND BEAR STORIES.

As bears were formerly numerous in New-England, every settlement in the early times, had its bear stories, which for the first and second generation, furnished subjects of great interest for fireside conversation, and neighborhood gatherings. Charlestown is not without its well authenticated tales of this kind, though a less number of them *proportionally*, have probably been preserved, than in places in whose history, there are fewer important events. The following will be enough to show, that though the great conflicts of the inhabitants of No. 4, and early Charlestown, were with men, they still did not shrink from contending with wild beasts which were scarcely more savage, when opportunity was offered.

As Samuel and Stephen Farnsworth were at work in the meadow, a short distance apart, yet not in sight of each other, a large bear came out of the bushes, only a few feet from the former, who deeming himself single handed sufficient for an encounter with his bear-ship, drew from his pocket his large jacknife, which was his only available weapon, and proceeded to attack him. He succeeded with this in giving him a few most telling thrusts, when the blade broke, and left him entirely defenceless. By this time the bear, wounded and bleeding from the blows of his assailant, was ready in his turn to become the aggressor, and rushed furiously at Farnsworth with flashing eyes and open mouth—who either involuntarily or not knowing anything better to do, thrust his hand deep down into the creature's throat, calling at the same time to his brother, "run Stephen for the bear has got me." Stephen of course ran, and having a pitchfork with which he had been turning hay, the bear was soon dispatched. But Samuel though no part of his hand or arm was broken, carried remembrances

of his encounter in the imprint of bruin's too loving teeth for many weeks afterwards.

Here is another bear story which has become historic. Mr. Simon Sartwell who was one of the Grantees of Charlestown under the New-Hampshire charter, and who settled in the south part of the town, was very much annoyed by bears, which helped themselves, as he conceived, to a more than due share of his corn. He watched them for the purpose of shooting them, but they seemed perfectly to understand his movements, and did not allow him to get any advantage of them in that way. On Sunday, as he was a pious man and always went to meeting, they usually took it into their heads, as they had little Puritanism in their views of the day, to be particularly mischievous. At length he got so entirely out of patience with them, that he determined he would endure their intrusions no longer. So he went to a blacksmith and engaged him to make a trap that would hold a bear or whatever should get into it. This he set at night, inwardly chuckling with the idea that he was for once about to be too shrewd for bruin and that an end was to be put to his depredations at last. In the morning when he went to look for his bear, he found his old horse in the trap. Of course the thing was soon known, and the wags took it up, for there were wags then as there are now, and from that time to this that section of the town has been called TRAPSHIRE.

Benjamin Allen, who, after the subjugation of Canada settled on the place where Hosea Dodge lives now, was accustomed, like most of the inhabitants of that early day, to make his own brooms. These were usually *peeled* from yellow birch saplings which Mr. Allen generally obtained from the west side of the river, as they grew very plentifully there. Being over there one day for the purpose of cutting broomsticks as they were called, he had just cut one, when hearing a noise a little distance from him in the bushes, he looked up and saw his dog rushing furiously towards him pursued by a large bear. Allen thinking to escape being seen by the bear stepped behind a large tree. But the dog with the native instinct possessed by such creatures, rushed, followed by the bear, immediately to his master for protection, who being an old Indian fighter, was not the man to shrink from a contest which was thus forced upon him. As old bruin, therefore, came up, nothing daunted he squared himself broomstick in hand, to receive him: with the first well directed blow he was fortunate enough to break his assailant's back, when he was easily dispatched. He was a very large bear and would have been a powerful antagonist in a close contest.

Nathan Allen, (son of Benjamin) who was born in 1768, probably excited by the bear stories of the times, when he was twelve years old besought his father one day to let him have the Old Queen's Arm, as the old musket was called, to go out and kill a bear. His father, at first, sought to dissuade him from his purpose on account of his youth, saying to him in his peculiar manner of speaking, "Nathan, my son, you are too young, you are, to kill a bear, you are; wait till you are sixteen and you shall have the Old Queen's Arm, you shall, and you may kill, you may, as many bears as you choose." But Nathan was not to be put off till he was sixteen, so the old gentleman concluded at length to let him go and try his luck. So, loading his musket

with a good charge of powder and nine buckshot, he started out, and passing up over the upper brook, where Hamlin's Mill now stands, nearly to the second house beyond, on the way to Claremont, he turned to the right, and passed up into what was then a dense forest. He had gone only a little way when he came to an opening caused by a large number of trees being blown down, which he had no sooner reached than he saw a bear entertaining himself by picking and eating blackberries. He stood on his hind legs with one of his forefeet against the limb of a tree which had been blown down, while with the other he would bend over the blackberry bushes and pick off the berries with his mouth.

Nathan watched him a moment when. embracing his opportunity, he put the old Queen's Arm to his shoulder and fired, and then turned and ran for home at his most rapid speed where his first words were on arriving, "father, I've killed a bear, I've killed a bear." He then told his story when his father accompanied him to the spot where sure enough, after searching round a little they found the old bear dead in a pool of his own blood, slain by the stripling hunter. Two generations in the Allen families have been greatly amused by these bear stories and now they are recorded thinking that they still may afford amusement to the inhabitants of Charlestown.

DEER REEVES.

In the early times deer were numerous and were more useful to men than all other animals that were hunted. As these animals were lean in winter and the females produced their young in the spring, Massachusetts enacted in 1698, that deer should not be killed between Jan. 1st, and Aug. 1st. These dates were afterwards altered a little. Other colonies had similar laws. The object of the appointment of Deer Reeves was that they might inform against those persons who killed deer out of season. The first appointment of Deer Reeves in Charlestown, which I notice, was in 1776.

FISH CULTURE IN CHARLESTOWN.

Fish culture has been one branch of the industries of Charlestown since 1866. The name given to the establishment in which it is carried on is "The Cold Spring Trout Ponds." It is situated about sixty or seventy rods from the south end of the village, and has been in successful operation during ten years; a portion of which time it has been under the superintendence of Frances W. Webber, whose knowledge, both scientific and practical, entitles her to a most respectful mention among those who have aided in advancing in America, this really useful art. The following (communicated) will give the reader a pretty full idea of the labors of Mr. Stone, who first established in Charlestown the fish-breeding works.

"Livingston Stone began operations in fish culture in 1866, by establishing the Cold Spring Trout Ponds at Charlestown, N H. In 1867 he was employed, for a part of the year by the State of Massachusetts to carry on some work in fish culture at Lake Champlain. In 1868 Mr. Stone went to Mirimchi, New-Brunswick, and established there as a branch of the Charlestown business, extensive salmon breeding works, which were then the largest in the world. In 1872 he received the appointment of U. S.

Deputy Fish Commissioner, and was assigned the Pacific coast as his field of duty. In 1873 he started for California with a fully equipped aquarium car loaded with living fish from the Atlantic slope. This car was wrecked in the Elkhorn River, Nebraska, by the falling of a rail-road bridge. Mr. Stone then returned and carried forty thousand shad from the Hudson River across the continent, depositing five thousand in Great Salt Lake and thirty five thousand in the Sacramento River. The same year he sent east one million five hundred thousand salmon eggs for the Atlantic rivers. In 1874 he fitted up a second aquarium car on a larger scale, and succeeded in crossing the continent with its load of living fishes. In the fall of this year he sent four million California Salmon eggs to the Eastern states, and hatched and deposited in a tributary of the Sacramento, nearly a million more. Among the published writings of Mr. Stone are a short sketch of the life of Dr. Crosby; two papers on fish culture, read before the American Fish Culturist's Association; several articles in the Overland Monthly; a book on trout culture, entitled "Domesticated Trout," and various Congressional and State Reports. The Cold Spring Trout Ponds have maintained their place from the beginning as one of the leading establishments of their kind in the country, their trade extending to Europe, Colorado, California and all over the United States. They are now owned by Mr. Stone and Mr. H. H. Hooper. Mr. Stone having entered into partnership with Mr. Hooper in 1874."

THE GREAT ELMS AND OTHER TREES.

The places are few which are rendered more beautiful by their shade trees, than the lower part of Main street, in Charlestown, by its "Great Elms;" and these *magnificent* trees add not more to the beauty of our street, than to the comfort of our citizens. I will give the history of these trees as communicated to me by Mr. Jesse Wheeler now dead, but who at the time (1870) was probably the only person who could have given it correctly.

In the spring of the year 1800, Hon. Simeon Olcott, Hon. Benjamin West, and Capt. John Willard agreed together to set out elm trees on the street before their premises, extending them as far as what is now Park street; and for carrying out this agreement engaged Mr. Amos Wheeler, the father of my informant, to obtain and set out the very best trees he could find. Mr. Wheeler obtained the trees in what was then Maj. Jonathan Baker's pasture, about two and a half miles from the village, and near the present Acworth road. But as there was no road there at the time he was obliged to bring them across the lots to the Stone Bridge road and from that transport them to the village. Capt. Willard was appointed to direct Mr. Wheeler in setting them out, whence probably the origin of the report that "Capt. Willard set out the trees," though no more credit was due to him than to Judge Olcott and Mr. West.

In regard to the noble elm on the west side of the street near the David Holton place, it used to be claimed, by the late Governor Henry Hubbard, that his father, the Hon. John Hubbard, set it out and that he in his early boyhood assisted him in doing it, which is not improbable. There is an-

other very imposing tree in front of the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth West. This Mr. Wheeler was confident was set out by his father, but whether he was engaged to do it by Mr. John Arms, the village blacksmith, or set it out of his own accord, he could not say. Probably Mr. Arms engaged him to set it out.

The splendid trees before the residence of Samuel Walker, Esq., and also the large trees in his yard, were set out by his grand-father, Col. Abel Walker.

There is one more tree not excelled in the symmetry of its proportions by any other, which is worthy of notice. It stands in the grounds of J. G. Briggs, jr., some four or five rods south of his house. This was set out, Major Enoch Hammond West informs me, by Obadiah Wells who lived many years on the premises.

Such is the history of the "Great Elms" of our beautiful village which have not only added thousands of dollars to the value of its real estate, but which in addition have been *invaluable* in the comforts they have brought to more than two generations, who have walked or sat beneath their shade.

Of the more recent elms, William Gordon, Esq., was instrumental in setting out a few on Main street, and also the beautiful row on the south side of Green street, leading up to Mrs. Emily A. Olcott's. Some were set out on Main street also by William Briggs, Esq. Those on the west side of Main street before reaching River street, as you go north, were set out by Rev. J. De Forest Richards, the first pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Church. The first elms on Summer street, which is now beautifully shaded, were set out by Joseph Burt before his house. Others were set out soon after by Abraham D. Hull, Esq., to whom the street is also indebted for other improvements. Others who have added to the improvement of the street in this direction are James C. Stebbins, Dea. Joseph Smart, Simeon O. Cooley, and Josiah White.

The elms on High Street were most, if not all of them set out by Henry Hubbard, jr., Esq., now of Bedford, Virginia.

Of the maples in the village, David Holton, probably, set out more than any other man. Aaron Dean set out those which are now so ornamental to the residence of Mr. Josiah White. Others to whom the public are indebted for this class of trees are Horace Hall, Josiah Shepley, Ebenezer Fletcher and Isaac Silsby. Abram D. Hull, Esq., has recently put out a row of elms on Geer Hill and Mr. John W. Taylor a row before his cottages which will hereafter add their attractions to the place.

On the west side of East street elms have been set out before their homesteads by Stephen A. Spooner, Curtis Cady Chadborn, Henry Easter and Mr. Sparrow within a few years past.

The present season (1876) Charles T. Hull has put out a row of elms on the north side of Swan Park, and Joseph Dunsmoor has added a number to the south side of Park Street. George Olcott, Esq., George S. Bond and Edward Cooley have also each put out a Centennial Tree. They stand in a row; Mr. Olcott's in front of the Connecticut River National Bank; Mr. Cooley's next north and Mr. Bond's still further north in front of the Town Hall—may they live to sit under the shadow of them. At the junction of

Main and Sullivan Streets a Centennial Elm has also been planted by H. P. Saunderson.

The setting out of shade trees is a very cheap yet effective way, not only of adding to the beauty of a village but to the comfort of its citizens. The hand that writes this has done its share of work of this kind, and he would recommend to all the advice of Dumbiedikes to his son: "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; It will be growing Jock when ye're sleeping." And he would add, you will thereby be conferring a blessing upon the world when you are sleeping your last sleep.

AN INCIDENT IN CHURCH.

Thomas Putnam, of Charlestown, N. H,, whose remains sleep near the Johnson monument in the beautiful cemetery on the east side of the village was Deacon of the South Church for many years. He was an excellent man and, like all the Deacon Putnams, of whom Charlestown has been so prolific, honored the office to which he had been chosen. And it being anterior to the time when lectures on Deacons were in demand at two hundred dollars an evening, the office itself had some honor in the churches. There was, therefore, with common consent, in the meeting-houses of New-England a box pew built directly in front of the pulpit, where all the deacons were accustomed to sit during the morning service on communion days, and which was regularly on other Sabbaths the seat of the senior deacon. This seat in the meeting house of old Number Four was as constantly occupied on the Sabbath for some years as the day came round, by good Deacon Putnam, till he was induced, as we have reason to believe by the circumstances I am about to relate, to change it during the afternoon service for another.

Rev. Bulkley Olcott, of Charlestown, and Rev. Thomas Fessenden, of Walpole, were contemporaries in the ministry, the one having been settled in 1761 and the other in 1767 over their respective congregations, to which they continued their ministrations until called we trust by the Master to go up higher; and as Mr. Olcott, continued to live till 1793 and Mr. Fessenden to a much later period they were brethren side by side in their pastorates for upwards of twenty-five years, during all which time their exchanges were frequent, and the pleasantness and harmony of their intercourse uninterrupted.

It happened during the summer of 1790 or 1791 that Mr. Olcott, being in feeble health and feeling as though he would like an exchange, dropped a line to Mr. Fessenden requesting him to accommodate him with one on the following Sabbath, and having received an affirmative answer the respective gentlemen appeared in each other's pulpits at the appointed time.

As to the manner in which the morning service passed in C. we have no account, but doubtless to edification. But tradition distinctly informs us that Mrs. Squire West, who, by the way, was the most notable woman of her time in Charlestown, with her accustomed hospitality invited Mr. Fessenden home with her to dinner, where, as we are credibly informed, she placed before him for his repast, according to the good old New-England custom, among numerous other good things a platter bountifully laden with

baked beans, which being just such a dinner as Mr. Fessenden liked we are told that he ate very heartily, praising highly as he did so, Mrs. West's cookery, as it doubtless deserved.

Dinner being over they repaired again to church, where at the appointed hour the service was commenced and continued favorably through that portion of the performance usually called introductory. But the first head of the sermon was scarcely reached ere Mr. Fessenden from the effects of his too hearty dinner began to feel an almost over-powering nausea; and what to do under the circumstances became to him a subject of no inconsiderable interest. But unfortunately with such rapidity did his sickness increase that all deliberation was out of the question, and the decision he was obliged to make was rather involuntary than voluntary, for finding that *nolens volens*, his dinner was about to leave him, he leaned over the pulpit and delivered it with a sudden outpouring on poor Dea. Putnam's head, which already silver gray was made more variegated by the descending shower. Of course it was not long before the seat of the senior deacon was vacated and he was looking up to see what was coming down. And immediatly having comprehended the situation the following colloquy took place between him and the occupant of the pulpit, if not to the edification yet much to the amusement of the congregation:

"Mr. Fessenden," cried the unfortunate deacon his locks still dripping, "dont you think you had better go out?" "O no," replied the good minister, placing his hand on his stomach and looking down at him unable to resist a smile at his ludicrous appearance, "O no Deacon Putnam I guess not for I feel greatly relieved."

But though Mr. Fessenden did not go out Deacon Putnam did; and though in the forenoon he often occupied the seat of the senior deacon he never was known to do it in the afternoon afterwards, but invariably took his seat at the head of the family pew, where he appeared to listen to the services with great attention He had received one baptism and he did not care to recieve another like it. [Inserted by request.]

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CHARLESTOWN.

At a town meeting notified to be held on the 12th of August, 1763, the 4th article in the warrant was "To see if the town will raise money to pay for schooling past and to come and to see what the town will do in respect of a school being kept in the town?"

The following was the action of the town on this article:

"Voted 1st, on the 4th Article that the town will pay for schooling past, viz. Doct. Taylor and Samuel Stevens, Esq. Dissent entered viz. James Porter, Seth Walker, jr., Simon Sartwell, Jos. Willard, Lieut. John Sawyer, James Nutting Willard, Moses Willard and James Farnsworth, all appeared and objected against the foregoing vote and paid for entering the same."

"Voted 2d, on the 4th Article that there shall be a school kept in the town for the future."

"Voted 3d, on 2d Article that the school shall be kept in different parts of the town in proportion to what each part shall pay towards said school."

"Voted 4th, on 2nd Article, that Messrs. Ebenezer Putnam, Samuel Stevens, Esq., and Simon Sartwell be a committee to see that the school be proportioned agreeable to the foregoing vote."

"Voted 5th, on the 4th Article that the aforesaid committee be empowered to provide such school masters or mistresses from time to time in the several parts of the town as shall be needful till our next annual meeting."

At the next annual meeting it was voted that there be a school kept in the town from the first day of October next, to the last day of April following.

"Voted that the school shall be kept in the different parts of the town in proportion to what each part shall pay towards said school. Voted, that John Hastings, jr., James Porter and Thomas Putnam be a committee for regulating the above said school."

There was a school by the vote of the town also in 1765. There is no further record of any school till 1769 when the following votes were passed at the annual town meeting

Voted on the 4th Article, that there shall be a school kept in the town. Voted 2nd, on said Article, that the school be kept in the different parts of the town in proportion to what each part shall pay towards said school. Voted 3d, on said Article, that it shall be left with the selectmen to proportion the school in the different parts of the town and also to provide a school master.

In March, 1770, the 6th article in the town warrant was "To see if the town will provide for a school the whole or part of the ensuing year and to vote on any other matter that shall be thought or found necessary."

On this it was voted that a school should be kept and that the sum of twenty seven pounds should be raised and assessed on the inhabitants for its benefit—and that the town should be divided into three districts, each of which should draw its proportion of the money raised according to its other assessment, and provided either district should fail to appropriate its proportion to the use of a school such proportion as was not thus appropriated was to be forfeited to such district or districts as should appropriate it to that object. Simon Sartwell, Capt. John Church and Elijah Grout were the committee to divide the town into districts. Messrs. Eben'r Putnam, Elijah Grout and Peter Labaree were appointed a committee to provide a school for the north district; Messrs. Simon Sartwell, Seth Walker and Joseph Willard for the south district and Messrs. John Church, Lemuel Hastings and Abel Walker for the middle of the town.

In the November following these votes, the middle district took measures to provide themselves with a school-house. I give a list of persons employed upon this house from November 5th, to November 12th, 1770, and also an account of some materials furnished by individuals for the building.

On this house Abel Walker worked 8 days; Joseph King, bricklayer, 6; Lemuel Hastings, 4 and a fraction; Sylvanus Hastings, 4; John Simons, (Simonds) Jonathan Wetherbe and Taylor Spencer, 3 each; Peter Page, Elijah Parker, Peleg Williams, Landon Priest and Aaron Willard, 2 each; Bradstreet Spafford, Barrat, (probably John Barrett) and Elisha Farwell, one each; Stephen Alvord, 3 hours; Samuel Hunt found 500ft of boards;

Abel Walker, 4000 shingles and 1500ft of boards; Thomas Swan, 2750 brick; 900 ten penny nails and 34 pounds of iron; Brown, probably Aaron Brown, made a pair of hinges; Lemuel Hastings furnished 743ft of boards. To some of these workmen Abel Walker also furnished at different times entertainment and his oxen and horse were employed as occasion required.

What was the cost of this house or how much each individual in the district paid, I have no means of ascertaining.

This school-house was situated near the Northwest corner of the present South Parish meeting-house lot and was the only school house in the village for many years. Of those who received the rudiments of their education in it, some still live, among whom is our venerable townsman, Simeon O. Coolev. It was so considerable a building, that the regular town meeting, March 10, 1772, was notified to meet in it, and others were held in it afterwards.

We may presume that the school in the winter of 1770–71, was as we say in these times, "a success," as in the year following, the town made a still greater appropriation for the same object. At the town meeting on the 12th of March, 1771, the following persons, viz. Messrs. Ebenezer Putnam, Stephen Alvord, Jos. Willard, John Hastings, jr., and Peter Labaree, were appointed a committee to divide the town into proper districts and make a return to the meeting. They made the following return, viz. "That the sum of £35 be raised and assessed on the inhabitants of Charlestown and appropriated to the use of a school; and whereas sundry families live remote from the middle of the town and cannot have the advantage of a school kept there, said families may have the priviledge of drawing out their proportion of the said thirty-five pounds, equal to their other taxes, provided they shall apply said money to the use of the school." The above return voted.

In 1772, the town promptly raised £ 50 for the benefit of Schools, and after passing several votes relating to the schools at the ends of the town, and reconsidering them they at length voted at an adjourned meeting, Monday, the 13th of March—That the school be kept six months in the middle of the town and that the other schools be kept where the ends of the town shall please place them. Each of the schools at the ends of the town was to be continued three months.

In 1773, forty pounds were raised by the town to support their schools, but was differently divided. It was voted that the middle of the town have twenty-two pounds of the aforesaid sum and the two ends eighteen pounds, that is, nine pounds each, which sums are to be laid out in schooling the ensuing year. This year Simon Sartwell and Seth Walker were committee to provide a school for the lower district—Lemuel Hastings and Enos Stephens for the middle district, and Elijah Grout and Peter Labaree for the upper district.

In 1774 the same amount was raised and an east district was added, giving the inhabitants four schools instead of three. The Committee for the year were John Church, Esq , and Enos Stevens for the middle district, Simon Sartwell and Seth Walker for the south; Elijah Grout and Samuel

Wetherbe for the north; and Deacon Ebenezer Putnam and James Porter for the east.

In 1775 forty-five pounds were raised and divided as follows: The middle district had £21, the south £8, the north £12 and the east £4, which facts are interesting as showing the progress of population in different directions.

In 1776 I find no record of any provision for a school. In 1777 there was an appropriation of £45 for that object.

In 1778 one hundred pounds was raised for schools. Of this the middle district had £43, the north £29. the south £18 and the east £10.

In 1779 the town voted that they would not raise any money for the support of a school or schools. A reason for this vote may be found in the high taxation to which the people were subjected in consequence of the Revolutionary War.

In 1780 £45 were raised to be appropriated by the several districts and as the north district complained that they had not received their proportion, according to their taxes, a committee was appointed to look into the matter and see that it was properly adjusted.

In 1781, the same amount being raised, a complaint was entered against the middle district that they had appropriated in previous years more than their share, and the following persons, viz. Simeon Olcott, Esq., John Hubbard, Elijah Grout, Joseph Wilson, Wm. Henry, James Porter and Seth Walker were appointed a committee to examine into the matter and make report to the town. Their report given at an adjourned meeting on the 23d of March, was as follows, viz. That the middle district relinquish their proportion of the forty-five pounds voted by said town this present month and that the proportion to the other districts be in the manner following: North District, £12-9-11, Next South, £15-10-2, South District, £9-15-6, East District, £4-7-6, South East, £2-16-4. So it appears that at this time the town was divided into six districts.

In 1782 sixty pounds were raised, and apportioned to the districts by the following persons, viz. John Hubbard, Elijah Grout, Elijah Parker, Noah Porter, Simon Sartwell, jr., and Wm. Henry, who were a committee for that purpose. It was apportioned as follows: North District, £9-13-0, Next South, £12-1-0, East District, £3-17-3, Middle District, £22-18-4, Southern District, £3-18-1, South East, £7-12-4.

In 1783 the report of the committee gives the proportion of the districts as follows: Lower District, £7-14-5, South East District, £4-11-1-1, North East District, £4-1-8-1, North District, £12-2-6-1, Beaver District, £12-6-6, Meeting House District, £14-2-11.

In 1784 eighty pounds were raised and the same sum in 1785. In 1786 ninety pounds were raised. In 1787 the sum was reduced again to £80. In 1788 it was the same, and a new principle was adopted for appropriating the money, for the town voted that the school money be proportioned among the several districts in proportion to the number of children from four to twenty-one years of age.

In 1789 the same sum, £80 were raised and a new district was added, and the same plan of appropriating the money was continued. The apportionment was as follows: To Simon Sartwell, committee for the South

District, £10-1-0, to Francis W. Willard, for South East, £4-7-0, to Dr. Samuel Crosby, for Middle, £20-4-0, to Benjamin Labaree, for district north of Town Plot, £15-9-0, to Moses Wheeler, jr., for district south of Little Sugar River, £11-12-0, to Charles Bowen, for East District, £6-1-0, to John Converse, for North District, £12-6-0. Thus the schools in town in twenty years had increased from three to seven.

In 1790 another district was added, making eight in the town and the sum of £80 was raised for schools. The committees of these districts were as follows:—

South District, Samuel Willard, £10-8-9, Middle do., Dr. Samuel Crosby, £30-8-10½, South East, Francis Willoughby Willard, £2-18-0, East Elisha White, £5-5-7½, North of Middle, Benjamin Labaree, £13-9-11, South of Little Sugar River, Wm. Farwell £9-9-½, North West, Samuel Harper, £4-0-6½, North East, Phillip Nichols, £3-12-3½.

The division of the money according to the number of children was discontinued and was distributed according to assessment.

In 1791 the same amount was raised and distributed to the districts according to the number of children. It will be seen by comparing the amount distributed in 1789 and 1790 that the middle district lost by this arrangement, while some other districts gained.

The town raised £80 for schools also in the years 1792 and 1793. In 1794 the sum was increased to £100, and was divided according to the children in the districts from four to twenty years of age. (See I Book, T. R., page 377). The same amount was also raised in 1795 and 1796, in which latter year the town was divided into nine districts.

In 1797 £100 was assessed for the support of schools. In 1798 the same sum was again raised and the town voted, "That there be a separate school district made on the east line of the town, east of Jabez brook, so called." The School Committee were Asahel Hunt, John Hodgkins, Benj. Clark, Samuel Crosby, Joshua Baldwin, William Bond, Benjamin Labaree, Jonathan Grout, Samuel Perry and William Rhodes. In 1799 five hundred dollars were raised for the support of schools and it was voted "That if any school district in the town shall not lay out their proportion of money in schooling within fourteen months from this date (March 12th, 1799) it shall forfeit said sum to the use of the town to be laid out in schooling. The following persons were allowed to draw their proportion of school money, viz. Timothy Putnam, jr., Edward Richards and Wm. McClintock, jr., and lay out the same in schooling where it would be most to their advantage. The Committee were Asahel Hunt, Samuel Walker, Benj. Clark, John Hubbard, Wm. Osgood, Walter Bingham, Timothy Holden, David Hubbard, Shalor Towner and Roswell Hunt.

In 1800 the same amount was raised and the Committee were Asahel Hunt, Elisha Putnam, Aaron Dean, Benj. Clark, Timothy West, Benjamin Labaree, Nathan Allen, Asa Nichols, John Grow and David De Camp. It was voted "that all the families between Col. Asahel Hunt's and the south line of the town have the advantage of their proportion of the school money which is to be laid out in schooling." In 1801 seven hundred dollars were raised for the support of schools. In 1802 six hundred dollars were raised

for the support of schools. In 1803 six hundred dollars—voted to refer all disputes in the several school districts to the selectmen. In 1804 six hundred dollars were raised, and the following Committee appointed: Moses Willard Hastings, Abraham Boynton, David De Camp, Frederic A. Sumner, (Aaron Dean for the Academy District) Timothy West, Benjamin Labaree, Nathan Allen, Asa Nichols and William Rhodes. In 1805 seven hundred dollars raised for schools, and the following persons were appointed Committees: Asahel Hunt, Asahel C. Porter, Benjamin Clark, (John Willard, for the Academy District) Timothy West, Samuel Pollard, William Hamlin, David De Camp, Luoman Huntley, Phillips Nichols and Amos Johnson, by which we see that the districts had been increased to eleven.

In 1807, seven hundred dollars were raised, and the Committee were Samuel Bellows, Uriah Searl, F. A. Sumner, Roswell Hunt for the Academy District, Samuel Pollard, Charles Bowen, Samuel S. West, David Parker, Joseph Willson, Benjamin Harper and James Willard.

This year Frederic A. Sumner, Benjamin Labaree and Jesse Healey were appointed a Committee to fix the bounds of the several districts and number the same and make a report at the Annual meeting of the town.

REPORT.

State of New Hampshire } To the town of Charlestown,
Cheshire Ss. } in said County.

The Report of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting for the purpose of fixing the bounds and numbering the several school districts in said town report as follows, to wit.

No. 1. Bounded west, on Connecticut River; South, on Walpole; North line running so far east as to include Samuel Bellows farm, thence northwardly, including Col. Asahel Hunt's farm, Moses W. Hastings, Jabe Walker, Roswell Hunt, John Willard and Oliver Hastings meadow farms, thence westwardly to said River.

No. 2. Bounded west, on said River; south, on No. 1; east, on the top of Stone Bridge hill; north, on Charlestown turnpike to the main road, thence west to said River.

No. 3. West, on said River; South on No. 2; east, to the top of Stone Bridge hill; thence north, so as to include Oliver Hall's farm to Mill Brook, thence westwardly so as to include Oliver Hall's Mill farm and maj. Jona. Baker's Farm to the River.

No. 4. Bounded West, on said River, South, on No. 3, so far as to include Henry Allen's and Jason Wetherbe's farm; thence north, including Ben. Labaree, Nath'l Baker, and to Jona. Grout's North line, thence west on said Grout, to said River including Huse Lulls farm.

No. 5. Bounded west on said River, South on No. 4, running east to Unity line, thence north on said Unity to Little Sugar River, thence west on said River to Shubel Griswold's mill priviledge, thence north, across said River to the north line of Nathan Allen's land, thence west to the bounds begun at.

No. 6. Bounded west on said River, south on No. 5 so as to include the farms on the second road running to Claremont, thence west to said River.

No. 7. · Bounded north on said Claremont, west on No. 6, south on No. 5 and east on Unity Line.

No. 8. Bounded west on No. 4, North on No. 5, east on Unity and Acworth, south including John Hubbard's farm, Levi Brown's, Charles Bowen's, William Bond, John C. Chamberlain and Timothy West's farm to Acworth line.

No. 9. Bounded north on No, 8, East on Acworth, South on Langdon running west so far as to include Joshua Baldwin and Obadiah Shumway, thence north to No. 8.

No. 10. Bounded west on No. 9, North on No. 8, west on No. 2 and No. 1. to the road leading from Moses W. Hastings, East to Langdon line, thence on said Langdon line to the bounds begun at.

No. 11. Bounded north on No. 10, East on Langdon, South on Walpole and West on No. 1.

All which is humbly submitted.

By Benj. Labaree,
F. A. Sumner,
Jesse Healy, } Committee.

Dr. Joseph Roby, Benjamin Labaree and Roswell Hunt being appointed a committee to take into consideration the necessary alterations in these districts recommend that Dr. Oliver Hastings' and Capt. John Willard's farms, together with Sylvanus Hastings be taken from District No. one and put to No. two, (2 B. T. R. page 130.) Their report was made May 4th, 1809,

From this time to 1819 the town raised annually and appropriated to schools eight hundred dollars. In 1819 the School Districts were revised according to the following report of a committee consisting of Frederic A. Sumner, Enos Stevens, John Metcalf, Benjamin Barton and Jesse Healy.

REPORT

To the town of Charlestown :

Your Committee appointed at the last annual meeting for the purpose of revising the boundaries of the several school districts in said town beg leave to report that District No. 1 remain as formerly; that District No. 2 take from District No. 3 the Gaol House and Isaac H. Ely; that District No. 3 remain as formerly, with this exception, provided nevertheless that the monies in said Districts No. 2 and 3 shall in future be equally divided between them according to the scholars; that District No. 4 remain as formerly; No. 5 shall be bounded as formerly, south east and west and north by Little Sugar River, with the exception of Wm. Redfield, who shall belong to District No. 7; that District No. 6 shall be bounded south on Little Sugar River, west, north and east as formerly, provided, nevertheless, that Districts No. 5 and 6 shall in one year after the acceptance of this report move the school house on either road south of Capt. Metcalf's or Daniel Whipple's, and place the same in good repair for use, or build a suitable house on said ground and finish the same fit for use within said time without expense to the additional inhabitants; that No. 7 remain as formerly with the addition of William Redfield; that from No. 8 Aaron Parks and Samuel Baker be taken and placed to No 12 known by

the name of the Borough District; that Nos. 9, 10 and 11 remain as formerly. All which is humbly submitted.

By COMMITTEE

From 1820 to 1832 $800 was raised for schools with the exception of 1829 when the appropriation was $900. In 1836 a new district was added. The following is the vote of the town creating it, "Voted to set off the Gilchrist farm and all south belonging to the inhabitants on the Connecticut River road from School District No. 1 and to constitute the same a new district to be called School District No. 13." It appears that No. 14 was added the same year, but at what meeting voted I have found no record. But space forbids that this particularity should be continued.

Since 1856 printed reports of our schools have been made to the town by the superintendents, which practice it is believed has exerted a very good influence on the character of the schools. Of course the excellence of the schools has varied according to the quality of the teachers employed in them. It is thought that within a few years past there has been considerable improvement in some districts, but it is a matter to be regretted that there has not been and is not now a more general interest taken in the subject of education; for doubtless the best inheritance we can give to our children is to send them out into the world with well stored minds.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

Rev. Samuel Crosby (see page 316) opened a school in Charlestown in 1780 in the month of May which he continued till July, when feeling as though he wished to engage permanently in the duties of the ministry, he gave it up to a friend and kinsman of his, Mr. Abraham Holland who had graduated at Dartmouth College in 1779. Of the length of time that Mr. Holland remained we have no knowledge. Lemuel Hodge a graduate of Harvard College in 1784, was the next teacher. It was under him that Hon. Henry Hubbard received his earliest training. Abner Cheney was the next teacher of whom there has been found any account. In Dr. Samuel Crosby's Journal he is spoken of as follows, "Monday, Nov. 13th, 1797. This afternoon I have attended the funeral obsequies of Mr. Abner Cheney late preceptor of the Academy in this place. He died on the 11th instant after a very distressing illness of several weeks continuance. He was in the bloom of life and had just begun to be useful. He graduated in August, 1796, at Dartmouth College. Since that time he had resided in this town and was generally esteemed. Mr. Foster preached an excellent discourse from Job, 21st, 23d, "One dieth in his full strength." The children of the Academy wore badges of mourning and walked in procession to the grave." William Page (son of Dr. William Page) a graduate of Yale College taught the Academy also for a time. In addition to the above teachers, Rev. Dan Foster who was a graduate of Yale College and had also received the degree of A. M., at Dartmouth, had a select school in town from 1796 to nearly if not quite the time of his decease in 1810. From the above we may learn that the village of Charlestown for thirty years from 1780 enjoyed higher educational privileges than it has since that time, which certainly speaks well for the intelligence of the generation which was then on the stage.

MRS. GILCHRIST'S SCHOOL.

After Capt. James Gilchrist removed from Medford, Mass., to Charlestown in 1822, Mrs. Gilchrist opened a select school for young ladies which was continued for a considerable time. She was a highly educated lady and previous to her marriage to Captain Gilchrist had been a teacher in Medford, in the celebrated school of Mrs. Rowson. Her school soon acquired a wide reputation and pupils were attracted to it from a great distance. It was commenced at South Charlestown but after the death of Captain Gilchrist in 1827 the family removed to the village and it was continued there. The school was discontinued about 1833, in consequence of the marriage of her three eldest daughters from whom she had been accustomed to receive great assistance.

MISS PRATT'S SCHOOL.

In 1861 a school was established through the instrumentality of Henry Hubbard, jr., Esq., the primary object of which was to furnish instruction for his children. This resulted ultimately in the establishment of the boarding school of Miss Mary C. Pratt, which after a good work done in the education of many of the young ladies of the village was removed at the end of its fifth year to the mansion of the late Nathaniel Hawthorne in Concord, Massachusetts.

RIDE TO WENTWORTH'S FERRY.

On the 20th of April, 1780, ten gentlemen in Charlestown Street mounted their horses and rode up the Connecticut River two miles on the ice to Wentworth's Ferry and back again. This was done that the memory of their exploit might be perpetuated, and thus the lateness of the season in that memorable year be transmitted to following generations.

WOLF HUNT.

Col. Samuel Hunt was a notorious wolf-hunter, and had the reputation of having killed more of that species of animal than any other man in the four townships, by which were meant Springfield, Rockingham, Walpole and Charlestown. He frequently went out after them with his men and got up public demonstrations against them, so that this section of the country, at a comparatively early date, became tolerably free from them. The last great public hunt of this kind, it is believed, took place in 1797 or about that year.

A most sagacious wolf had made no inconsiderable destruction, not only in the sheepfolds of Charlestown, but also on those in all the towns in the region. She was too wily to be entrapped and no marksman was able to approach her near enough to shoot her. The people at length despairing of all other means determined on a general rally not only to put an end to her depredations but to her existence. In this the townships of Charlestown, Acworth, Alstead, Langdon, Walpole, Rockingham and Springfield were united. The day was appointed and Col. Hunt, who appears to have been the leader in the affair, prescribed the programme. A circle sufficiently wide to embrace her wolfship was to be formed at an appointed time when all were to approach toward the center. On the opening of the hunt

the men of Springfield were the first to get a glimpse of the wily animal and to start her out. Finding that part of her territory too much molested she did not think it best to stop to defend it, but concluded to cross immediately on the ice to New-Hampshire. But this State affording her no better or safer retreat the briefest time possible was sufficient to convince her that if there was any safety it must be in return. Again, therefore, she passed over the river, but it was only once more by the gathering crowd to be driven back to the meadows of Charlestown where she in a very short time became encircled on all sides. Here for a few minutes she ran back and forth like a mad creature vainly attempting to break through the line, when Col. Hunt rode into the ring and at the first shot from his musket put a terminus both to the hunt and her life. They then were invited to Col. Hunt's for refreshment; after which they retired to their homes happy as the refreshments of those times could make them.

THE FIRST STOVE.

The first stove brought into town was brought by David Holton from Tinmouth, Vt. It was made at some casting works there on what was called Furnace Brook or Little West River. He went to Tinmouth after it. It excited great curiosity and many people came from neighboring towns to examine it. It proved a good stove and he used it many years.

LIGHTS.

The lights used for the first half century after the settlement of Charlestown were the tallow candle or tallow dip, as it was often called, from the manner in which it was made; or were manufactured from pieces of very resinous pitch pine which were dried and when lighted placed in the corner of the fire place where the smoke would be drawn up the spacious chimney. The wicks of the candles were not of cotton as they are now but were of tow or linen and were home-spun. These were followed by the old oil lamp which preceded kerosene and gas, and which many still remember.

FLAX.

Flax in the early days was raised in large quantities. Instead of being mown or reapt it had to be pulled and the dirt shaken very carefully from the roots. This, by general consent, was the work of women or girls. It was not deemed degrading for the first young ladies of the time to engage in it. Oftentimes when young ladies were out engaged in this employment young gentlemen would go into the fields to help them, and the cases were not infrequent that intimacies were formed in this way that ulimately led to matrimony. The flax after it was pulled was laid out and rotted for several weeks to make the fibre suitable for breaking and for being prepared for spinning. The young ladies of nearly every family could spin and nearly all of them could weave. The seed of the flax was manufactured into oil. The foundations of an old oil mill are to be seen now on the north bank of Mill Brook, a short distance below the dam, at Mr. Bemis' Machine Shop. There used to be a road that led down to it which from the length of time since it has been used is now scarcely discernible.

POTATOES.

Very few potatoes, comparatively, were raised in town for thirty or forty years after its settlement. The turnip was the vegetable before in most frequent use, of which large quantities were raised and eaten.

CEMETERIES.

The proprietors of No. 4, at a meeting legally held May 1st, 1751,

'Voted, that Capt. Stevens, Capt. Spafford and John Hastings be a Committee to purchase of the owners of some lands or House Lotts where they shall think best for a burying place; or if they cannot purchase said lands then to pitch upon and buy out a burying place otherwhere where they shall think most convenient."

Previous to this time the dead had been principally interred on "Burying Hill," as it was called, which was the ground lying between the present South Parish Meeting House Lot and the opposite side of the street. On this little rise, formerly much higher than now, those who had fallen in defence of the place, or had died of sickness, had found burial.

It had been voted by the proprietors to build their Church there, and near the Church, in accordance with the old New England custom, was the appropriate place for the dead to rest. Many were buried there, among whom we may number nearly all the defenders of No. 4 who fell in the first Indian War. It was the design of the inhabitants to purchase of the owners the front part of some house-lots lying contiguous to that spot, but probably their committee failed in their endeavor, and therefore located their burying-ground where the old portion of the Cemetery is now. It appears that the Committee did little more than to select the grounds and purchase them, for we hear nothing more of the Burying Ground before 1763, in which year the town voted that it should be fenced.

After securing their new grounds, Burying Hill ceased to be used for purposes of interment, and the remains of those who had been buried there were ultimately removed to the new spot. Their number must have been considerable, but I find no stone erected to the memory of a single one of those first victims of war and sacrifice. The living had too much to do to defend themselves to have time to devote to the preparation of monuments for the perpetuation of the memory of those who had fallen—so they rest with graves unmarked.

There are a number of stones in the old portion of the Cemetery without any inscriptions. It is probable that some of these mark the resting-places of persons who were slain or died of disease in the first decade of the settlement; and there can be little doubt that the spaces in the "Old Grounds" that are without stones are yet thickly strown with the remains of the early inhabitants of the place. The writer of this, while superintending the laying of the foundation of the "Johnson Monument," as it is called, found a rough, flatish stone, about two feet below the surface, inscribed "Ambros Tuttel 1757." The inscription was a mere scratch, and might have been made with any sharp piece of iron, and yet it remained as plain to be read as when first put into the ground. As our excavation was only about three feet it was not deep enough to disturb any remains; but we paused as the

thought came to us that all those apparently unoccupied grounds were full of secret graves.

On none of the oldest stones does the date extend back beyond 1756—sixteen years after the first settlement of the place. There are several that bear date 1757, and from that time the number yearly, especially subsequent to 1760, had a rapid increase till considerable numbers were erected with each succeeding year.

To the old Cemetery there have, within a very recent period, been two additions: the one, on the west, extending it to East Street, the other, on the north embracing all the grounds to their present limits. The earliest burials in the first portion were in 1836, and there were none in the last till quite a number of years later.

The improvements in the Cemetery which now render it so pleasant, are of comparatively recent date, having been made within the last quarter of a century; and owe their inception to Henry Hubbard, jr., Esq., who, many will regret to learn, died at his home in Bedford, Va., June 11th, 1876.

A call for a public meeting at the hotel was made, Feb. 7th, 1853, signed by Mrs. J. De Forest Richards, Mrs. Emily A. Olcott and Mrs. J. J. Gilchrist, in which an invitation was extended to all the citizens and ladies of the place to assemble at a public tea party, and take into consideration the subject of improving the grounds of the Cemetery, and to devise means and take measures therefor. This resulted in a very large attendance, who were fully united in the object in view; and a Committee was appointed to get up a festival for the whole town on the following fourth of July, for the purpose of obtaining means for their intended improvements. At this festival four hundred dollars was the sum obtained, and the following persons were appointed a committee to expend it.

Dea. Moses Putnam, Henry Hubbard, jr., Silas P. Mack, Samuel L. Fletcher, Abram D. Hull, Mrs. J. De Forest Richards, Mrs. Emily A. Olcott, Mrs. Laura Cushing, Mrs. Helen J. Tidd, Mrs. Theodosia Evans.

The walks were laid out under the general direction of the committee, and the evergreens that now so pleasantly shade them were set out by their mutual agreement. Abram D. Hull Esq., was employed to set out the pines, but the balsams that are seen in the yard were set out by Dea. Moses Putnam, and were brought by him from Unity.

I will merely say further that the town now yearly appropriates one hundred dollars for keeping the Cemetery in order. Money was appropriated in 1870 for bringing a fountain into the enclosure, and the selectmen were appointed a committee with others to do it, but for some reason not known to the writer it has never been done.

Cemeteries at the North part of the Town.

The village cemetery was the only burying place in town till 1792, at which time the town purchased and set apart for a burial place the old ground at North Charlestown. At this time members of families belonging to the north part of the town who had been buried in this cemetery, were disinterred and buried there. This continued to be the only cemetery at the north till 1852, when the present one was purchased by the town. This is

a very pleasant spot of elevated ground lying about forty or fifty rods beyond the junction of the River road with the main road leading to Claremont. It is pleasantly laid out and contains a fountain for which money was appropriated at the same time that the appropriation was made for the village Cemetery. The Cemetery also contains a number of quite tasteful monuments, among which we may instance those erected to Mr. Jesse and George Farwell, Eliphalet Bailey, Artimesia Westcott and John Metcalf. The Walker monument of Brown-stone, is also a very handsome structure. The name of the Cemetery is Hope Hill, and one hundred dollars is yearly appropriated for its care, by the town. Much credit is due to Horace Metcalf, Esq., for many of the improvements connected with this pleasant cemetery.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The following from the stone erected to the memory of Thomas Swan, speaks for itself.

"Thomas Swan d. Nov. 23d, 1772 in his 28th year. Children yet unborn will reverence his name when they find by his last will he gave the town of Charlestown one hundred pounds, the interest of which to be appropriated to the sole purpose of keeping a school in that part of said town known by the name of the town plot."

In connection with this gift came the Park now generally called from the donor Swan Park. Little is known of Mr. Swan save that he was a very intelligent young merchant in Charlestown who died early. He was *probably* one of the younger children of Rev. Josiah Swan the second minister of old Dunstable but who after leaving Dunstable became a celebrated teacher in Lancaster, Mass., and in Walpole, N. H.

John Church, Esq., left a fund to the town to aid in supporting the town's poor. How much it was or how it was invested or what ever became of it the writer has failed to ascertain. It was doubtless of considerable amount, as the town of Langdon, when it was set off from Charlestown and Walpole, was specially required by an article of agreement to resign her interest both in the fund given by Mr. Swan for the support of a school and that given by Mr. Church for the support of the poor.

Col. Ithiel Homer Silsby, who died at Newton, Mass., in the summer of 1874, left a will which contains several provisions of such interest to the town of Charlestown as to require notice in this work.

Col. Silsby, as many who read this will already know, was a native of Acworth, and that Mrs. Silsby was also of that substantial town. Both taught school in Charlestown, and both succeeded not only in gaining the strong attachment of their scholars, but of the people; and that the attachment of our citizens to Mr. Silsby was most warmly and heartily returned, we have most incontrovertible evidence afforded us in his generous and noble bequest. He in Charlestown also became initiated into the business of keeping a hotel, which he afterwards so honorably followed, and which was one means of opening his way to the large possessions which, as he contemplated life as about closing, he so bountifully and appropriately distributed. From Charlestown he went to Saratoga, where he became connected with the United States Hotel, and from Saratoga he removed to

Boston, and kept, with great acceptance to all who visited it for many years, the United States Hotel there. He afterwards kept the Winthrop House, his interest in which he sold out a little while before the great fire.

Newton had for some time previous to his death been his home. The following which is the eighth clause of his will contains the provision to which reference above has been made.

8. I give ten thousand dollars to the town of Charlestown, N. H., in trust, upon the conditions and for the purposes as follows, viz: That said town shall accept the trust, and that said town will expend eight of said ten thousand dollars in the erection of a building of face brick with stone trimmings, one and one half stories high, the entrance to said building to be in the center on the front thereof, with a room on each side for books, and a reading-room, and over all a large room or hall.

That said building shall be called the Silsby Free Public Library, which name in raised letters shall be cut in granite on the front of said building.

And that said town shall expend the remainder of said ten thousand dollars in the purchase of suitable books for a Free Public Library; and that said town shall keep said library for the full use of all the inhabitants of said town of Charlestown, under reasonable rules and regulations, and shall also permit said hall to be used for lectures, lyceums and similar purposes under like rules and regulations.

And that said town shall agree at its own expense, to take good care of said building and library, and add new books thereto yearly, for the use of the inhabitants of said town.

It is my wish that said building shall be placed on the Briggs lot, once so called, on the corner of Main Street, and the street that runs back to the old common, the front of said building to be on Main Street, where Mr. Briggs and Mr. Gorden once had their law office.

This, my gift to the town of Charlestown, is in gratitude to its inhabitants who received me, a poor boy, in kindness, and ever treated me with consideration and hospitality, and for whom, and for the beautiful old town wherein they live, I have many pleasant attachments; and I trust and hope this library will be of service to many of my old pupils and their descendants.

TAX PAYERS IN CHARLESTOWN IN 1792.

February 8th 1791 the legislature passed an act requiring the selectmen "to cause a fair entry and record to be made of all invoices by them taken and assessments by them made, in a book of records, &c."; which law first went into operation in 1792; before which time if there were any records of the kind kept in the town they are not now to be found. I give this list and others which follow as showing the citizens of the town in the years designated, thinking that it may be of interest to the present and future inhabitants to know who have had their homes here at different periods.

Jonathan Arms, Daniel Adams, Joseph Adams, Nathan Allen, Galon Allen, Jacob Annis, Joseph Arbuckle.

Osmon Baker, Joseph Baldwin, Peter Bellows, Peter Bellows, jr., Samuel Bellows, John Billings, Benjamin Billings, Walter Bingham, Horatio N.

Bingham, Benjamin Blood, William Bond, Joseph Booty, Charles Bowen, James Bowtell, Josiah Bowtell, Levi Brown, Renjamin Brown, Daniel Brown, Joseph Brown, jr., Joshua Buckman, Amos Burnham.

Timothy Carleton, Samuel Carlisle, Ephraim Carpenter, Simeon Church, James Clandanel, Benjamin Clark, John Clay, John Converse, Joel Cooley, Oliver Coomes, Ebenezer Corbin, Parley Corbin, Christopher Crofts, Samuel Crosby, David Cross, Joshua Cushman, Paul Cushman.

William Darling, Aaron Dean, David Decamp, Joseph Dennie, Elihu Dickinson, Caleb Dresser, John Dunsmoor.

Elijah Ellsworth, Isaac H. Ely, David Enos, Daniel Esterbrook, Andrew Evans, John Evans.

Ebenezer Farnsworth, Ebenezer Farnsworth, jr., Thomas Farnsworth, William Farnsworth, Jesse Farwell, Joseph Farwell, Josiah Farwell, Thomas French, Benjamin Fuller.

Elisha Garfield, Josiah Garfield, Samuel Garfield, Thomas Geer, Richard Glidden, Elijah Grout, Jonathan Grout, Theophilus Grout, John Grow, Jesse Guild, Rufus Guild, Samuel Guild.

Jonas Hager, Oliver Hall, John Harper, Samuel Harper, Josiah Hart, Mayhew Hasham, Stephen Hasham, John Hastings, John Hastings, jr., Lemuel Hastings, Moses Willard Hastings, Oliver Hastings, Sylvanus Hastings, Sylvanus Hastings, jr., Jesse Healy, Lemuel Hedge, Hugh Henry, Robert Henry, William Henry, William Henry, jr., John Hewitt, Levi Heywood, William Heywood, Isaac Hill, Tower Hill, Winthrop Hill, David Hillyard, John Hodgkins, Edmund Holden, Timothy Holden, William Holden, David Hubbard, Jonathan Hubbard, John Hubbard, J. Hatch Hubbard, Asahel Hunt, John Hunt, Samuel Hunt, Luman Huntley.

Silas Jewell, Benjamin Jones, Nathaniel Jones, Job Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Calvin Judevine, William Judevine, William Judevine, jr.

George Kimball, Levi Kimball.

Benjamin Labaree, Rufus Labaree, Joshua Lawrence, Jonas Lyndes.

Aaron Matson, William Mc Clintock, William Mc Clintock, jr., John Mc Murphy, Asa Meacham, James Meacham, jr.

Asa Nichols, Ebenezer Nichols, Knight Nichols, Philip Nichols, Thaddeus Nott, Theodore Nott.

Simeon Olcott, Manassah Osgood, William Osgood.

Peter Page, Peter Page, jr., Phineas Page, William Page, Elijah Parker, Isaac Parker, Alexander Parker, Aaron Parks, Jonas Parks, Joseph Perkins, Nathaniel Perley, Josiah Perry, Samuel Perry, Asahel Porter, Noah Porter, Caleb Prouty, Abel Putnam, Abijah Putnam, Elisha Putnam, Thomas Putnam, Timothy Putnam, Timothy Putnam, jr.

Howard Reed, Sampson Reed, Samuel Remington.

Julius Silsby, Hazael Simonds, John Simonds, Obadiah Shumway, Samuel Shepherd, Alden Sprague, Samuel Stevens, Amos Sylvester.

David Taylor, Eliphalet Taylor, Isaac Tucker, Isaac Tucker, jr.

Ebenezer Varney.

Abel Walker, Abiah Walker, Jabez Walker, Matthew Walker, Walter Walter, Daniel W. Warner, Samuel Weed, Obadiah Wells, Benjamin West, John West, Timothy West, Jason Wetherbe, Samuel Wetherbe

Amos Wheeler, John Wheeler, Moses Wheeler, jr., Josiah White, Francis W. Willard, Jere Willard, John Willard, Marcian Willard, Moses Willard, Phineas Willard, Samuel Willard.

Citizens of the North Parish of Charlestown in 1810.

Nathan Allen, Asa Allen, Ryla Adams.

Francis Barker, Loammi Barker, William Ballou.

John Converse, Simeon Church, Timothy Carlton.

Elijah Darby, Elisha Delano, Phineas Dunsmoor.

Stephen Edmunds.

Lester Fling, Ebenezer Farnsworth, Jesse Farwell, Joseph Farwell.

Jonathan Grout, Wise Grinnel, John Grow, John Grow, jr., Hubbard Glidden, Jeremiah Gliddén, Joel Goss, Shubael Griswold, David Gay, Salmon Grout.

Josiah Hart, William Hamlin, Luman Huntley, Timothy Holden, Benjamin Harper, Henry Hinds, Parley Holmes. Josiah Hubbard, Elisha Huntley, Israel Hull.

Calvin Judevine, Amos Johnson, Luther Judevine, Moses Judevine.

Levi Kimball, Richard Kimball.

Jonas Lynds, Huse Lull, Frederick Locke.

James Meacham, William Mc Clintock, William Miller, John Metcalf, Simeon Mc Intire.

Alpheus Nichols, Abijah Nichols, Knight Nichols, jr.

John Ober.

Timothy Putnam, jr., Aaron Parks, Thomas Putnam, jr., David Parker, Samuel Perry, Elisha Perkins, Nathaniel Pierce, Edmund Pelouze, Danforth Parmele, Benjamin Pierce.

Robert Rand, Daniel Rodgers, John Radford.

Shalor Towner, Stephen Tucker, Isaac Tucker, Reuben Towner.

Matthews Walker, Charles Westcott, Joseph Wilson, Diah Walker, Abel White, Jotham White.

Citizens of Charlestown in 1812.

Israel Abbott, Daniel Adams, Ryla Adams, Asa S. Allen, Nathan Allen, Jonathan Arms.

Elias Bacon, John Baker, Samuel Baker, Stephen Baker, Nathaniel Baker, Jonathan Baker, Joshua Baldwin, Joseph Baldwin, Francis Barker, Loami Barker, William Ballou, J. P. Batchelder, George Bellows, Theodore Bellows, Theodore Bellows, jr., Samuel Bellows, Abner Bennet, Walter Bixby, Benjamin Blood, William Boardman, Charles Bowen, Samuel Bowman, Josiah Bowtell, Abram Boynton, William Briggs, Augustus Brown, Aaron Brown, Charles Brown, David Brown, William Bond, Joshua Buckminster.

Ephraim Carpenter, Aaron Carriel, Dean Carlton, Dean Carlton, jr., John C. Chamberlain, John Church, Simeon Church, Walter Converse, Benjamin Cloyes, Walter Cooley, Clement Corbin, William Crosby.

Joseph Darrah, Aaron Dean, John Decamp, Jesse Davis, Reuben Davis, Elijah Derby, Abisha Delano, A. W. Dunsmoor, John Dunsmoor, Phineas Dunsmoor, William Dunsmoor, Isaac Duncan, John Duncan, Isaiah Durant, Jonas Dutton, William Dutton, jr.

Caleb Ellison, Calvin Ely, Calvin Ely 2nd, Gabriel Ely, Isaac H. Ely, Simeon Ely.

Edward Fairbanks, Moses Fairbanks, Ebenezer Farnsworth, Waterous Fairchild, Samuel Farrington, Jesse Farwell, Joseph Farwell, Beriah Fitch, Nathan Fitch, Lester Fling.

Joseph Gage, John Garfield, Josiah Garfield, David Gay, William Geer, David Glidden, Hubbard Glidden, Willard Glidden, Jeremy Glidden, Joel Goss, Thomas Geer, Shubael Griswould, John Grow, Jonathan Grout, Salmon Grout.

Horace Hall, Oliver Hall, Seth Hall, Stephen Hasham, William Hamlin, Moses W. Hastings, Oliver Hastings, John Hastings, Louis Hastings, Josiah Hart, Josiah Hart, jr , Ichabod Hart, B. W. Harvey, Jesse Healy, Samuel Henry, Robert Henry, Joseph Heaton, Ephraim Heywood, Jonas Hinds, Calvin Heywood, John Hodgkins, Timothy Holden, Asa Holton, Jonathan Holton, David Holton, Elias Howard, Samuel Howard, David Henry, Jesse Hill, Oliver Hill, Henry Hubbard, John Hubbard, Jonathan Hubbard, Samuel Hubbard, Josiah Hubbard, Israel Hull, Elias Hull, Horace Hull, Asahel Hunt, Roswell Hunt, Louis Hunt, Henry Hunt, Elisha Huntley, Peter Huntoon, Luman Huntley.

Amos Johnson, Ephraim Johnson, Luther Judevine, Moses Judevine.

Edward Kempton, Richard Kimball.

Benjamin Labaree, Nathan Lampson, Job Lane, Samuel Lane, Zachariah Lawrence, Fred Locke, Timothy Lovell, Vryling Lovell, Huse Lull, Porter Lummus.

John Mark, William Mc Clintock, jr., Simeon Mc Intire, Asa Meacham, James Meacham, John Metcalf, Abel Miles, William Miller, James Miliken, Jonathan Morgan.

Alpheus Nichols, Abijah Nichols, Knight Nichols, William Noyse, Peter Nurse.

John Ober, Israel Ober, Simeon Olcott, George Olcott, William Osgood, Mannassah Osgood.

Aaron Parks, David Parker, Stephen Parker, Phineas Parker, Edward Pelouze, Samuel Perry, Alpheus Perry, Elisha Perkins, Benjamin Pierce, James Plumb, Samuel Pollard, Asahel C. Porter, Sylvester Powers, Walter Powers, David Putnam, William Prentiss, Thomas Putnam, jr., Abijah Putnam, Timothy Putnam, jr., Samuel Putnam, Samuel Putnam, 2nd, Elisha Putnam.

Robert Rand, Hamlin Rand, John Radford, Thomas Reddington, John Record, William Redfield, Daniel Rogers, Joseph Roby, Phineas Richardson, Lemuel Royse, jr,

Asa Sartwell Samuel Sever, Eben Saunders, Uriah Searl, Hazael Simonds, Elijah Simonds, Josiah Shipley, Charles Smith, Joel Smith, Jacob Smith, Obadiah Shumway, James Southard, Frederic A. Sumner, Levi Spencer, Lazarus Shurtlief, Silas Stafford.

David Taylor, Eben Tidd, Shalor Townor, Stephen Tucker.

Benjamin West, Benjamin West, 2nd, Timothy West, Samuel S. West, Abel Walker, Abel Walker, jr., Jabez Walker, Abijah Walker, Matthew Walker, Justus Waldo, Josiah White, Samuel White, Abel White, John

White, Ira White, Jason Wetherbe, Obadiah Wells, Moses Wheeler, Ira Wheeler, Amos Wheeler, Thomas Whipple, Daniel Whipple, Charles Westcott, Moses Willard, John Willard, John Willard, jr., Marcian Willard, James Willard, Roswell Willard, Antonio Willard, Abel Willard, Levi Willard, Phineas Willard, Isaiah Williams, Asa Wilson, Jesse Wise.

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OR VALUE OF HORSES, NEAT STOCK &C., FOR THE YEARS SPECIFIED.

1792. Horses, 110; Oxen, 109; Cows, 263; 3 year olds, 31; 2 year olds, 188; yearlings, 86.

1802. Stallions, 2; Horses, 157; 3 year olds, 46; 2 year olds, 34; 1 year old 44; Oxen, 163; Cows, 373; 3 year olds, 93; 2 year olds, 171; yearlings, 214.

1812 Stallions, 1; Horses, 241; 4 year olds, 12; 3 year olds, 30; 2 year olds, 36; Oxen 180; 4 year olds, 64; Cows, 486; 3 year olds, 322; 2 year olds, 370.

1822. Stallions, 1; Horses, 230; 4 year olds, 22; 3 year olds, 28; 2 year olds, 19; Oxen 166; 4 year olds 65; Cows, 491; 3 year olds, 298; 2 year olds, 363.

1832. Stallions, 3; Horses, 248; 4 year olds, 36; 3 year olds, 42; 2 year olds, 57; Oxen, 307; 4 year olds, 114; Cows, 574; 3 year olds, 379; 2 year olds, 295; Sheep, 5610.

1842. Value, Horses, $1,1425; Colts, $1,313.00; Oxen, $5,096; Neat Stock, $6,279; Cows, $8,880 Sheep, $11,284.

1852. Horses and Colts, 295, value $13,572; Cows and Oxen, 1364, $26,872; Sheep, 5828, value, $10,702.

1862. Horses, asses and mules over 18 months old, 398, value $21,298; Cows, Oxen and other neat stock over 18 months old, 1097, value $28,508; Sheep over 6 months old, 6,759, value $17,166.

CENSUS OF CHARLESTOWN, AS RETURNED TO GOV. WENTWORTH, BY THE SELECTMEN, DECEMBER, 14TH, 1773.

Unmarried men from 16 to 60, 69; married men from 16 to 60, 83; boys 16 years and under, 151; men 60 years and upwards, 3; females unmarried, 191; females married, 85; widows, 8; male slaves, 0; female slaves, 0; Total, 590.

Census taken by order of the Provincial Congress, and returned to the Committee of safety, by the Selectmen, Dec. 18th, 1775

Males under 16 years of age, 158; males under 16 years of age to 50, not in the army, 93; males above 50, 17; persons gone in the army, 22; females, 303; negroes and Slaves for life.

The population of the following towns at the time was:

Claremont, 523; Cornish, 309; Hanover, 434; Alstead, 317; Lempster, 128; Newport, 157; Walpole, 658; Westmoreland, 758.

Census under the United States in 1790, the population of Charlestown was 1,098.

In 1800, the population of Charlestown, 1364; 1810, 1501; 1830, 1778; 1850, 1644; 1860, 1758; 1870, 1742.

STREET LIGHTS.

In 1875, the village precinct raised one thousand dollars for lighting its streets. Fifty two Kerosene Lamps were purchased and set up for that purpose, The arrangement was so acceptable to the citizens that at the annual meeting, April 1st, 1876, four hundred dollars was voted for continuing it.

LIBRARIES.

Charlestown Social Library contains 1500 volumes. The Library of George Olcott, Esq., (private) 1200, and is in many respects a very valuable collection to which the author of this work has been much indebted for facts which he would have found it difficult to obtain elsewhere.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE.

The Boot and Shoe business was established in Charlestown by Hanson and West in 1854, at which time they employed about 50 hands and since which time the business has been conducted under the following firms.

Hanson, West & Co., 1868. Briggs & Co., 1869. Hanson & Co., 1870. In the summer of 1870, J. G. Briggs, jr., built a shop and organized a partnership with Charles K. Labaree, Horace Thompson and Samuel Walker under the style of Briggs & Co. Jan. 1871, they bought the shop and goods of Hanson & Co. During the years 1871, '72, '73 the business prospered. The sales for 1872 the most prosperous year amounted to $ 281,000.

CHARLESTOWN BOOT AND SHOE CO.

Established Oct. 13th, 1871, commenced business March, 1872. It has had the following directors. Charles Willard, J. T. Dunsmoor, Orin Bradford, Solomon P. Osgood, Justin E. Tenney, Franklin W. Putnam, Clerk and Treasurer. The shop is four stories high, sixty feet long, thirty eight feet wide and is very convenient for the business.

NAMES APPLIED TO DIFFERENT LOCALITIES.

Great Meadow, Colman's Meadow, Lower Meadow, Bogg Meadow, Beaver Meadow, Rock Meadow, Pond Meadow and Jabe Meadow were names very early given to localities which they still continue to designate. Colman's Meadow derived its name from Captain Nathaniel Colman of Hatfield, Mass., who was one of the most prominent of the original proprietors. North Hemlock, South Hemlock and East Hemlock have worn their names for over a century and may now be considered well entitled to them. The name of the Borough is said to have originated as follows. Jonas Lynds who was the first settler in the locality used for purposes of trade to make occasional tours to the village where he would appear in a style of dress little known at present. On one of these occasions one of the citizens not knowing, but desiring to know where he resided put to him the question. "Mr. Lynds where do you live now?" To which he much to their amusement replied "O I burrow up out here in the woods at the north end of the town." After this Mr. Lynd's abode was called "The Burrow" but which is now and has for many years past been known as The Borough. For the origin of name of Trapshire see page 692. Snumshire had its name from the frequent use of words "I snum" employed by a blacksmith and

other persons residing there. Spafford's gulley derived its name from Captain John Spafford the first miller in the town. It is now frequently called "Devil's gulley," on account of the wildness of its scenery but it appears to the writer that the respect due to Captain Spafford as a once honored citizen should lead us to retain the original name. Prospect Hill derives its name from the fine view to be obtained from its summit; Sam's Hill either from Col. Samuel Hunt or his son Samuel Hunt, jr. On the name Breakneck, as applied to the wild and picturesque hill east of the village, there is no need to remark. Mount Calavant is the name of a hill in the northern portion of the town, near which stood the residence of "Tory Harper," but why so named has not been ascertained, but there is a very dim tradition that it was from a person of that name who died and was buried there at a very early day.

WHAT DID OUR GRANDFATHERS AND GRANDMOTHERS EAT?

In all the New England settlements one common article of food was bean porridge. This was eaten for breakfast, and, before there was plenty of milk, also for supper. After milk became plenty, that, with brown bread, was eaten, usually, by families, for their evening meal.

Another common article of food was baked pumpkin. A pumpkin was taken, which, having become thoroughly ripe, had a very hard shell. Into the stem end of this a hole was cut, some five or six inches in diameter, keeping whole the piece of shell which was taken out. Then the seeds of the pumpkin were taken out and the inside thoroughly scraped of all its stringy substance, so that there should be nothing left but the solid meat. Thus prepared, it was filled partly with new milk, when it was covered by the piece which had been cut out, and put into a well heated oven, where it was permitted to remain six or eight hours, and was usually allowed to cool in the oven. It was then fit for use, and was eaten with milk. Some scraped out the pumpkin and ate it in bowls—others turned the milk into the pumpkins and ate from them. In this way Hon. John Langdon and Governor Chittenden in their youth made many a hearty meal. This style of living is referred to in the celebrated poem of Mother Goose, with which of course all are familiar:

Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater
Had a wife, but couldn't keep her
Till he put her in a pumpkin shell,
And there he kept her very well.

This was the shell of the baked pumpkin after the meat had been taken out.

Pumpkins in the early settlements were very much preferred to squashes, and few of the latter were raised. Turnips and parsnips were the most common vegetables, of which considerable quantities were raised and eaten. Our fathers had no sweet corn, but when they wanted corn to boil or roast in the green state, used the old yellow corn.

Of the edible grains, wheat was not much used, but, in families that were well off, company was usually entertained on wheaten bread; but more wheat was raised and used in the region of the Connecticut river, than far-

TOWN HALL.

ther down in the State. Buckwheat was thought little or nothing of—but barley cakes were frequently made and eaten with relish. The bread everywhere used, was the rye and indian. This was eaten morning, noon and night. Many families also used bread made from rye flour, in the manner which wheat bread is made now. The yeast by which it was raised was called "Emptyings," because it was made from the settlings of their beer barrels. Indian puddings were also in great vogue, both boiled and baked. Judd says, in his history of Old Hadley, that some families had 365 of these hard boiled Indian puddings a year. It was thought that it added greatly to their quality by putting into them a quantity of beef suet, and by giving them, also, a small admixture of sweet apple.

Of meats great quantities were eaten. These consisted of beef and pork, salted and fresh, and the wild meats generally, which the forest yielded, such as deer, bear, moose, wild turkeys, pigeons, partridges, &c. Large quantities of fish, which were abundant in the river and all the streams, were also eaten by many families.

WHAT DID OUR GRANDFATHERS DRINK?

By referring to the daybooks of Col. Abel Walker, Innkeeper, we find that liquors were drank very plentifully. Punch constituted one of the most common drinks, which was made and drank in bowls, being passed round to the company. Flip was another liquor made, and drank in mugs. Toddy and egg drink, or Egg Nog, were also made in mugs. Wines were only used by the gentry. Black Strap was sometimes used, but does not appear to have been common. Large quantities of Cider were drank, as soon as the people obtained orchards, this was also drank in mugs. All drinking of the common people seems to have been social, all drinking from the same mug or bowl. Hop beer was also brewed, and drank in large quantities.

TOWN HALL.

The present Town Hall was built in 1872, at an expense of a little short of $20,000. It is 90 feet in length, two stories in height, 42 feet in width. The upper story contains a beautiful hall, and when fully furnished will seat about seven hundred. It has a stage with side rooms, also a room at the head of the stairs, often used as a ticket-office for exhibitions, or as a depository for gentlemen's hats, overcoats &c., on other public occasions. There is also a hall on the first floor, where town meetings are held and all the usual business of the town is transacted. On the same floor is also a Town Clerk's room, Selectmen's room, and a room originally intended for a ticket-office, but used for various purposes. There is also a room on the south-west corner, at present occupied as a Grocery Store. (See illustration.)

POST RIDER.

Friday, July 27, 1781, appointed Mr. John Balch a post rider for the term of three months, and agreed with said Balch to set out from Portsmouth on Saturday-morning and ride to Haverhill by way of Conway, Plymouth, thence down the river to Charlestown, Keene and to Portsmouth again, every fourteen days during the term, for which service he shall receive the sum of seventy hard dollars, or paper money equivalent.—Page 263 Records of com. safety.

CORRECTIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Page 247 for Katherine May, b. March 26, 1828, read 1868.

Page 303 for dantiest read daintiest.

Simeon Heywood's record on page 409, belongs under III, page 408.

Page 556 for Forborshire read Forfarshire.

To the list of Lawyers who have practised in Charlestown, page 651. The name of William Gordon should be added.

Horace Metcalf's marriage is put down by the printer 1834, it should have been 1824.

In quite a number of instances in this work Bezaleel Woodward is printed Bazaleel Woodard.

The following by the author of this work is inserted by request. It was published in "The People" August 19th, 1875, under the title of "A Reminiscence" which was added by the editor. It is inserted without change under the original title.

THEN AND NOW.

To-day upon old Breakneck, (1)
As I stood and looked below,
And beheld the pleasant landscape,
And the river in its flow,
And many a home of beauty
'Mid sweet embowering trees,
I said to my companion,
"What blessed times are these;
Just look upon those meadows,
And yonder mountains green:
Could there be a sight more lovely,
Or more peaceful and serene?
And look northward and look southward,
O'er all the vale afar,
And there is not a sight or sound
Its peacefulness to mar.
In all that meets our vision,
There is not a lurking foe;
But the fathers oft have told us
That it was not always so. (2)
But that where now peace seems brooding
There once were wild alarms,
And hot haste among the people
As they heard the cry "*To arms*!"
For there was no delaying
When our fathers heard the shout
Of the wildly riding courier,—
"*Turn out, my boys, turn out!*
The enemy are on us!
But, leaving every tie,

They hastened to the rescue,
To conquer or to die.
For our fathers loved their country,
And were noble-souled and brave;
And the hate they had for tyrants
Was relentless as the grave.
So, when summoned to the conflict,
They did not even wait
To kiss their wives and daughters,
Lest their help might come too late.
But, seizing their old flint-locks
And powder-horns, they sped,
To come home among the victors,
Or to lie among the dead.
And yonder street, so peaceful,
I have heard the fathers say,
Has been the path of thousands
As they rushed to battle fray.
And it *may* have oft been told you
By brave old Lemuel Royce, (3)
While his frame shook with emotion
Which trembled in his voice.
What a stir there was in Charlestown
As a Courier once dashed by,
Crying "*Arm, for all the Britons*
Are marching upon Ti—!"
And how the boys were ready,
And at the signal gun,
Without waiting further warning
Came in upon the run;
And how that noble Captain,
Abel Walker, (4) would not stay
For the coming of his Colonel (5)
Who lived ten miles away;
And how the gallant Colonel,
As he rode to town that night,
Praised the promptness of the Captain
And then hastened for the fight.
And perchance you may have heard too,
How all the towns below,
Soon as swift couriers reached them
Were in readiness to go;
And how Litchfield, (6) and old Dunstable
And Nottingham, the West, (7)
And Merrimac, and Amherst,
And New Ipswich sent their best;
And Bedford, and old Derryfield, (8)
And Hollis (9) were on hand,

As they always were, whene'er a foe
  Came threatening the land;
And there were men from Wilton,
  And from Plymouth and from Weare,
And from the Peterborough hills,
  And almost everywhere;
From Walpole and from Westmoreland,
  From Chesterfield and Keene,
And from Concord and from Francestown
  And all the towns between;
And Meredith, and Henniker,
  And Goffstown heard the shout
Of the flying couriers as they passed,
  And turned their noblest out;
And from Lempster, Newport, Claremont,
  And all the country o'er,
Came the bravest of New Hampshire
  Dashing into "Number Four." (10)

But this was merely nothing,
  Good old Lemuel would say,
To what took place in Charlestown
  When John Stark came up this way.
O, there were wild huzzaings,
  When old John came riding in,
And I ne'er again expect to hear
  Another such a din.
And when we would have fired salute
  The General, riding nigh,
Gried, "*Hold boys! save your powder;*
  We may need it by and by.
Let us save it for the Red-coats,
  For it would work us ill
If it should chance to be with us
  As it was at Bunker Hill."
And then there was another shout,
  And the drums they wildly beat,
While every moment fresh recruits
  Came thronging up the street;
For all New-Hampshire was awake,
  And from hillside and from glen
Came answering to the call of Stark
  As had ne'er been seen till then.
And Nichols' men, (11) and Stickney's men, (12)
  And gallant Hobart's, (13) too,
(Hobart and Stickney were the same
  Who fought the tory crew.) (14),
On double quick came marching up

And into Charlestown came;
Brave men were they upon a hunt
In search of Hessian game.
And Heywood, Hobart's Major,
Rode out to meet each band,—
(A truer or a braver man
There was not in the land)—
And led them up the ancient street
To where Elijah Grout (15)
With his fair daughters stood to deal
Their balls and powder out;
And Colonel Hunt (16) seemed everywhere
To see that all were fed;
And every girl made cartridges
Who was not making bread.
And O, to see that gathering,
It was a goodly sight,
And to see them start for Bennington
To fight the glorious fight.

* * * * *

Those days have long been over,
And thank God that it is so;
And we would not have our land again
Invaded by a foe.
Yet would we still recall the deeds
Which by our sires were done;
Their readiness to meet the foe,
The fields their valor won.
So would we let our thoughts go back
O'er all the years that lie
Between us and those stirring days,
When they marched to fight at Ti—. (17)
And we would, as a sacred trust,
Keep ever bright their fame;
And we would not let a laurel fade
That twines around their name;
But as we stand on Breakneck,
And look on scenes below,
And behold the pleasant landscape,
And the river in its flow,
And our homes of love and beauty,
'Mid sweet embowering trees,
We would feel within our heart of hearts
Our fathers gave us these;
And we would not forget the days
Till life itself is done,
When they marched to meet the foe at Ti—,
And fought at Bennington.

(1) Breakneck—A very wild and picturesque hill, lying on the east of the village of Charlestown, from which there is a fine view of the meadows on the Connecticut, and the mountains of Vermont beyond that beautiful river.

(2) Charlestown was for twenty years a frontier town, there being no settlement to the north or west of it. It was often most fiercely assaulted by the French and Indians during the old French and Indian wars, but was always most bravely defended by its citizens, whose courage was equal to every emergency. It became the war path of the Provincial and British armies in the subjugation of the Canadas, and again in the Revolution for the soldiers of New England, as they marched to Crown Point, Ticonderoga and Quebec; and the battles of Bennington, Saratoga and Stillwater.

(3) Lemuel Royce was the last surviving Revolutionary soldier, originally belonging to Charlestown.

(4) Capt. Abel Walker, afterwards Colonel Walker, was a prompt and energetic officer. He marched to Quebec in 1776, in command of a company from Charlestown. He marched four times to the defence of Ticonderoga, and was with his company in Colonel Hobart's regiment at the battle of Bennington.

(5) Colonel Bellows, son of the founder of Walpole, a brave officer and sterling patriot.

(6) All the towns here mentioned turned out companies of volunteers to go to Ticonderoga.

(7) Nottingham West is now Hudson.

(8) Old Derryfield is now Manchester.

(9) Hollis sent a company of 58, under Captain Daniel Emerson.

(10) A portion of the Companies of most of these towns were citizens of neighboring or adjoining towns which were too small to send full companies, and therefore added their volunteers to those of the larger towns.

(11) Col. Moses Nichols was from Amherst.

(12) Col. Thomas Stickney was of Concord.

(13) Col. David Hobart was originally of Hollis, but at this time of Plymouth.

(14) Hobart and Stickney were detached by Stark with their regiments, to force the Tory breastwork at the battle of Bennington, which they did in gallant style. Capt. Abel Walker was in Hobart's regiment, as was also Major William Heywood.

(15) Elijah Grout was the old Commissary at Charlestown, during the war of the Revolution.

(16) Col. Samuel Hunt was custodian of the military stores at Charlestown, and was Lieutenant Colonel of Col. Benjamin Bellows' regiment, at the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater.

(17) "*Ti*" was the abbreviation universally given by the old soldiers to Ticonderoga.

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